END TERM EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FOR DIVERSE FARMING ENTERPRISES (IWAMA-DIFE) PROGRAMME IN KIAMBU AND MURANGA COUNTY


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Program/Project Name, Project Number	INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FOR DIVERSE FARMING ENTERPRISES (IWAMA-DIFE) PROGRAMME
Project Location, Country	KIAMBU AND MURANGA COUNTIES, Kenya
Partner Organisation	SACDEP, ICE, OACK, RODI, COSDEP
Project start & end dates, Phase of project	1st July 2019 to 30th June 2021-With a no cost extension to December 2021
Total cost of project	KES 14,835,997.50 (BOTH ENDS KES 2,239,375 (20,000 EUROS) and TUDOR TRUST KES 12,596,622.50 (95,000 POUNDS)
Evaluation Purpose	Provide an independent End-term review of the project performance in comparison to what is in the project document. The evaluation results are envisaged to assess the overall impact of the project; identify achievement made (both positive and negative) lessons learned, challenges encountered, identify prospects of replicability and sustainability beyond the project period and make recommendations for future similar projects.
Evaluation Type	End-Term Evaluation
PELUM contact person	Ms, Rosina Mbenya Country Coordinator PELUM-Kenya rosinah@pelum.net
Names of the Evaluation Team members	1. Mr. Kennedy S Okumu (Team Leader) 2. Dr. Jane Lusenaka (Associate Consultant) 3. Ms. Glady Njeri Gatiba (Data Entry and Analysis)
Primary Methodology	Use of mixed method that comprise data collection using qualitative and quantitative review and secondary literature review.
Evaluation Start and End Dates	Dates as stated in Contract
Recipient of Final Evaluation Report	Participatory Land Use Management-Kenya (PELUM-K)
Evaluation Reported Prepared by	Inter-Act Research Associates Golf Course Phase 2. No. 521 P.O. Box 13201-00200 Nairobi Email address: interactresearchassociates@gmail.com

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASL	Above Sea Level
ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
CAAD	Commission of Africa Agriculture Development
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
COSDEP	Community Sustainable Development Programme,
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FFS	Farmers Field School
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Strategy Paper
FOSELI	Food Security and Livelihood Project
HoD	Head of Department
IWAMA DIFE	Integrated Watershed Management for Diverse Farming Enterprises
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KII	Key Informant Interview
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOs	Member Organizations
OACK	Organic Agriculture Centre of Kenya
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
PELUM-K	Participatory Land Use Management-Kenya (PELUM-K)
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RODI-K	Resources Oriented Development Initiative Kenya
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSIQ	Semi-Structured Interview Questionnaire
ToC	Theory of Change
ToTs	Trainer of Trainers
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WRUAs	Water Resource Users Associations

Executive Summary

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) association is an indigenous African network with over 250 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from 12 African Countries. PELUM Kenya is a national network currently comprising 56 Member Organizations located in 22 Counties. The Vision of PELUM Kenya is empowered, prosperous and healthy communities in Kenya. The mission is to promote agro-ecological principles and practices through member organizations, for sustainable livelihoods of small holder farmers and pastoralists' communities in Kenya. The Integrated Watershed Management for Diverse Farming Enterprises (IWAMA-DIFE) is a 2-year project which is an extension of FOSELI project. PELUM-K plays the secretariat role coordinating activities of the 5 Member Organizations (MOs) namely; Result Oriented Development Initiatives (RODI) Kenya, Institute of Culture and Ecology (ICE Kenya); Organic Agriculture Community in Kenya (OACK); Community Sustainable Development Programme (COSDEP); Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP) that work directly with the tea farmers and communities around the Aberdares forest ecosystem (and the watershed).

The overall goal of the IWAMA DIFE contributes *"towards community and ecosystem's resilience in tea growing areas of Murang'a and Kiambu Counties for vibrant and healthy communities". The* specific objectives aim to enhance agricultural productivity, nutrition and incomes for tea farmers through agro ecological practices and marketing; and promote conservation, rehabilitation and protection of the riparian areas and water catchment area in Aberdare Forest Ecosystem; and advocate for implementation of policies, legislations and programs that strengthen the protection and management of water sheds and ecosystems by December 2021. The main objective of the IWAMA DIFE End Term Evaluation is to provide an independent End-term review of the project performance in comparison to what is in the project design document.

The scope of work for the end term evaluation included collecting quantitative and quantitative data from Nairobi and Central zones that comprise Kiambu and Murang'a Counties where the five MOs of PELUM Kenya implemented project activities. The evaluation utilised the OECD evaluation criteria, minimized research risks and ensured ethical compliance in a sample of 150 households.

The findings indicate that the 59.7%, representing 95 respondents were from Kiambu while 40.3% (64) were from Murang'a County. 61% of the respondents were female, 69.8% of the respondents were married and majority of the respondents (44%) had completed secondary education as their highest level of education; and the majority of the households (51.5%) consist between four to six family members. In both Kiambu and Murang'a counties, most of the respondents (40.9%) tea farming was the main source of income while 36.5% practiced mixed farming (crops and livestock) apart from team farming. Only 13% of the respondents engaged in farming other crops other than tea, meaning they are not engaged in tea farming. About 3.8% of the respondents cited trade and small business activities as their main source of income. About 75% of the respondents rely on farming activities with a quarter (25%) participating in non-farm activities as source of income meaning that agriculture (on-farm) activities remain the source of income for majority of the respondents. The evaluation established that the initiated IGAs have positively impacted on the income of the household. 98.7% acknowledged that IGAs initiated in the past 2 years have improved their household income. Most respondents' expenditure is higher than their incomes with less than 7% of the respondents spending less than they earn.

The Project was relevant to the needs and aspirations of beneficiaries in terms of protection of watershed and the ecosystem and other contextual needs including the high cost of living, inability to adapt to climate change, environmental fragility and low advocacy levels. The IWAMADIFE project provides exit foundations from the poverty traps associated with low productivity levels towards better, more tolerant and peaceful society. The project was timely and responded to global, national government and County institutional policy framework and development priorities. The evaluation established that the theory of change and the log frame had the relevant causal pathways to achieve the project goal of contributing towards community and ecosystem's resilience in tea growing areas of Murang'a and Kiambu Counties. Due to the effectiveness of the project, nearly all (99.4%) of the respondents indicated that they would be interested if given a chance to continue with the same project or join similar projects if implemented in their respective counties. The project

strengthened the capacity of TOTs and farmers on making bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, facilitate farmer exchange and learning visit to learn different agro-ecological practices. TOTs drawn from the 5 MOs further cascaded the knowledge learnt from the training to 270 farmers. A total of 151 farmers were facilitated to participate in exchange learning at various farms in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. The project conducted a mapping of stakeholders and assessed the effect on the involvement in the project. The major factors influencing the achievement of the objectives included the quality support provided by PELUM-K MOs, use of participatory approaches, awareness creation and capacity building approach, good will and buy-in of the project from stakeholders

Cost-efficiency-in planning and implementation was facilitated by the clear budgeting for every activity that was planned- value for money. PELUMK MOs implemented activities that adhered to the budget line item with clear structures for management and implementation. Efficiency was enhanced through the utilization of farmer groups and collaboration with a variety of stakeholders to increase implementation efficiency implementation

The technical sustainability of the project was enhanced through training of the tea farmers on productive farming methods and sustainable agro ecological practices. Evaluation findings indicate that the project interventions can be replicated in different settings. Already farmers are replicating what they were trained on and what they learnt from the exposure visit on their farms. The project is feasible and should be scaled up across the tea growing counties. The project contributed to improved incomes 33.2%; healthcare 13.3%; portable water 2.4%; marketing 13.9%; resilience to climate change 17.6%; participation in community forums 4.5%; and peaceful coexistence at 8.4%.The notable challenges included the limited access to farm inputs, limited market knowledge and linkages, dominance of the middlemen, the unpredictable weather patterns and water shortage.

The lessons were learnt include: The inclusive mechanism using farmers farms as demo sites, collaboration, networking and partners towards achieving a common goal; for networks to succeed, it is imperative that the convener-like PELUM-K focuses on its core mandate of coordinating MOs (partners) activities instead of competing with them; and training a pool of resource persons is an effective strategy for cascading knowledge, skills and practices to those that have not been directly reached through the project interventions. The IWAMA DIFE project played a significant role towards building the capacity of farmers on various aspects that range from food-fruit, crop and income diversification, improved household nutrition and incomes, expansion of income generating streams as well as ecosystem conservation and water shed management. The project achieved the overarching goals and the expected results.

The evaluators recommend further refinement of the Theory of Change to reflect the integrated nature of the project; all indicators in the log frame should have specific targets to facilitate accurate monitoring of implementation progress; the need to document the experiences from the project through simple innovative research design approaches like the use of *"Social Lab Design"* approach that is more empowering and participatory to identify the strengths, challenges, modifications and adaptations required to achieve greater success; and create partnership with research institutions to conduct further research on innovations and products that generate fact to put a case for organic farming practices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) association is an indigenous African network with over 250 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from 12 African Countries namely: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, South Africa, Malawi, Swaziland and Rwanda. PELUM Association Regional Secretariat is based in Lusaka, Zambia. PELUM Kenya is a national network currently comprises 56 Member Organizations located in 22 Counties. The Vision of PELUM Kenya is empowered, prosperous and healthy communities in Kenya. The mission is to promote agro-ecological principles and practices through member organizations, for sustainable livelihoods of small holder farmers and pastoralists communities in Kenya.

The Integrated Watershed Management for Diverse Farming Enterprises (IWAMA-DIFE) is a 2-year project which is an extension of a three-year pilot phase of the Food Security and Livelihood (FOSELI) project that was implemented from January 2017 to December 2019. In its first phase, the project was aimed at strengthening the capacity of tea farmers to diversify their livelihood and income options through adoption of agro ecological practices. The second phase that focuses on watershed management and development in tea zones and also brought more stakeholders on board with an aim of upscaling the benefits of the first phase. The project was implemented in Aberdare's forest catchment which falls within PELUM Kenya's Nairobi and Central Networking zone and particularly in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. The project has been co funded by Both ENDS and Tudor Trust and implemented jointly by five (5) PELUM Kenya Member Organizations (MOs) namely; Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP) Kenya; Institute for Culture and Ecology (ICE) Kenya; Organic Agriculture Centre of Kenya (OACK); Resources Oriented Development Initiative, (RODI) Kenya; and Community Sustainable Development Programme (COSDEP). PELUM-K plays the secretariat role coordinating activities of the 5 MOs that work directly with the tea farmers and communities around the Aberdares forest ecosystem (and the watershed).

The overall goal of the project was to contribute *"towards community and ecosystem's resilience in tea growing areas of Murang'a and Kiambu Counties for vibrant and healthy communities"*.

The project sought to achieve the following specific objectives;

i) Enhance agricultural productivity, nutrition and incomes for tea farmers in Kiambu and Murang'a through agroecological practices and marketing by December 2021;
ii) Promote conservation, rehabilitation and protection of the riparian areas and water catchment area in Aberdare Forest Ecosystem by December 2021;
iii) Advocate for implementation of policies, legislations and programs that strengthen the protection and management of water sheds and ecosystems by December 2021.

Key strategic focus Areas include:

- Watershed and ecosystems protection and management;
- Food and income security through Agro-ecological production and marketing;
- Advocacy aimed at strengthening the protection and management of watershed and ecosystems; marketing of ecological organic agriculture products; and
- Strengthening networking and multi-stakeholder stakeholder and partnership building.

1.1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE END TERM EVALUATION

The main objective of the IWAMA DIFE End Term Evaluation is to provide an independent End-term review of the project performance in comparison to what is in the project design document. The evaluation results are envisaged to;

i) Assess the overall impact of the project;
ii) Identify achievement made (both positive and negative) lessons learned, challenges encountered,
iii) Identify prospects of replicability and sustainability beyond the project period and
iv) Make recommendations for future similar projects.

1.2. SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the end term evaluation included collecting quantitative and quantitative data from Nairobi and Central zones that comprise Kiambu and Murang'a Counties where the five MOs of PELUM Kenya implemented project activities.

Sources of primary information will include but not limited to the following persons:

1. Staff from PELUM Kenya's MOs that directly involved in IWAMA-DIFE (either through workshops, training, direct project implementation etc.)
2. Farmer groups working with the Five (5) MOs
3. Key stakeholders drawn from Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), Kenya Forest Services (KFS), County Governments (CG), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), Community Forest Associations (CFAs) etc.
4. Communities/farmers working with the MOs
5. Individual enterprises and traders working with MOs

Detailed scope of work and specific deliverables outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToRs) annexed to this report (see annex 1).

2.0- EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The IWAMA DIFE Project's evaluation adopted the evaluation criteria recommended by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability and impact. In addition to OECD evaluation criteria, the evaluators identified lessons learnt, on each of the evaluation criteria where possible as well as coherence, scalability/replicability, gender, safeguarding and inclusion.

The evaluation teams used a mixed evaluation approach that employed qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques to carry out the end of project evaluation. The rationale for using mixed methods approach relied on the fact that:

1. It was appropriate, easy to apply and cost effective given the context in which the evaluation was conducted; and
2. The approach allowed for data triangulation and corroboration of information gathered from different sources of information and providing a chance for the evaluator to blend the different approaches that are not only more empowering to different categories of respondents, but complement on the strengths and weaknesses of one technique with the other

2.1. DATA AND INFORMATION SOURCES

The evaluators collected data from two main sources as outlined below;

- The existing secondary sources/literature from project implementation and progress reports and policy documents relevant to the evaluation; and
- Primary data was collected from respondents using well designed data collection tools to achieve evaluation objectives and goal. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected from respondents using 6 sets of data collection tools (see table 1)

2.1.1. Sampling Strategies and Rationale

The evaluation team employed simple purposive sampling for respondents targeted for qualitative data collection whereas as simple random sampling technique was applied to select respondent for the administration of the quantitative data collection tool namely semi-structured interview questionnaire (SSIQ). For quantitative data collection where the SSIQ was administered), a representative sample size was drawn with consultation with PELUM K Program to ensure a reasonable, that is, large enough to permit statistical manipulation and minimize bias and errors is selected. The actual sample size selected and used in the evaluation is depicted in table 1 for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection tools and respective respondents. The criterion used to determine the sample size and factors considered when selecting respondents were: convenience, cost-effectiveness and the ability to be subjected to basic statistical analysis that generate results within acceptable margins of error.

Table I: Respondent Mapping per data collection tool

Data collection tool	Target respondent	Population (N)	Sample size
1. Semi-Structured Interview Questionnaire for Household	Households within the project sits	N=Target in the proposal 10,000 HH	n= 100 households in Murang'a n= 50 households from Kiambu Sampling methods: using simple random sampling from the group members
2. Key Informant	Member organizations, Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock; environment, water and natural resources; KFS and KTDA Opinion leaders, community members from different population categories	-Steering committee member -Pelum Kenya Staff -Representative from 5 MOs KTDA, WRUA chair, KII-MCA, Chief, KFS-MoA from each County, ToT	Between 10 and 15

3. In-depth Interviews	PELUM Kenya Country Coordinator, Head of Programs, Project Officer, HoD and M&E Officer, Government Officers at the County or National level	Steering Committee chair or designate PELUM Kenya Field Officers TOTs, zonal officer	Between 8-10-
4. Focus Group Discussions	Gender consideration during FGD sessions	-5 FGD each MO gave a beneficiary group, -OACK- to Nominate Kangari Market farmers	Maximum 10 people- ensured homogeneity and gender representation: Three for Murang'a and two for Kiambua County
5. Outcome harvest workshop	Member Organizations, government officials and project staff	Determined after the inception meeting drew participants from Muranga beneficiaries	Between 12 to 20 people with balance on gender in Murang'a County alone Representatives from ToTs=3 participants from enterprises Households = 3: Those with enterprises= 3-preferably from each Farmers who that participated in project direct project activities =3 Those that did not participate 3 total= 15 people.
6. Observation Checklist	By farmers/households during SSIQs	Selected household	150
7. Transect walks	As above Selected households especially where interviews were contacted in the home	Selected households	

2.1.2. Data Collection and Methods for Analysis

Data was collected using specific data collection tools targeting each category of respondent. The evaluation process involved the gathering, systematization and review of secondary sources of data through a desk review of the project reports and related policy document. The review of documents and records within the project area provided a basis for grounding the analysis and identifying preliminary findings validated during the fieldwork. Qualitative data was relevant in highlighting aspects that are not yet known and deepened the understanding of the evaluators of the main project outcomes from respondents. These methods included;

i) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs),
ii) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs),
iii) In-depth Interviews (IIs),
iv) Case study and most significant change stories,
v) Transect walks and
vi) Direct observations.
vii) Outcome harvesting approach

Plate 1: Focus Group with farmer group under ICE, Kiambu County; Outcome harvesting breakout session at OACK-Murang'a County

All data quality control measures were adhered to during the evaluation. These involved; reviewing of the study tools, translation of the tools into local languages where necessary, standardization of the training (pre-testing and ensuring that the enumerators were familiar with local terminology), regular supervision and cross-checking the completed tools and data cleaning. The administered tools were checked regularly for correctness, completeness, and consistency. After entry, the data was cross-checked to ensure accuracy of the information obtained from the field then compared and validated. During analysis, cross tabulation was done by comparing the emerging information with secondary data to address the outliers. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), while qualitative data was analyzed using NVIVO by consolidating emerging themes from focus group discussions and comparing with quantitative data. This facilitated the uncovering of subtle connections and visualization of qualitative findings in a rigorous fashion.

2.1.4. Specific Evaluation Questions and Guidance for Analysis

The key evaluation questions guiding the field data collection and analysis of evaluation findings were organized around the following evaluation criteria.

- Relevance and quality of design
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency or cost-effectiveness (of planning and of implementation)
- Impact - Contribution to change
- Sustainability
- Scalability/Reliability
- Gender and Social Inclusion
- Coherence
- Conclusion and recommendations

Evaluation question for each of the evaluation criteria are discussed in detail in chapter 4.

2.1.5: Measures to Ensure Ethical and Responsible Data Management

There were certain risks associated with community-based research, both on the researchers and research subjects' side. To minimize research risks and ensure ethical compliance, the following set of ethical considerations and measures were adhered to in conducting the evaluation:

- Informed consent, voluntary participation and right to withdraw: Participants in the evaluation, whether in interviews or focus group discussions, were informed about the purpose of the "event", how they were selected to participate, that their participation was voluntary, and that they were free to withdraw their participation at any time or decline to answer to any of the questions etc.
- Confidentiality and anonymity in relation to data and participants' identity in survey interviews was ensured by the evaluation team. Commitment was made to ensure that no identifying information was released and such information could only be accessed by those directly involved in the study.
- Considering the sensitive nature of community development issues, the evaluation upheld the sensitivity to the participants and community culture and practices, sensitivity to gender and rights and doing no harm were upheld throughout the evaluation process. The evaluation team was specifically briefed on these principles and commitment was made to uphold them.
- The Evaluation team and participants were protected from the risk of harm as a result of their participation in the evaluation. The research team ensured that the members were not exposed to risk and were only to be sent to the field during safe times and to safe locations. In case either the researchers or the participants felt that they were at risk of psychological harm as a result of addressing a traumatic event, they would be referred to one of the psychosocial services operating in the area.

2.1.6. Data Collection Tools

a. **Semi-structured questionnaires:** These were administered to project beneficiaries to collect quantitative data. This tool sought to quantify the effects of the project on the beneficiaries. Based on the profile of the beneficiaries obtained during the literature review. Face-to-face interviews were undertaken with strict adherence to Corona Virus Disease (COVID) -19 guidelines.

b. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** FGDs were carried out in the sites using FGD guides developed by the consultant, pre-tested, and extensively discussed with PELUM field staff. The FGD guides contained a checklist of questions. The participants of the FGDs were randomly selected by the consultant working together with PELUM field staff. The focus groups targeted key stakeholders including beneficiaries as identified at inception. Every FGD had standard 6-10 participants, randomly selected among the program beneficiaries within the area. For purposes of plural investigation, the exercise was conducted with a broad range of representation within the community to enable triangulation of findings and incorporate wide-ranging perspectives. During these meetings and if needed, designated FGD of beneficiaries' additional participatory tools for assessment of outcomes and impact both expected and unexpected including negative ones were used.

c. **Case study and most significant change stories:** semi-structured interviews were conducted with 2 or 3 jointly selected individuals under consideration to serve as the basis for a case study. The case studies analyzed the development of a particular person, group, or situation over a certain period of time. One or two case studies were presented to give a snap shot of a sample, project success or failure established during the evaluation. These documented the life story or sequence of events over time related to a person, group, household or organization in order to obtain insight into a project's effect and to learn about people's experiences, dreams, and obstacles for future planning.

d. **Outcome mapping technique:** The approach identified noted changes that had occurred in different spheres as narrated by beneficiaries during the life of the project. Although this appeared too soon to gauge, it was a key pointer to changes attributed to the project reported by beneficiaries. Outcome mapping technique was viable in the evaluation of the project as participants were facilitated to identify notable changes in the communities and tracing backwards to establish whether the IWAMA-DIFE project could have influenced or contributed to these changes in a way,

e. **Field Observations:** The evaluation team conducted detailed field observations in the sampled farming enterprises where the project was implemented. The team evaluated both the locations of the project as well as gather information more generally about the religious beliefs and practices in the target county in a more independent but a comparative manner.
f. **Transect walks:** The evaluation team carried out transect walks on the farms and detailed field observations among the farmers sampled for SSIQ to check the kind of farming practices being implemented on the farms, type and nature of crops farmed.
g. **Consent forms:** visual and audio-recorded interviews were issued and/or read to participants before conducting any interview.

3.0 DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This section presents the evaluation findings and conclusions based of the analysis of the data collected during the evaluation process. The analysis comprised of a retrospective assessment exploring the extent to which PELUM-K achieved the planned results as well as any unplanned results both positive and negative. Taking into consideration that this was an end-term evaluation of project that sought to assess the overall impact of the project; identify achievement and identify prospects of replicability and sustainability; the analysis had a forward-looking component that assessed the implications of the findings and an assessment of the current context to the future prospects of the project. The chapter is organized around the OECD-DAC criteria for evaluation of development assistance that includes findings on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherency, sustainability and impact. Findings regarding key lessons learnt are also included.

3.1. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This sub-section summarises selected socio-demographic characteristics of the target population. The evaluation assessed selected demographic characteristics to help in the identification and characterizations of the study population. The socio-demograhic characteristics were used during data analysis for disaggregation and helped to deepen interpretation by comparing different sub categories of the beneficiaries. The main socio-demographic characteristics assessed included:-respondents interviewed per, gender, age, marital status, and educational levels. Quantitative findings presented in this sub-section were collected using semi-structured questionnaires administered to residents who belonged to the member organizations in Kiambu and Muranga Counties. Out of the 150 semi-structured questionnaires targeted, the evaluation team obtained 159 responses, which constitutes to 106% response rate.

Table 2: Total Number of Respondents interviewed by Data collection technique

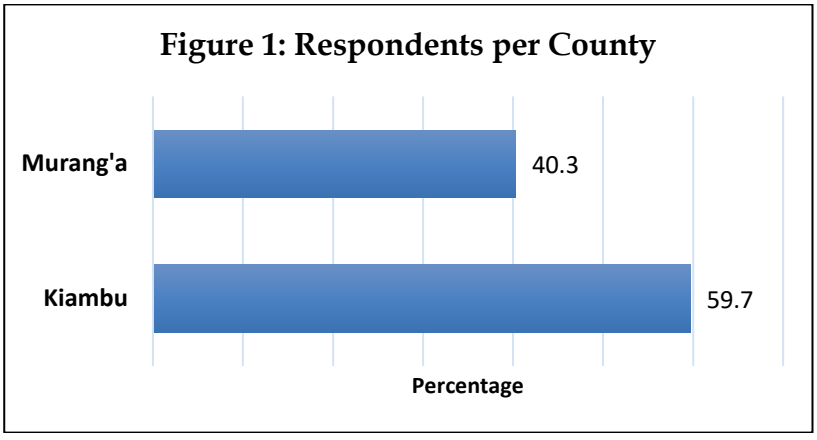
Data collection tool	Target Respondents	Planned	Actual	Deficit/Excess	Response Rate
Semi Structured Interview Questionnaire	SACDEP	30	31	1	103%
	COSDEP	30	33	3	110%
	ICE	30	33	3	110%
	OACK	30	33	3	110%
	RODI-Kenya	30	29	-1	97%
Sub-total		**150**	**159**	**9**	106%
Focus Group Discussions	SACDEP	1	1	0	100%
	COSDEP	1	1	0	100%
	ICE	1	1	0	100%
	OACK	1	1	0	100%
	RODI-Kenya	1	1	0	100%
	Sub-total	5	5	0	100%

Key informant Interviews	PELUM-K	5	4	1	75%
	SACDEP	1	1	0	100%
	COSDEP	1	1	0	100%
	ICE	1	1	0	100%
	OACK	1	1	0	100%
	RODI-Kenya	1	1	0	100%
	Sub-Total	5	5	0	100%
In-depth interviews	With PELUM staff	4	3	1	75%
	With Agricultural extension officers	5	3	2	60%
	With KTDA	5	3	2	60%
	Farmers	0	2	-2	Not Planned
Outcome Harvesting	Multiple stakeholders	1	1	0	100%
Observation checklist	Administering SSIQ	5	5	0	100%

3.2 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The demographics section provides a detailed summary of the socio-demographic characteristics of the targeted respondents. This informed the characteristics of the study population and assisted to further deepen the interpretation of the data collected from the various groups of farmers. The primary socio-demographics information collected through semi-structured questionnaires included gender; age; level of education attained; marital status and total number of persons in a household. The questionnaires were administered among farmers from the five (5) PELUM-Kenya partner organizations.

3.2.1. Respondents per County



Majority of the questionnaire respondents were sourced from Kiambu County. The figure above shows 59.7%, representing 95 respondents were from Kiambu while 40.3% (64) were from Murang'a County. The primary reason related to the difference in the number of respondents between the two counties is because Kiambu had 3 partner organizations while Murang'a had 2 hence application of the proportionate sampling method resulted in this as presented in table 3:

Table 3: PELUM Member Organizations data according groups per sub-county

	PELUM Member Organization				
	SACDEP Kenya	**ICE**	**OACK**	**RODI-Kenya**	**COSDEP**

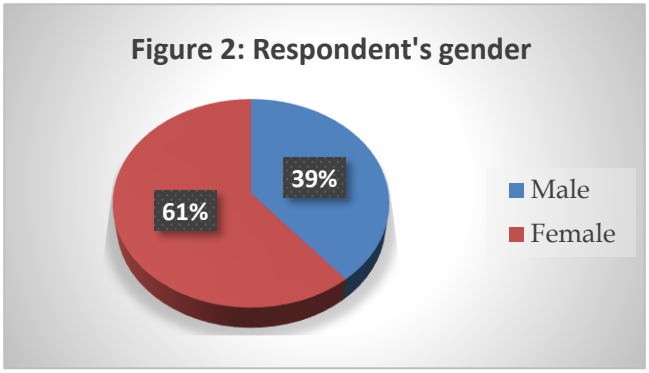
GROUP	Care Givers (5)	Good hope (6)	Akuria (6)	3K (9)	Kaharo FFS Organic Farmers (3)
	Gitiri Farmers (8)	Kamburu CHV (11)	Baraka (11)	Great Hope (6)	Kaharo Organic Farmers (8)
	Imani Women Group (8)	Kamburu Disabled (4)	Gakio (2)	Local 4A (8)	Mathanja Organic Farmers (8)
	Kigumo Central 1 (10)	Kamuchege farmer SH (6)	KOFAM (10)	Local 4B (6)	Bibilioni Integrated Organic Group (6)
		Nyamtua Gaki (6)	Upendo (4)		Gitwe Organic Farmers (8)
Sub-total	**31**	**33**	**33**	**29**	**33**

OACK participants comprised of 33 respondents sourced from 5 groups they were working with in Murang'a County. Majority of respondents were from Bakara (11) while the least were from Gakio (2). Other groups included Akuria (6), KOFAM (10) and Upendo (4). Participants from SACDEP Kenya were 31 in total, sourced from 4 groups within Murang'a County. The groups include Care givers, Gitiri Farmers, Imani Women Group, and Kigumo Central 1 which contributed to the highest number of respondents. Participants from ICE were 33 in total, majority of them being sourced from Kamburu CHV group (11) while Kamburu Disabled constituted the least number of participants. Other groups identified include Good hope, Kamuchege farmer's self-help group and Nyamutua Gaki groups.

RODI-Kenya had 4 groups that participated in the evaluation exercise, constituting 29 respondents in total. The groups include 3K who had the highest portion of respondents. Other groups as shown in the table above include Great Hope, Local 4A and Local 4B. COSDEP constituted 33 respondents of the total 159. The respondents were sourced from 5 groups that included Kaharo FFS Organic Farmers, Kaharo Organic Farmers, Mathanja Organic Farmers, Bibilioni Intergrated Organic Group and Gitwe Organic Farmers.

3.2.2. Gender of respondents

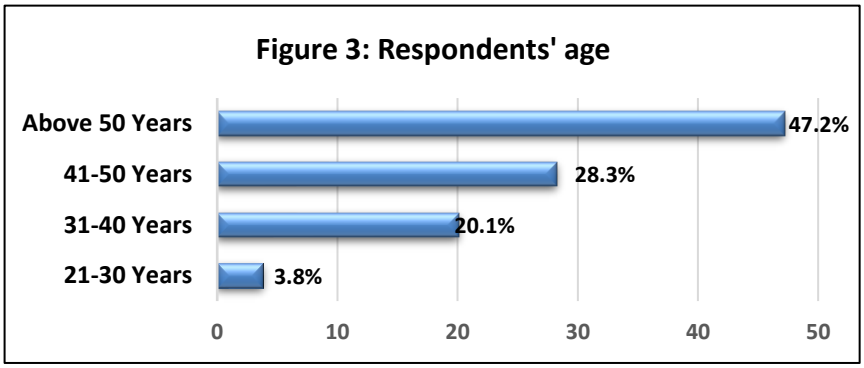
According to the evaluation exercise, 61% of the respondents were female while 39% were male as depicted in figure 2. In terms of age distribution, majority of the respondents were above 50 years (47.2%). Comparatively to the high number of women in the groups and semi-structured questionnaire response, one of the respondents pointed out;



If you visit majority of these homes…when you go to the farm, you will definitely find the woman of the home if they are married in the farms. Our men go out and come back in the evening with nothing and come back home expecting to have a meal....so we have to work hard as women and involve ourselves with people or projects that will uplift our family. ***FGD discussant in Kiambu County.***

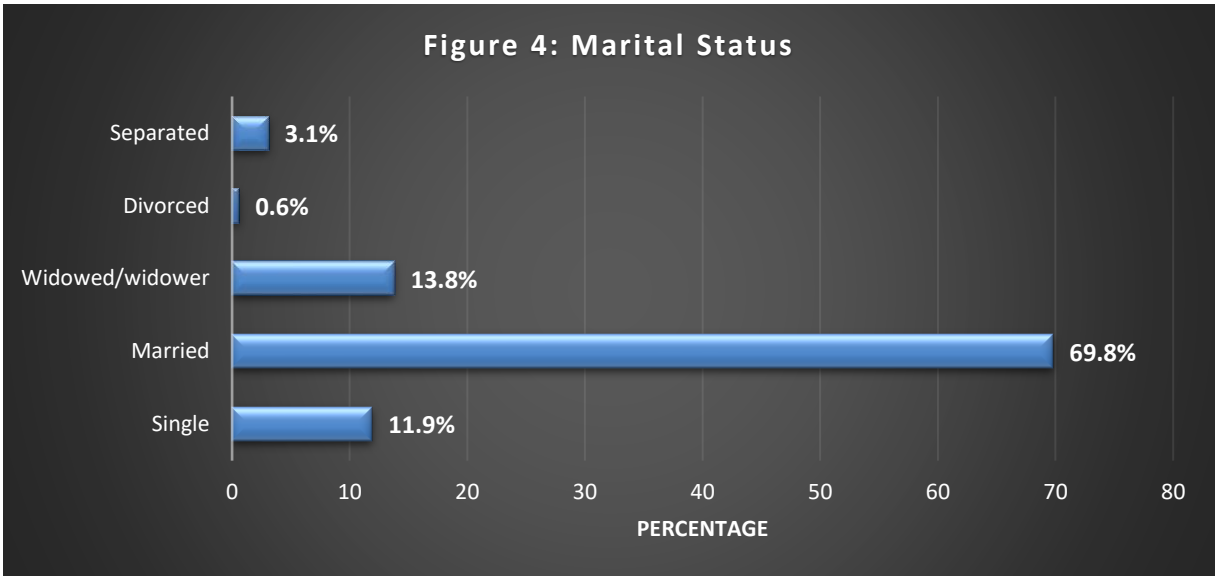
3.2.3 Age of Respondents

According to the graph below, the number decreases with a decrease in the number of years. Respondents between ages 41-50 constituted 28.3%, 31-40 years 20.1% while participants aged between 21-30 years constituted to 3.8% of the total respondents.



3.2.4 Marital Status

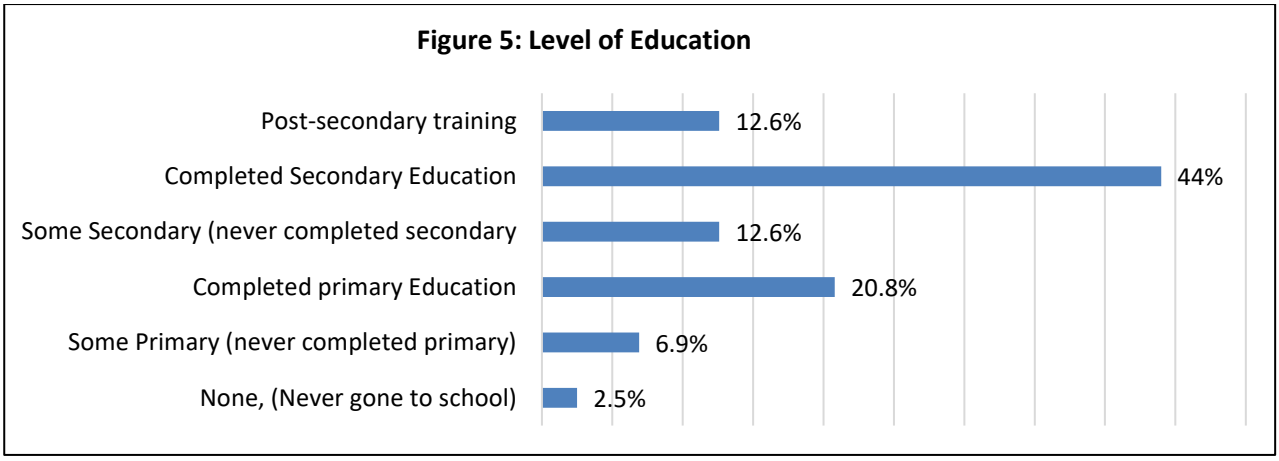
The graph below shows that 69.8% of the respondents were married, 13.8% were widowed, 11.9% were single while 3.1% were separated. Only 0.6% were divorced and practicing farming See figure 3)



3.2.5. Level of Education

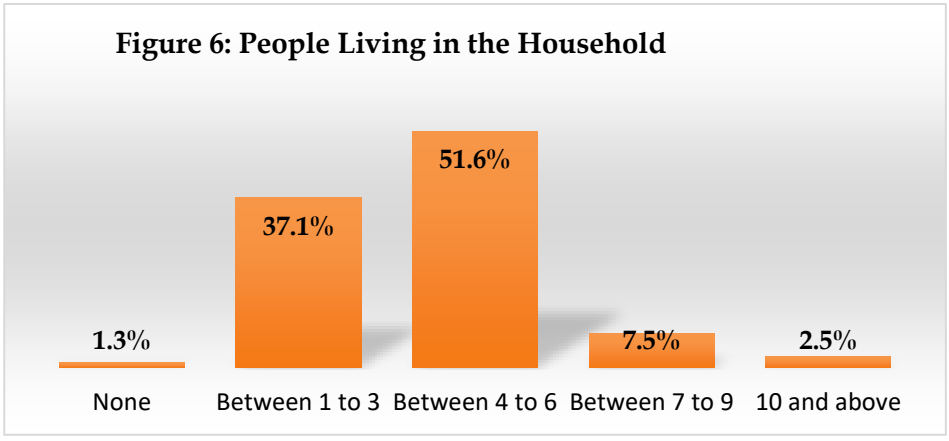
The graph below indicates that majority of the respondents (44%) had completed secondary education as their highest level of education; only 12.6% has attained a post-secondary training while 2.5% had never gone to school.

Concerning the level of education of farmers, one key informant stated that;
…..I am very glad that the project targeted the small farmer who most probably has not attained a higher level of education. They are ready to learn on the various technologies of organic farming contrary to the rich farmer who has funds to purchase whatever they require to deliver quantity to the market. ***KII, Agricultural extension Officer, Kiambu County.***



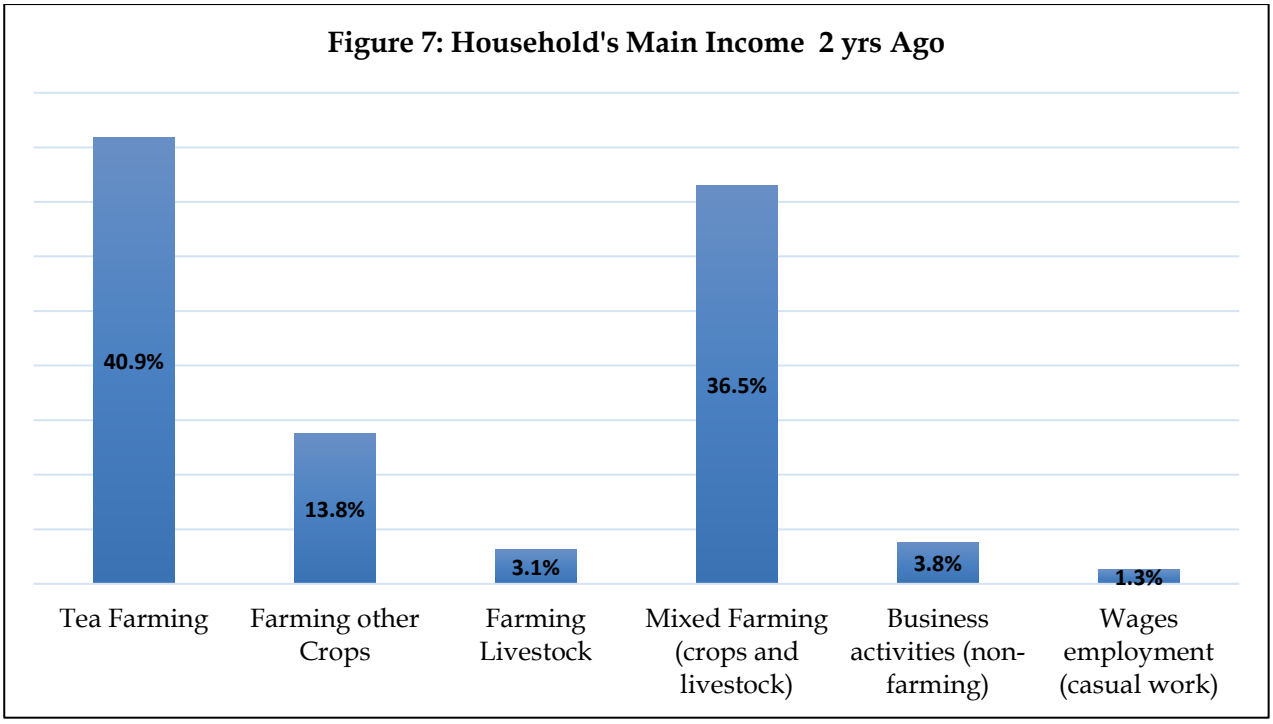
3.2.6. Household Size

The graph above indicates the number of people within a household. Majority of the households (51.5%) consist between four to six family members. 37.1% represents the households with between one to three members, while 7.5% of the total households have seven to nine members. The households that had ten or more individuals was only 2.5% and 1.3% of the respondents did not indicate.



3.2.7 Household main source of income in past two years

The figure 7 represents the percentage of the household's main income. In both Kiambu and Murang'a counties, most of the respondents (40.9%) tea was the main source of income while 36.5% practiced mixed farming (crops and livestock) apart from team farming. Only 13% of the respondents engaged in farming other crops other than tea, meaning they are not engaged in tea farming. About 3.8% of the respondents cited trade and small business activities as their main source of income whereas 3.1% and 1.3% of the respondents cited livestock farming and employment (casual work) as their main source of income respectively.



One of the respondents stated that, *"I engage in both livestock and crop farming because currently tea generates poor income. I used to struggle financially when I only engaged in tea farming. The training and support I have received from PELUM has enabled me to hatch and sell chicks. Also, I can now generate income from selling avocado and organic vegetables."* ***FGD Discussant, Kiambu County***

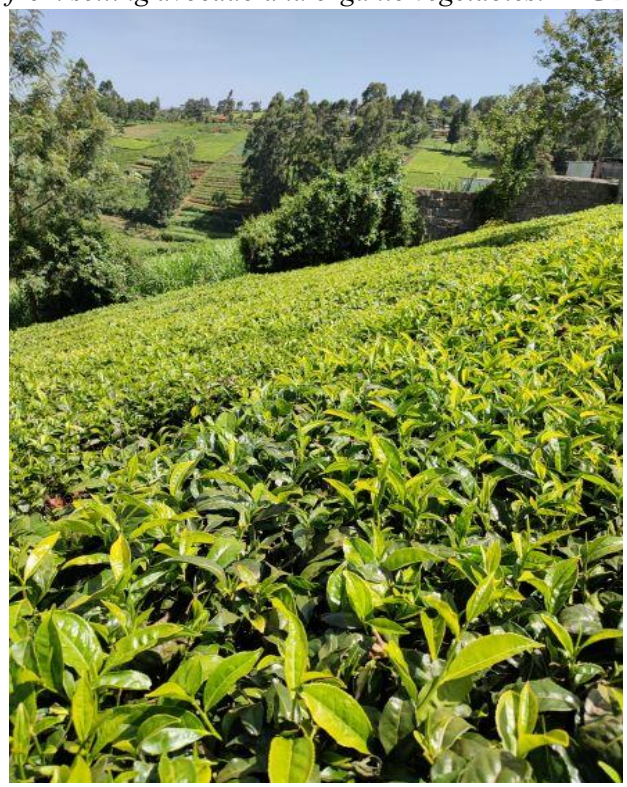
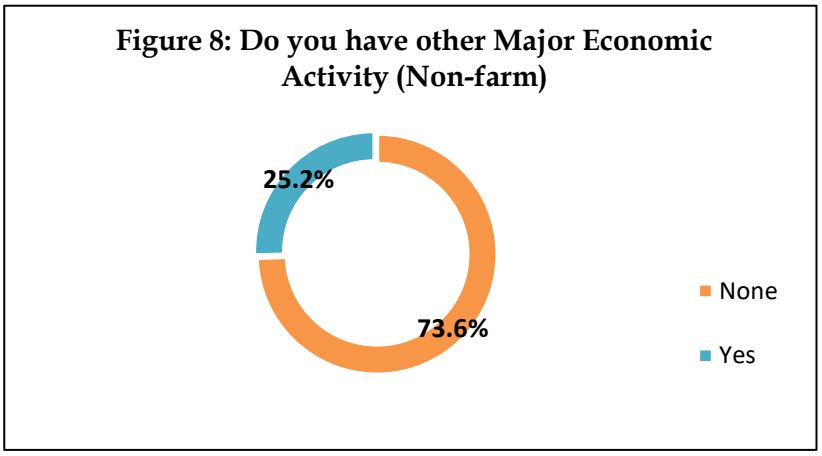


Plate 2: Tea plantation-Kiambu County County

Plate 3: Diversification of Crops by a farmer in Kiambu

3.2.8. Other Major non-farm economic activities

The evaluation findings indicate that majority (75%) of the respondents rely on farming activities with a quarter (25%) stating that they have participate in non-farm activities as another source of income. This means that agriculture remain the main economic activity that the project beneficiaries are engaged in



Some of the non-farm activities cited by respondents include; poultry farming, cottage processing or home basketry, motorbike transport *(bodaboda)*, milk processing, table banking, and trader (shopkeeper or fresh produce retailer. The non-farm activities are taken up by respondents are taken seriously be those engaged as the alternative source of income operated as Income IGA.

3.2.9 Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

Subsequently, the evaluator established that the initiated IGAs have positively impacted on the income of the household. 98.7% acknowledged that IGAs initiated in the past 2 years have improved their household income while only 1.3% pointed out their income remained the same (table 4). As pointed out by a respondent,

Table 4: Type of IGAs undertaken by respondents

Initiated IGAs Frequencies			
		Responses	Percent of Cases
Over past 2 years, IGAs initiated	Other crops farming e.g. horticulture crops	55	34.8%
	Poultry farming	90	57.0%
	Cottage processing e.g. home bakery	1	.6%
	Kitchen gardening	108	68.4%
	Tree nursery	10	6.3%
	Table banking	23	14.6%
	Dairy farming	51	32.3%
	Milk business	7	4.4%
	Service business e.g. *Bodaboda (Motorbike rider)*	8	5.1%
	Other business-like shop keeping, fresh produce	7	4.4%

One of the farmers pointed out that;

"...I had initially focused on dairy farming but I switched to chicken business about 1 year ago after being informed. I have never regretted because what I have gained from the business is so much. I can now comfortably take care of my family and remain with surplus that I can save something at the end of the day".
FGD, Kiambu County.

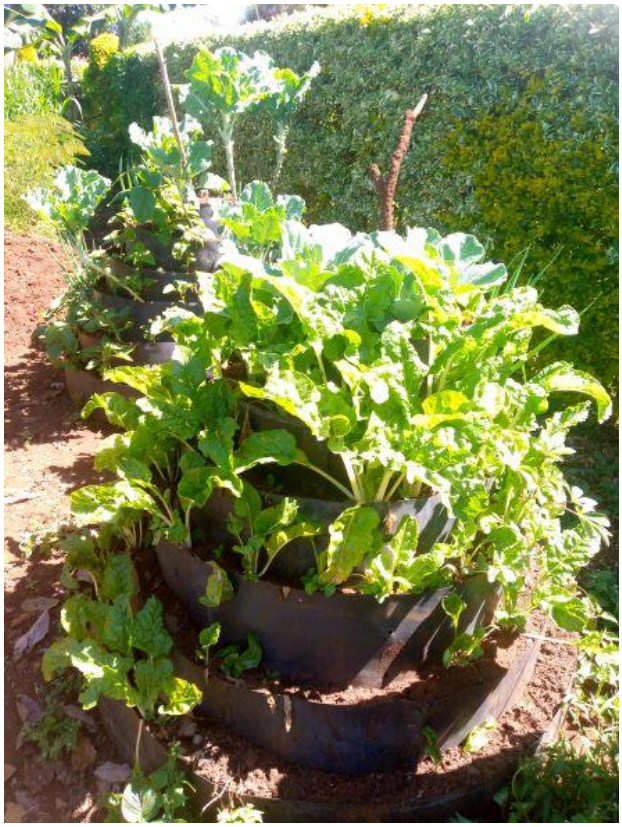
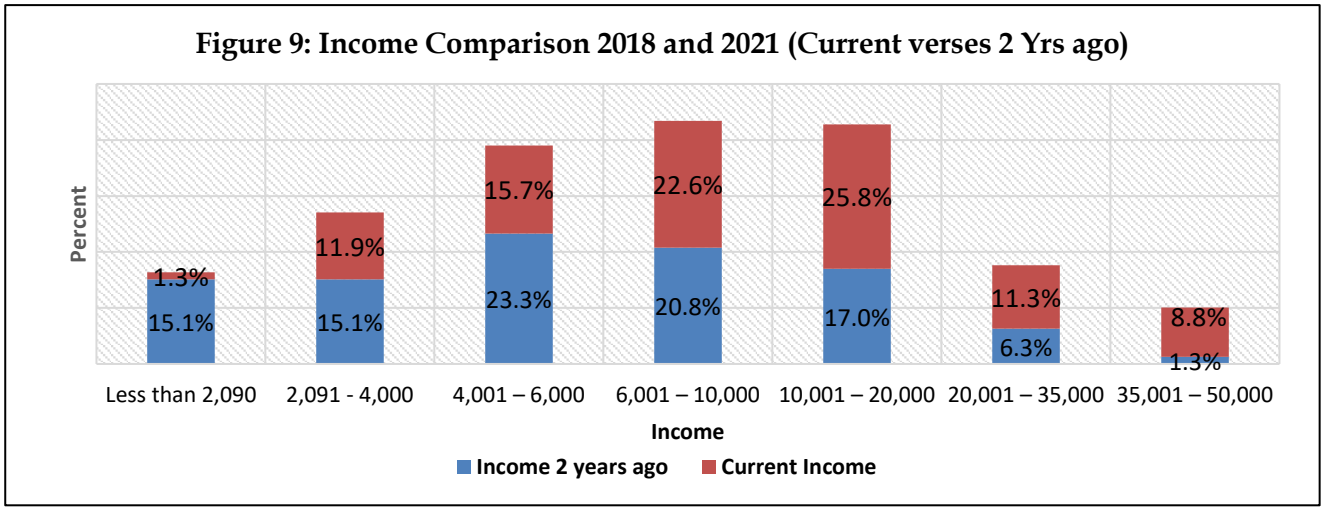


Plate 4: Pyramid kitchen garden by a farmer in Kiambu County Plate 5: Sweet Potato garden in Murang'a County

3.2.10 Comparing Amount of income in 2018 and in 2021

According to figure 9, the incomes earned by slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (27%) was less than of what they were earning in the last two year (2018) but majority of the respondents were earning more income. One of the reasons given by those using the new methods include the use of Agro ecological and Organic farming practices, diversification of crops apart from tea grown largely most farmers in the target sub-counties and engaging in alternative sources of IGAs like shop keeping and sale of farm produce.

Figure 9: Income Comparison 2018 and 2021 (Current verses 2 Yrs ago)

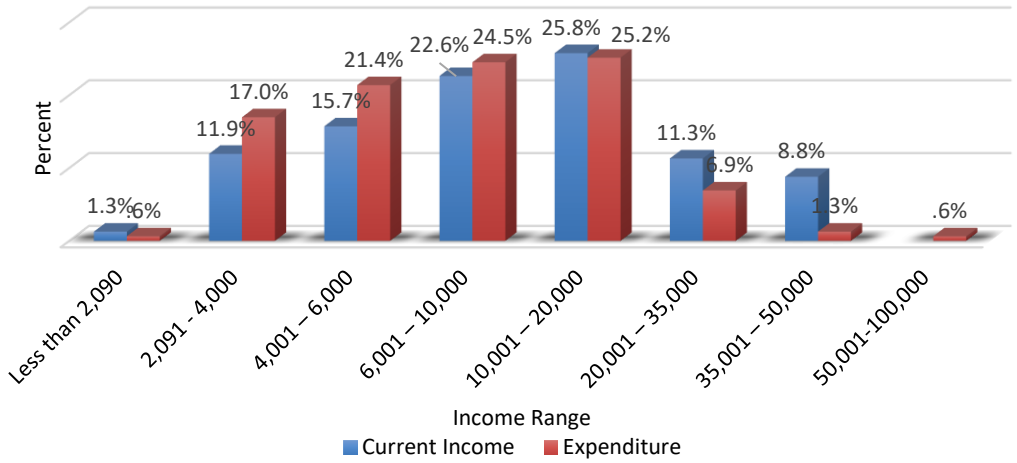


Consudering the age range of respondents, one farmer pointed out that;
"...as you age, responsibilities reduce and through the little income you get from farming, you are able to organize yourself accordingly. Moreover, when you have children, they also support you and you end up having more money than when you have a younger family. You have to pay school fees and other expenses as opposed to when you are ageing" ***Questionnaire response, Kiambu County***.

3.2.11. Comparing income and expenditure

Based on figure 10, most respondents' expenditure is higher than their incomes with less that 7% of the respondents spending less than they earn.

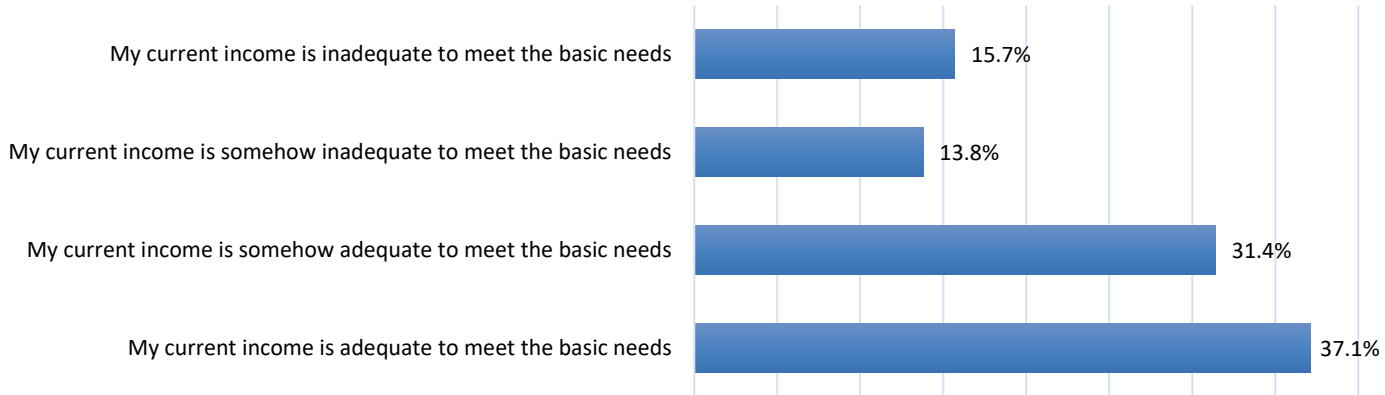
Figure 10: Current income Vs Expenditure Ranges



3.2.12. Extent to which current income addresses respondent's needs

The figure 11 indicates that majority of participants pointed out that their income is adequate to meet their basic needs (7.1%) while 31.4% of the total respondents acknowledged their current income is somehow adequate to meet their basic needs. However, 15.7% of the total respondents indicated that their current income is inadequate to meet their basic needs.

Figure 11: Description of Current Income Relative to Needs



3.3. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT BY EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluators applied the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, coherency, sustainability and impact as well as equity and replicability. The findings from the evaluation of the programme implementation are discussed in this sub-section.

3.3.1. Relevance and Quality of Design to Needs of Beneficiaries

The evaluation sought to establish the extent to which the project was relevant to the needs of the targeted beneficiaries and responded to national development priorities and policies especially in the agriculture, health and environment sectors. The design and the intervention logic were also found to be valid to the context in which the project was operating in.

3.3.1.0 Contextual relevance and quality of design

The target beneficiaries and stakeholders in Murang'a and Kiambu counties reported that previously they depended on income from the sale of tea leaves only. Tea plantations occupied over three quarters of the land owned leaving minimal space for the growing and diversification of the food crops forcing the community members to import foodstuffs from other counties. The communities faced the balance of payment crisis as the irregular income from tea alone could not sustain their livelihoods. The cost of production was very high translating into less profits from tea farming. The previous levels of production before the project were low and most farmers were barely surviving. Most communities were previously farming along the river beds and this promoted soil erosion from the intensive cultivation along the river banks as well as not applying the terrace farming techniques in the sloppy terrain that is conspicuous to the sub-counties where the project was implemented. In addition, water pollution emanated from the intense use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. The project was timely and responded to the needs of beneficiaries and farmers in terms of protection of watershed and protection of the ecosystem

Muranga respondents reported high cost of living; inability to adapt to unfavorable climatic changes and the new technology technological innovations required to counter the effects in order to enhance farm productivity; lack of adequate market for farm produce. In connection to the markets one of the FGDs noted that:

"…… at times we produce more food from our farms but fail to get the market for the surplus. We are far from the produce market but the main challenge is the means of transport to the centers. when we have surplus how to move the goods to the market is a challenge as some of the roads are no passable. Another challenge is out buyers do not have the financial capacity and end up paying us low prices for the goods if we are lucky to reach the market" ***FGD Discussant from Murang'a County***

It was further noted that the poor infrastructure contributes to the high cost of transportation of farm produce to the market considering the low purchasing power by consumers. They identified the inadequate storage facilities for water and farm produce, difficulties in adapting to the changing technology in farming.

"…you see… drinking and irrigation water challenge is key whereby MUSCO rations…. and yet most of the residents lack water storage facilities. Few farmers practice water harvesting on a small scale and therefore the water they collect is not enough for domestic and farm use … and we have no access to the duty bearers except during the electioneering periods" **(Key Informant, Murang'a County)**

The IWAMA DIFE project has contributed to the improvement in nutrition especially from the enhanced production of indigenous vegetables, the growing of fruit trees and diversification of the organic food crops grown in the kitchen gardens. The surplus food crops are sold in the local markets and this increase household incomes spend on sourcing foodstuffs. The production of organic manure and pesticides using local resources has also reduced household expenditures, the cost of production as more income earned from the improved farm outputs. The dependence on organic farming has led to massive improvements in the state of health of the residents. The response confirms that the goals and design of the IWAMA DIFE project appropriately responded to the needs of the communities in Kiambu and Murang'a.

3.3.1.2 Relevance to the needs and aspirations of beneficiaries

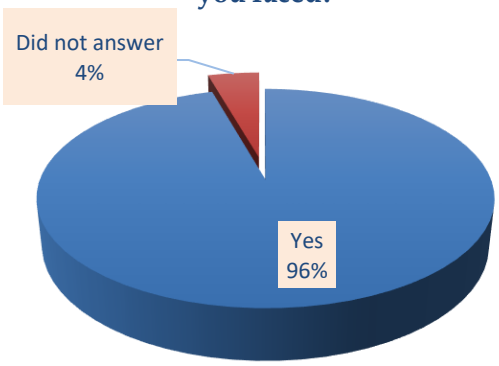
Evaluation findings indicate that the project indeed addressed directly the felt needs of beneficiaries. The project was consistent with the needs of beneficiaries and to a large extent heightened awareness on the importance of increasing farm productivity and household incomes through organic farming practices and agro-ecological practices. The project objectives remained relevant and therefore addressed the gaps identified in the FOSELI Project. A Key informant noted that the main challenges in Kiambu County were nutrition and income. The project empowered farmers, diversified livelihoods, rehabilitated the Aberdares where residents

used to cut trees and now are substituted by fruit trees which they do not destroy having known the benefit to the households' income and nutrition.

3.3.1.3. Extent of support and needs of farming communities were met

The IWAMA DIFE project indirectly builds the foundation that will make small-scale (small-holder) tea farmers to escape poverty traps associated with low productivity levels, build better lives and become the guardians of a more tolerant and peaceful society. When respondents were asked to give an opinion on whether their participation in the IWAMA DIFE project and its activities has helped address the problem they were facing two years ago, an overwhelming majority (96%) said that indeed the project addresses their need faced and improved your situation over the last two years (see). This shows that the project filled information, knowledge and skills gaps further reinforcing the relevance and importance of the project.

Figure 12: Did the project address the problems you faced?



The project was relevant to the needs of target beneficiaries by addressing the felt needs. Some of the challenges faced by beneficiaries included but not limited to; low awareness on the benefits of watershed management, inadequate knowledge on agro-ecological practices and diversification of sources of income and food nutrition security.

3.3.1.4. Relevance to institutional frameworks and government priorities-

The IWAMA-DIFE project was timely and responded to global, national government and Kiambu and Murang'a County institutional policy framework and development priorities. The project had relevance to international and regional policy frameworks that Kenya committed to promote sustainable livelihoods and build healthy communities.

At the global level, the project resonates well with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which recognize the paramount importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring socioeconomic progress – it is currently the world's leading employer and plays a vital role in the livelihoods of 40% of the population with agriculture being the common thread that holds 17 SDGs together. Theses SDGs aim to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG2 recognizes the inter linkages among sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty, ensuring healthy lifestyles, tackling climate change, and other issues addressed within the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Beyond adequate calories intake, proper nutrition has other dimensions that deserve attention, including micronutrient availability and healthy diets. Thus, the IWAMA-DIFE project resonates well with these international frames that Kenya is committed to as the project seek to tackle the challenges of household poverty and hunger by promoting food production, high agricultural productivity watershed management and increased rural incomes through diversification of food crops and farm- and non-farm-based enterprises. Given the current extent of land degradation globally, the potential benefits from land restoration for food security and for mitigating climate change are enormous. Traditional farmer knowledge enriched by the latest scientific knowledge are an ingredient to productive food systems through sound and sustainable soil, land, water, nutrient and pest management, and extensive use of organic fertilizers that the project aim to increase

At the national level, the project responds to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provisions that gave a lot of emphasis on environmental conservation and sustainable development. The constitution clearly articulates the principle of sustainable development that is entrenched in Article 10 2(d) of the Constitution as one of the National values and principles of governance. The Constitution guarantees the right to a clean and healthy

environment at Article 42. Article 42 further guarantees the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures particularly those contemplated in article 69 and the right to have obligations relating to the environment fulfilled under Article 70. Article 69 imposes obligations on the State. Further the constitution direct the state to further; ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya, protection and conservation of the environment; protect genetic resources and biological diversity; establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment; eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya that PELUM K Project directly responds to.

Further, the project directly responds to the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) for 2019-2024, Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS). The ASTGS and NAIP are grounded in the belief that achieving 100% food and nutrition security requires a vibrant, commercial, modern and equitable agricultural sector that sustainably supports economic development in the context of devolution. Therefore, the NAIP is designed to accelerate Kenya's agricultural transformation in alignment with the Big Four Presidential Agenda, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Kenya's Medium-Term Plan III. It builds on lessons learned from Kenya's previous investment programmes. In particular, it incorporates key recommendations from the November 2017 Joint Sector Review (JSR), which assessed Kenya's 2010-2015 Medium Term Investment Plan. Some of the lessons learned include improvement of: capacity at both the national and county levels; data availability and utilization; effective participation of the private sector and civil society organizations in the development of the agriculture sector; the effectiveness of resource mobilization and disbursement.

IWAMA-DIFE project is aligned to the National Environment Policy 2013 that provides a framework for an integrated approach to planning and sustainable management of Kenya's environment and natural resources by strengthening the legal and institutional framework for effective coordination and management of the environment and natural resources. It addresses the identified agroforestry intervention that enhances adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change while guaranteeing mitigation Co-benefits according to the National forests management and conservation policy (2015), National Climate Change framework Policy 2015, the Kenya Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (2017-2027), Kenya framework for Sustainable Land management (2016-2026), Kenya climate smart Agriculture strategy (2017-2027) and the ongoing development of strategy for achieving and maintaining 10% tree cover by 2022. Successful adoption of agroforestry requires effective collaboration and partnership between a myriad range of sectoral actors, programs and strategies.

However, there is no specific National strategic framework to facilitate building of partnerships and linkages amongst diverse initiatives and stakeholders involved in the promotion of agroforestry practices for purposes of minimizing negative impacts caused by a changing climate regime. Other frames that project respondent to include; The Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) which provides an overarching framework covering the multiple dimensions of food security and nutrition improvement that was purposefully developed to add value and create synergy to existing initiatives of government, partners and sectors. The policy and associated actions remain dynamic to address contextual changes and changing conditions over time. This policy is framed in the context of basic human rights, child rights and women's rights, including the universal 'Right to Food'. It is the policy of the government that all Kenyans, throughout their life-cycle enjoy at all times safe food in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy their nutritional needs for optimal health.

The project is well aligned and directly relevant to the policy legislative provisions that promote livelihood security and provides a comprehensive legal framework for improving livelihoods and protecting the environment. This includes, among others, empowering farmers, diversifying livelihoods, promoting indigenous technologies, environment rehabilitation and conservation. In summary, the evaluation established that the design of the project is aligned to PELUM-K's vision, mission, strategy and the relevant country plans as it responds to its development and benefits the farming communities. The project embraced PELUM's

IWAMA DIFE principles that were followed through and implemented by the member organizations in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. The Project Design had a clear approach and objectives with a clear logical framework and with targets to be met by the end of the project

In a follow up project, which aspects should be considered related to the "Relevance" of the project?
There are other stakeholders implementing intervention in the farming communities that are quite relevant to PELUM-K's approach. PELUM-K should consider sensitizing other non-member organizations so that they implement other thematic areas for more households to participate in broad areas. The project should also develop mechanisms for engaging in the county and sub-county public participation and budget planning processes to push for the consideration of their issues in documents like the County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSP), Annual Development Plans among other policies.

3.3.2. Evaluating Project Effectiveness

This sub-section evaluates the extent to which the project objectives, outcome and outputs were achieved in relation to the log frame using the effectiveness evaluation criteria.

3.3.2.1. Assessing the Effectiveness of the Theory of Change (ToC) and the Logframe

The evaluation established that the theory of change and the log frame had the relevant causal pathways to achieve the project goal of contributing towards community and ecosystem's resilience in tea growing areas of Murang'a and Kiambu counties for vibrant and healthy communities within the context of which the project was operating and the results (outcomes and impact) the project sought to achieve. Although the ToC was not clearly explicitly articulated in the project document, the intervention logic and the causal relationships are clearly articulated.

The focus on IWAFA DIFE models played a key role in delivering the expected results that were clear in the project with well-articulated pathways and linkages. Since the ToC was not explicitly presented in the PELUM-K document, it is implied in how the project was conceptualized and designed to develop approaches for implementing the IWAMA-DIFE project. The consortium design is presented as the preferred approach to strategic management based on the premise that complex problems demand the expertise and co-operation of diverse stakeholders who come together to develop sustainable solutions. The synergy of stakeholders, that is, the member organizations, the county governments, Kenya forest and other non-governmental organizations was cost effective in that it reduced the cost of operation and resources required to implement the project activities and supplemented the organizations strengths and weaknesses. The activities implemented by the member organizations directly contributed to the achievement of project outputs, objectives and the targets set in log frame. The evaluators are confident that the project achieved the desired change of contributing to improved livelihoods and agro-ecological sustainability in Kenya.

3.3.2.2. Achievement in the Project Activities

The project met the intended results and met all the objectives and, in some cases, surpassed. The project expenditure was incurred on the approved project activities, with funds disbursed on time. As part of analyzing effectiveness of the project, the evaluators assessed the extent to which the project implemented the planned activities under each objective:
Overall Objective 1: *To enhance agricultural productivity, nutrition and incomes for tea farmers in Kiambu and Murang'a through agroecological practices and marketing by December 2021.*

The implementation of the IWAMA DFE project was aimed at improving nutrition due to healthy agro ecologically produced foods, enhance food security, increased market linkages and increased incomes from diversification of farm enterprises from its activities. These were to be achieved through the implantation of the activities described in the table 5 where 5 of the 8 sub-activities were achieved as planned and three surpassed targets set.

Table 5: Performance analysis (Planned vs achieved) Objective 1

	DESCRIPTION	Target	Actual achieved	Percent achieved	Male	Female	Total
Objective 1: To promote conservation rehabilitation and protection of riparian zones and Aberdare's water catchment area by Dec 2021							
1.1	Conduct a ToTs training on pest control methods including making of bio fertilizers	25	25	100%	16	9	25
1.2	Conduct practical training for farmers on organic pests and disease control method etc.	25	270	1080%	113	157	270
1.3	Conduct training for extensionists on marketing and certification processes for organic products	25	25	100%			0
1.4	Hold training for farmers on livelihood diversification of farming enterprises and link them to market providers & input suppliers	20	25	125%	16	9	25
1.5	Awareness creation and sensitization of communities on value addition among the tea farmers	20	25	125%	16	9	25
1.6	Hold one annual Farmers field day	2	2	100%	60	91	151
1.7	Develop 5 Model agroecological demonstration sites showcasing different agroecological practices at farmer level	5	**5**	100%			0
1.8	Organize and hold 1 annual farmer exchange and learning visit	1	**1**	100%	60	91	151

Source: Project monitoring and progress reports

Sub-activity 1.2 was surpassed by nearly 1000% because the TOTs trained through the project cascaded the information and knowledge learnt to other farmers who did not attend the training. In addition, more women than men participated in project activities.

Objective 2: To promote conservation, rehabilitation and protection of the riparian areas and water catchment area in Aberdare Forest Ecosystem by December 2021.

The activities under objective 2 of the IWAMA DIFE project aimed at increased awareness on the importance of environment and watershed management; improved biodiversity conservation; increased water infiltration leading to water availability; enhanced protection, conservation and rehabilitation of riparian lands; enhanced resilience to effects of climate change; protected river sources and reduced water pollution and contamination; and increased tree cover within project area contributing to compliance with the 10% national agro-forestry policy. These were to be achieved through the implementation of the activities listed in the table 6. Out of the 6 sub-activities 3 were achieved as planned whereas the other two achieved (sub-activities 2.1 and 2.4) achieved only 76% and 67% of the set targets respectively. There was no data on sub-activity 2.5 so that the evaluators can establish whether the targets set were met or not.

Table 6: Performance analysis (Planned vs achieved) Objective 2

	DESCRIPTION	Target	Actual achieved	Percent achieved	Male	Female	Total
Objective 2: To promote conservation, rehabilitation and protection of the riparian areas and water catchment area in Aberdare Forest Ecosystem by December 2021							
2.1	Conduct training for representatives from CFAs, WRUAs, agriculture extension officers, etc. on watershed management and agroforestry	25	19	76%	12	7	19
2.2	Undertake community Sensitization on environment conservation and water shed management	25	25	100%			0

2.3	Support the establishment of 2 community tree nurseries through a business development approach	2	2	100%			0
2.4	Plant 5,000 indigenous trees and bamboo giant grass annually along riparian zones and in the Aberdare Forest	5,000	3350	67%			0
2.5	Distribution of 25,000 tree seedlings aimed at promoting on farm agroforestry among tea farmers	2500		0%			0
2.6	Conduct trainings for tea farmers on water harvesting technologies with a focus on improving soil health for improved water infiltration hence reduced soil erosion	25	25	100%			0

Source: Project monitoring progress reports

Objective 3: To advocate for implementation of policies, legislatives and initiatives that strengthen the protection and management of water sheds and ecosystems by December 2021.

This objective aimed at achieving the following results from the implementation of the list of activities as indicated in the table: Enhance ability of farmers to engage the policy makers in developing farmer friendly policies; supportive policy environment for all the like-minded stakeholders to help further the programs agenda; increased stakeholder base and partnerships ;increased resource base; increased visibility of the project; increased horizontal networking between NGO – NGO and farmer-farmer through learning, exposure and exchange visit, and joint ownership of the project by relevant stakeholders. As table 7 demonstrates, targets for the 3 out of the 7sub-activities were achieved as planned, 2 sub-activities were surpassed by 24% whereas the remaining two did not achieve the targets.

Table 7: Performance analysis (Planned vs achieved) Objective 3

	DESCRIPTION	Target	Actual achieved	Percent achieved	Male	Female	Total
Objective 3: To advocate for implementation of policies, legislatives and initiatives that strengthen the protection and management of water sheds and ecosystems by December 2021							
3.1	Undertake a national stakeholder mapping and hold a stakeholders' meeting to share the results of phase one	21	26	124%	15	11	26
3.2	Organize lobby meetings to lobby for conservation, protection and rehabilitation of Aberdare water shed	20	18	90%	12	6	18
3.3	Organize and support annual awareness and tree planting campaign to commemorate world Environment day	100	131	131%	41	83	124
3.4	Hold 1 national water dialogue to advocate for conservation and protection of water shed ecosystem	1	1	100%			0
3.5	Lobby the Tea Research Institute to undertake research on organic tea production	1	1	100%			0
3.6	Hold lobby meeting with county government to advocate for market space for organic products, etc.	1	1	100%			0
3.7	Develop IEC materials on watershed management	503	350	70%			0

Source: Project monitoring progress reports

Due to the effectiveness of the project, nearly all (99.4%) of the respondents indicated that they would be interested if given a chance to continue with the same project or join similar projects if implemented in their respective counties (see table 8).

Table 8: If given chance again would you join/continue in project activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	158	99.4	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	1	.6		
Total		159	100.0		

3.3.2.3. The factors that enhanced the effectiveness of the IWAMA DIFE project

The following factors were the key enablers or facilitators of the achievements reported

Capacity building of the Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) and Farmers: The project sought to strengthen the capacity by increasing the knowledge of TOTs and farmers on making bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, facilitate farmer exchange and learning visit that sought to ensure farmers learn different agro-ecological practices and emulate them on their farms as part of learning new knowledge and expose them to new skills in nursery establishment and management, planned gardening for nutrition and market, and water harvesting techniques. The evaluation attributes the project effectiveness to the utility of regular workshops, demo farms**, e**xchange programs with other farmers –the farmers are involved in trainings and benchmarking exercises through exchange visits. A total of 25 TOTs (16 men and 9 ladies) were trained on pest control and how to make bio-fertilizers like Bokashi, Supermagro foliar, Ash and Lime Sulfur Brew pesticides which are environmentally friendly inputs that supplement plant growth. TOTs drawn from the 5 MOs further cascaded the knowledge learnt from the training to 270 farmers (113 men and 157 women) on bio-pesticides and bio fertilizers making thus further deepening the outcomes of the project.

The promotion of interaction among farmers to enhance the learning, experience sharing and exchange of knowledge and ideas on the best agroecological organic farming and crop diversification practices. A total of 151, (91 females and 60 males) farmers were facilitated to participate in exchange learning at various farms in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. MOs played a significant role in identifying farmers implementing assorted organic agro-ecological practices where others could visit and learn skills for diversification, water harvesting, agroforestry and organic farming. This not only improved knowledge about farming but increased the uptake of agro-ecological and crop diversification practices and principles as indicated by a discussant:

"……*the project has helped me adopt organic farming and foods which we would not be using. I have good health and my children do not get sick more often…..in addition, we have been introduced to good farming systems which I was not aware of before…..am now able to harvest more from the same piece of land…..without the project I would not be in a position to generate a testimony to share with other people about organic farming"* **(FGD Discussant, Kiambu County)**

The respondents in Kiambu and Muranga reported that they received all round trainings on table banking and savings that facilitate their access credit facilities, techniques on improving the quality of livestock through cross breeding, and impact knowledge on how to control pests and insects through development of pesticides and insecticides.

Farmers were also trained and sensitized on watershed management and agroforestry and the importance of environment and watershed management. As such a total of 19, (7 Females and 12 Males) people from Kiambu County and Murang'a Counties were trained on watershed management Counties. The participants were drawn from groups that have membership to the 5 MOs like Ndakaini Dam Environmental Conservation Association (NDEKA), CFAs in the catchment areas and government officers from the Ministry of Agriculture extension services, KFS Forest extension officers), and Partners Project Officers. The training resulted in better of participants on watershed management and benefits that come with the development of a watershed management plan, international, regional and local watershed management legislation and developing advocacy plans for local watershed management.

Stakeholder mapping and meetings: PELUM-K through IWAMADIFE project conducted a mapping of stakeholders with the aim of identify key stakeholders in the project and the effect each of them would have on the involvement in the project. As such a stakeholders' meeting was held to share the results of phase one of the project and the anticipated results of phase two of the project that was disseminated to 26 participants (11 women and 15 men) attended from various sectors including KTDA, KEFRI, KFS Kiambu and Murang'a County, Kiambu and Murang'a County.

The Demo Appoach: Demos are done in the farms that were previously growing tea alone**.** The community was sensitization trained on how to capitalize on food diversification to improve household food nutrition throughout the life of the project. Community members now engage in healthy eating habits and nutrition partly organization by the COVID-19 outbreak where the importance of eating health food was emphasized and partly because of the increased sensitization and exposure on eating additional food from crops planted on their farm like bananas, traditional vegetables and herbs like rosemary and mint leaves. Once the farmers received seeds from PELUM or the member organizations, the farmers were required to save the traditional vegetables seeds for the next seasons for self- sustaining purposes and the fact that the local stores do not stock these quality seeds. This ensured quality and sustainability in the supply of especially the indigenous seeds. The farmers are practically practicing agroforestry on the farm whereby most farmers have embraced the planting of the fruit trees which are deemed more profitable than the traditional trees. The fruit trees for example the Hass species of avocados are integrated with tea farming.

Plate 5: Crop diversification- Tea intercropped with Hass Avocado and Maize crop

Farm demonstration was done on how to reduce environmental degradation through the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides and the minimized agricultural activities along the river bed. The farmers plant Napier grass and animal fodder on lower side of the farms in order to curtail soil erosion. The tea farmers have adequate knowledge on the alternative energy saving fuels and jikos (Kuni moja). The practice of terrace farming is rampart in the region whose terrain is steeply sloped.

Quality support provided by PELUM-K MOs: There was a satisfaction displayed with the quality of institutional support provided by PELUM and its MOs throughout the project. Majority of respondents were satisfied with support provided by the project.

Use of participatory approaches: Stakeholders were involved in demo projects and in regular reflection and feedback meetings with primary stakeholders to reflect on the project implementation progress. This ensured that everyone had a role to play in the project where they learnt from each other on how to make simple and small but important adjustments that make the farmers improve their skills. From the PELUM and its MOs's perspective, it was noted that from the design level, PELUM uses participatory approach in the design and review of the needs. Series of meetings with critical line stakeholders are held as concerns the development of the log frame and budgeting process in the project description, project cost structure development. Government, other stakeholders, and the project technical teams are engaged to ensure everything is thought out and included in the design of the project and during implementation.

Good will and buy-in of the project from stakeholders: Stakeholder embraced the IWAMA-DIFE due to effective mobilization and sensitization targeting both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The fact that all stakeholders embraced the project contributed to the success of the project as stakeholders saw the value of the project. This resulted in better collaboration and networking among various project stakeholders where farmer groups joined hands to seek funding and support from the duty bearers as a result of improved coordination. This approach reduced the cost of implementing the IWAMA DIFE project and additional ideas

and trainings came from the other stakeholders. The project also leveraged on the strengths of each MOs to maximize on the impact of diversification of income and enhanced food crops as observed by one respondent

"We have seen agricultural enterprise diversification as a result of the training we received and am able to grow fruits, maize vegetables as well as herbs and spices on the same farm. We have been introduced to farm record keeping and take stock of my farm work. The project, through the training they offered us in groups, has made us embark on savings and table banking……at individual level my earnings/income have increased……I learned on how to make my own manure and this has helped me save on fertilizer costs……OACK has introduced us to good land farming techniques and the land is now yielding more……."
(FGD discussant in Murang'a)

In a follow up project, which aspects should be considered related to the "Effectiveness" of the project?

The Project achieved the desired results and objectives and met the intended purpose. However, there is need to address some of the negative unintended purposes like where the member organizations relied on the already existent groups to roll out their activities. The use of the group model structurally excludes those who do not belong to any group. Therefore, the project should sensitize all the community members on the need to belong to groups in order to facilitate for accessibility, ease in trainings and for accountability purposes.

The Project should in future advocate for the development of strategies in communities that nurture access as well as the holistic participation of community members even those engaged in non-farming income generating activities. This can be done by tapping on the existing and new networks created and ensuring community capacities are strengthened so that they can influence decisions especially with regard to resource optimization.

There is need to develop strategies that will enhance increased participation of men and the youth in the organic agriculture agroecological practices as the finding reveal that more women are participating in the project activities.

3.4.1. Evaluating Project Efficiency

The evaluation further assessed the extent to which the project delivered its objectives in a cost-efficient way and considered the implementation modalities.

3.4.1.1. Cost-efficiency-in planning and of implementation

The implementation of the project was well thought out with clear budget for every activity that was planned. The manner in which the project was implemented gave the project value for money especially where the PELUM-K MOs implemented activities that adhered to the budget line. Costs incurred for activities were within reasonable costs and using low-to-medium cost venues for meetings and conferences was seen as a good practice that contributed to achievement of result within a reasonable cost. Even in the wake of the COVID 19 restrictions, PELUM and the implementing partners were quick to come up with viable cost-efficient solutions through virtual meetings, reduced the number of attendees in workshops, allowed for the elderly to nominate young people to attend the workshops, and increased the number of workshops as these were conducted at the farm level and facilitated by local resource persons.

The project was also implemented in a cost-efficient way with the implementing partners implementing activities and submitting reports as per the contract. The utility of the consortium and group models in communities that had engagement oriented in farming activities was worthwhile as it reduced the project take-off time and buy-in as all line stakeholders had already interacted and appreciated to some extent farming and resource conservation. However, a number of activities were affected by COVID-19 pandemic when full lockdown was applied country wide. The partners therefore had to identify innovative ways to implement some of the activities in relation to the farmer needs. Therefore, the strategies used were impressively appropriate in addressing gaps identified in the project and were well designed to meet the overall objectives and goals of the project. COVID 19 did not negatively affect the agricultural sector to a large extent because it was an alternative source of livelihood for those who moved from the city. Many are still practicing agriculture and it was an alternative source of income. COVID 19 contributed to excessive production of agricultural products that have no market.

3.4.1.2. Implementation modality

The project had clear structures for management and implementation between PELUM and MOs with clear roles and responsibilities of each partner. The MOs established structures at the implementation levels where the use of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) approach was picked as a good practice and worked to facilitate project planning and implementation in a cost-efficient manner. The membership to the PIC was clearly articulated on who the members are and met regularly (at least once a quarter) to review progress and take corrective action on activities that were lagging behind. This allowed for timely decision making on required action due to better coordination, feedback and synergies between MOs and PELUM-K Secretariat.

Leveraging on routine activities to implement project activities: Some of the activities were like sensitization of farmers done in the farmer owned demo farms where information on agriculture was passed over at no extra cost. This contributed to the delivery of the project results at no cost thereby deepening the impacts of the IWAMA DIFE project.

3.4.1.3. Cost Drivers Resulting from COVID-2019

One of the unanticipated risks (effects) by the project was emergence of COVID-19 pandemic that not only disrupted implementation of planned activities but meant that additional costs are incurred. For example, the restriction that physical should have more than 30 participants and venues carry a maximum of a third of their capacity meant splitting activities for especially those that targeted higher numbers. This resulted to the project incurring more costs especially for venues and resource persons or facilitate who had to facilitate additional sessions that would have been otherwise have been conducted in one session. Additional cost that were not planned were incurred on purchasing protective materials like sanitizers, face masks, installing hand washing stands in various places.

In a follow up project, which aspects should be considered related to the "Efficiency" of the project?

Enhance competitive farming with focus on the market needs and networking by the farmer groups and PELUM Member Organizations, providing them with the necessary capacity and lobbying other stakeholders to invest in competitive production techniques with potential to transform livelihoods without compromising the environment sustainability.

The utilization of farmer groups and collaboration with a variety of stakeholders to increased efficiency in implementation. However, future project should develop a clear-criterion for selecting people to involve in the project and the roles to be played by each in the project. Therefore, there is need to develop comprehensive terms of engagement for the stakeholders so that the functions and roles of each are clear that will ensure there are no overlaps and manage high expectations from farmers by continuously reviewing the current operating context so as to improve on the current practices. The evaluators further noted the need to strengthen the capacity of other stakeholders so that they can integrate aspects of securing livelihoods with ecological sensitivity when carrying out their routine duties that will contribute to the project goal and sustainability. There is also need to factor into the project the effects of COVID-19 and identify appropriate cost -effective measures appropriate for the project

3.5. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IWAMA DIFE PROJECT

The evaluation assessed sustainability by reviewing the potential for continuity of the project results, the structures established and the ownership by the target communities and stakeholders. Overall, the evaluation finds a strong potential for sustaining most of the project results. The implementing organization has incorporated strategies to ensure the target beneficiaries are involved and feel a strong sense of ownership.

3.5.1 Technical sustainability of project activities (actions)

The responses from the farmers affirmed that the farmers were comfortable to go on even after PELUM left. The tea farmers were adequately trained on productive farming methods and sustainable agro ecological practices. PELUM was also working with the implementing organizations that are still continuing with the farmers and they are the ones that PELUM was using to train them. However, the general feeling was that they wish PELUM-K would not withdraw the IWAMA DIFE project due to what the term as "unfinished programs"

for example the issue of enhancing market networking, building model markets for organic products, implementation of the biogas project and intensification of value addition.

"...Yes, PELUM has impacted us with significant knowledge for the two years they have supported us...Even though both PELUM and RODI Kenya can leave right now, we can continue with the projects they have brought without difficulties. However, we would like the organizations to continue supporting us and bring more projects… however, if there is an opportunity to continue helping us, we will appreciate" **(Focus Group Discussant in Kiambu)**

The setting up organic markets like the one in Kangari through OACK will motivate farmers to continue with organic farming because they see the benefit of the market and thus have ownership of the initiatives. The main concern was that the withdrawal of the project would weaken the groups causing them to eventually break in the long run. However, some groups are engaged in other activities like table banking and merry-go-rounds where the additional shared values hold them together enhancing their sustainability.

The other concern was the future, organic farming which is being negatively affected by the low demand for the products. People rush to inorganic pesticides and fertilizers because they cause fast effects and many households are discouraged from organic farming as it requires a lot of commitment. The government and other stakeholders are not supporting the organic farming. However, stakeholders are implementing similar projects to those of IWAMA DIFE and the therefore the additional capacity building provided by the project will ensure that these project integrate the issues of ecosystem management and watershed management in the project management. Finally, the participatory approach ensures inclusion of various stakeholders and the farmers in consultative meetings that will directly contributed to the enhanced ownership of the project interventions after withdrawal.

3.6. Replicability /Scalability of the project

Evaluation findings indicate that the project interventions can be replicated in different settings. Already farmers are replicating what they have learnt in the training on and what they learnt from the exposure visit on their farms. The project is feasible and should be scaled up across the tea growing counties like Nyeri, Kericho, Nandi, Kakamega, Vihiga, Meru, Embu, Bungoma and Trans-Nzoia Counties. This can be done effectively through PELUM-K MOs and zonal offices as these have existing structures that can be leveraged on. Key interventions that can be considered for scaling up in the target counties include organic and agro-ecological farming practices, water shed management and ecosystem conservation, and more importantly, promoting food crop diversification for improved nutrition and household incomes.

3.7. IMPACT OF THE IWAMA DIFE PROJECT

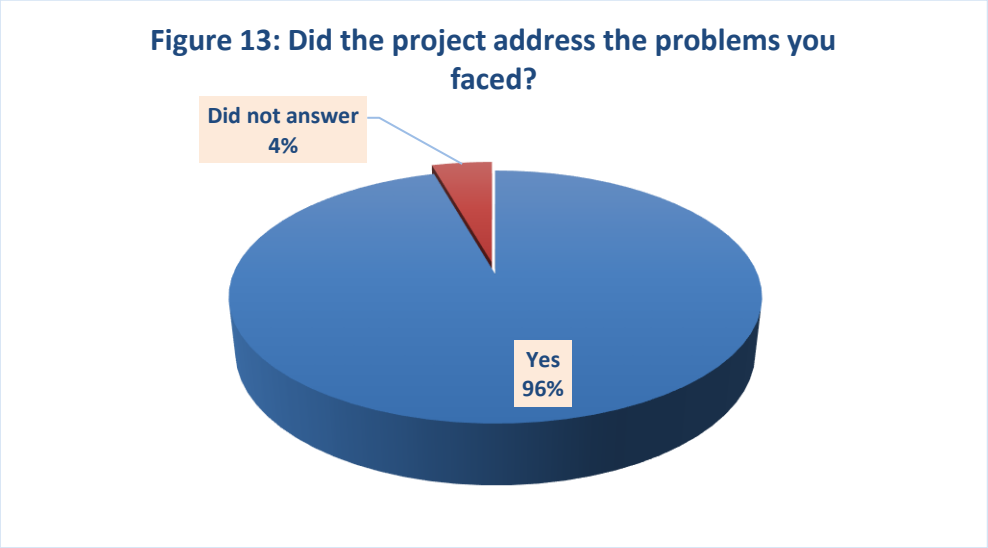
The evaluation assessed the extent to which the progress towards the objectives have contributed to the overall goal of the project and impacted on the quality of life of the target beneficiaries. The evaluation assessed this by reflecting on whether the anticipated objectives had achieved significant progress towards the improvement of sustainable livelihoods of farmers in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. Evaluation findings indicate that the project outcomes had a strong potential to contribute to impact level changes as well as a strong potential to significantly contribute to the attainment of the project goal. The key impact level changes noted include improved health and wellbeing due to access to adequate quality food, improved incomes, farm productivity and environmental conservation.

The project contributed to the following changes:

Sensitization and capacity building: This helped to enhance productivity, income, nutrition and the health of the community members through increased production, diversification and enhanced agro ecological practices. It also improved the way non-agricultural enterprises perceive the agriculture-based income generating activities. For instance, MOs like ICE Kenya designed and printed 200 fliers with procedures for making bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides. These have been distributed among farmers to help them have reference point when making bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides. Through the use of these IEC material. The farmers reached

have replicated practices on their farms using the knowledge gained from the IEC and sensitization through the outreach and social media initiatives.

Improved Livelihood and living situations: The evaluation noted improved quality of life and social status of the small Holder tea farmers, that is, heightened sense of self-reliance, diversified income sources, reduced dependency on one cash crop-that is tea. As figure 13 shows, majority (96%) of the respondents when asked if the participation in the project played any role in positively changing their lives, stated that their participation in the IWAMA DIFE project activities addressed their felt needs had improved their living situation compared to the last two years when the project had not started.



According to respondents, the project had a direct effect on the lives of beneficiaries as it directly improved their living conditions. When asked in what aspects of their lives had improved a number of areas and aspects of household situation were mentioned as depicted in table 10:

Table 10: Aspects of improvement in the household situation

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Participation to the project and assistance to Improvement of household situation	Increased household income	155	33.2%	97.5%
	Improved access to health care	62	13.3%	39.0%
	Improved access to potable water and sanitation services.	11	2.4%	6.9%
	Improved access to education for OVCs in my care.	4	0.9%	2.5%
	Helped in improved marketing of our produce	65	13.9%	40.9%
	Improved our resilience to climate change and environmental factors	82	17.6%	51.6%
	Increased engagement with local leaders to our benefits.	28	6.0%	17.6%
	Increased participation in community forums and governance	21	4.5%	13.2%
	Peaceful co-existence at home and in the community	39	8.4%	24.5%
Total		**467**	**100.0%**	**293.7%**
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.				

IWAMA DIFE project activities provided various benefits to the farmer as indicated in the table above. 97.5% of the total respondents indicated that the projects had helped improve their household income. This is attributed to the proper land use management, provision of an incubator to hatch eggs, and selling of the

surplus vegetables. 51.6% of the total respondents mentioned that the project improved their resilience to climate change and other environmental factors. Subsequently, 40.9% of the total respondents stated that the project activities helped to improve marketing of their projects. Other farmers (39%) acknowledged that their access to health care had improved due to the IWAMA DIFE project activities. This is because the farmers could register for the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) whereas other could afford to pay for the insurance contributions with ease. Consequently, 24.5% of the total respondents indicated that the project activities helped promote peaceful co-existence with their family and the community. Only 17.6% of the participants mentioned that the activities had increased their engagement with local leaders, while 13.2% stated that the project had enhanced their participation in community forums and governance. Additionally, 6.9% of the total participants said that they had benefited from the increased access to portable water and sanitation services. A smaller percentage (2.5%) said that the activities improved access to their OVCs in their care. Improvement in the household situation as a result of the project was reported by respondents during the field evaluation exercise. For instance, an FGD discussion reported that;

"…I really appreciate the effort put by the PELUM and my organization because since I started working with the project, I have significantly improved my social and economic life… PELUM has organized various exhibitions and trainings that enable me learn from other farmers. I have attended various places, such as Meru, Murang'a, and Machakos to learn and exchange ideas with other farmers. Also, my popularity in the community has improved because people want to learn and practice what we do as organic farmers and I am always ready to train them" **(FGD discussant, Kiambu County)**

Thus, not only has the project improved household economic condition but it has made them popular in their location and the changes in the household has stimulated others to learn from the teams.

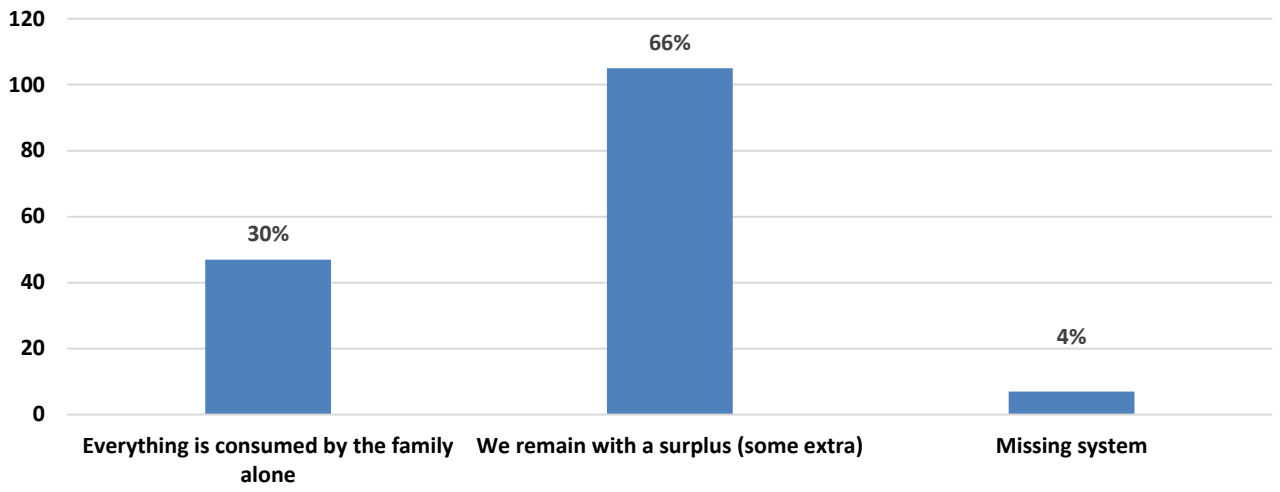
Some of the key activities that contributed to improved household situations were cited by respondents ranged from; engaging village/group savings and loaning, training and application of knowledge acquired on ecological organic agricultural practices and small livestock production, agro-marketing support services, linkage with farm inputs and business support services, participation in farmer exchange and exhibition forums, access to better seeds from seed banks, training on environment and water shed management and using and Installation of energy saving stoves. According to the analysis of findings from the quantitative data; majority (95.6%) of the respondents stated that trainings on ecological organic agricultural practices contributed to improvement if their situation. Consequently, 61.6% of the respondents improved their situation through training on small livestock production, including chicks hatching and rabbit rearing. 52.2% of the total respondents mentioned that their situation changed due to training on environment and water shed management. Subsequently, 51.6% indicated that training on participation in farmer exchange and exhibition forums improved their situation. Village/group savings and loaning improved the situation of 37.1% of the total participants. Additionally, 25.2% of the total respondents stated that their situation changed due to training on and installation of energy saving stoves. 20.1%, 6.3%, 5.7%, and 1.9% of the total respondents indicated that their situation changed due to training on agro marketing support services, access to better seeds from seed banks, linkages to farm inputs and business support services, and advocacy actions like joint meetings with KTDA respectively.

To affirm the fact that the household living situations improved, slightly less than half of the respondents (48%) reported having made improvement in the household that ranged from buying additional furniture, iron sheets to improve or expand the current house that they are living in, new electronics and household utensils, build a permanent house for self or son/children, constructed a zero grazing unit/cattle shed, rabbit pen or chicken house due to the additional incomes that come from diversification of food crops apart from tea.

Improved household income from sale of surplus from diversified crops and enterprises: Generation of household income through selling farm produce to local markets and beyond. The income of the tea farmers

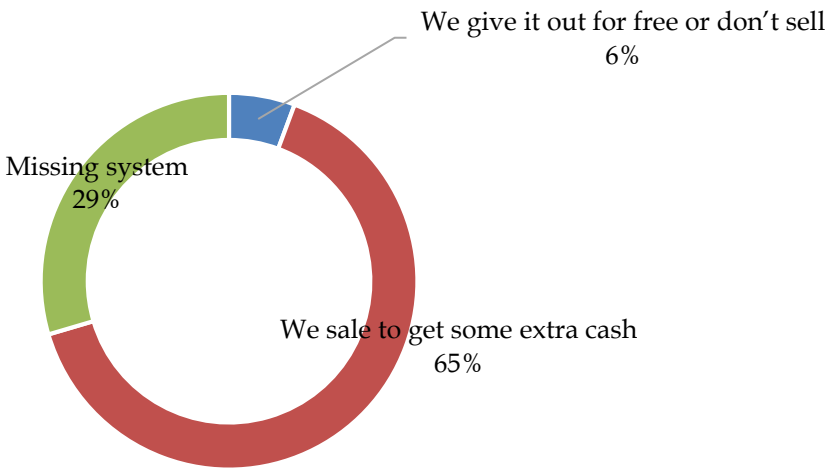
has increased. As the evaluation findings reveal, majority of the respondents (66%) seemed to remain with surplus that is sold to the market (Figure 14)

Figure 14: Do consume everything or your remain with surplus



When asked what they do with the surplus, majority (65%) sale the extra to the market for income while 30% reported that everything is consumed (Figure 15)

Figure 15: What do you do with the surplus

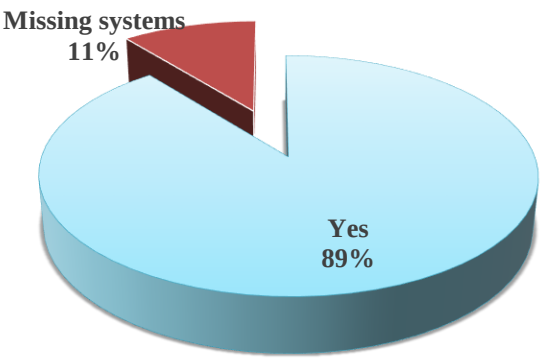


Despite the size of the land most farmers are maximization production, promotion of the spirit of saving among farmers through table banking and the diversified nature of farming results into regular supply of foodstuffs all year round.

Improved health and nutrition security*:* The adoption of the project resulted into **e**nhanced access to required highly nutritive food resources, better food and nutrition security for target households. The evaluation ascertained increased number of meals and improved quality of meals with regard to nutritional requirements. The targets households access most of their food requirements from own resources and the periods without adequate food is significantly reduced as facilitated through the production of healthy organic products in adequate quantities thus resolving the malnutrition and food insecurities. The use of medicinal herbs and minimized use of chemicals in the production of the foodstuffs consumed contributing to the improvements in health. The improved purchasing power attained from income earned from the selling of farm products is used

to purchase additional foodstuffs not produced by the households. This was confirmed by data collected from the household where majority of the respondents (89%) stated an improvement in the household nutritional status due to the IWAMADIFE Project implemented in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. A small proportion (11%) did not respond to the question hereby presented as 'missing system' (see figure 16)

Figure 16: Improved Nutrition in the household



Respondents stated that they are able to eat three square meals in a day, able to eat balance diet able to eat balanced diet that is healthy by growing different varieties of crops (fruits and vegetables), on their farms and including livestock as well as eating organic food grown on their farms as opposed to depending on selling tea leaves to KTDA and going to buy bread and other foodstuff that are not organic from the market

Enhanced demand for extension services: the increased adoption varied agricultural practices has resulted into enhanced demand of extension services from local and national stakeholders, due to increased sensitization through the project.

Improved community resilience to climate change and environmental factors: The project contributed immensely to better ability of the community to cope with changing weather patterns that has always resulted in adverse environmental conditions which always lead to increased household vulnerability. According the respondents, the project improved their resilience to climate change and environmental factors that disrupt their source of income. More than a half of the respondents (51%) agreed that their livelihood had improve as a result of the project whereas the rest did not respond to the question (reported as 'missing system)-see table 11.

Table 11: Improved our resilience to climate change and environmental factors

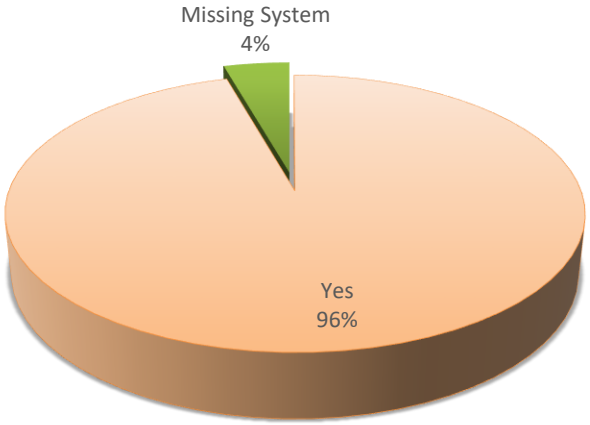
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	82	51.6	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	77	48.4		
Total		**159**	**100.0**		

Factors that cited that contributing to improved resilience were mainly crop diversification that directly let to income diversification, value addition and maximum utilization of waste materials produced on the farm which are converted into organic manure thereby reducing the cost of farm inputs.

Plate 6: Water reservoir of a farmer under RODI

Increased uptake of agro-ecological farming practices and watershed management practices*:* The project aimed at disseminating knowledge on organic farming which had positive impact on nutrition, health, the environment and led to cost cutting on inputs. The use of organic fertilizers has improved soil fertility resulting into higher yields from the farms thus contributing directly higher incomes. This was achieved due to the impact of the training provided whereby about 96% of the respondents had been trained on the importance of agro-ecological organic agricultural practices as figure 16 indicates. Ecosystem conservation especially watershed manage was adopted resulting in less intensive farming is along the riparian thus reducing soil erosion. Extensive practice of terracing reduced soil erosion and the amount of chemical washed into the rivers. Organic farming has also reduced the utility of chemicals thus reducing soil and water pollution.

Figure 17: Trained on agroecological organic agricultural practicces



These findings further confirm the relevance of the project to the needs of the respondents and the effectiveness on the side of PELUM K and MOs in delivering the project interventions. Integrated farming: farmers engage in diversified farming crops both the cash crops and foodstuffs and livestock farming resulting into improved nutrition, diversified income sources, regular flow of income and limited wastage of local resources.

Improved capacity of MOs and communities to engage in lobbying and advocacy initiatives:
The IWAMA DIFE project strengthened the capacity of communities particularly households to lobby and engage with duty bearers as a result of strengthened capacity. PELUM-K and MOs were reported to have equipped the community with advocacy skills to influence decisions and policies in the County. According to the analysis of evaluation findings, nearly 70% of the respondents had received advocacy and lobby training from PELUM-K and MOs as depicted in table 12

Table 12: Every Received advocacy training through the project? (Pelum or Member Organization)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	110	69.2	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	49	30.8		
Total		159	100.0		

The enhanced capacity provided enabled PELUM-K jointly with MOs and the community to lobby for drafting and implementation of policies that support agro-ecology organic agriculture in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. Through policy advocacy initiatives by MOs in Kiambu County, the Agro-ecology Policy for Kiambu County was enacted.

Strengthened collaborations, partnerships and alliances: the adoption of the collaborative approach among multiple stakeholders resulted into greater impact as more farmers were reached and facilitated for the brainstorming and sharing of the innovative ideas among the farmers, the MOs, the County Government officers and other organizations that were integrated resulting into more knowledge and skill development and the resulting adoption of innovative practices. The cost of implementing the project was lowered through the pooling of the resources. The project has enabled us to develop linkages and use the partnerships and channels to market our produce. This contributed to a creation of active linkages and networking between stakeholders both horizontally and vertically- that is between NGO – NGO and farmer-farmer through learning, exposure and exchange visit and through MOs and farmers/Household level.
Value addition to some of the products though the level of value addition is still very low in both counties leading to crop wastage and some of the output is fed on the livestock due to marketing challenges and low demand especially for the organic foodstuffs.

3.7.11 Unanticipated/unexpected positive changes

i. Overwhelming uptake of farming; the farmers were quick at adopting the new technologies, that is, agro ecological organic agriculture and watershed management practices.
ii. Opportunities provided by the emergence of COVID-19 and the corresponding social and health restrictions made the project to seek for innovative ways to leverage on ICT to reach farmers and collaborate with other stakeholders. This also gave a chance to the local resource persons residing in the communities to apply their skills especially on demonstration farms where they trained farmers within the local settings.
iii. High demand for organic fertilizers and other chemicals by farmers that threatens to outstrip the supply. The demand was stimulated by farmers testing the organic fertilizers and discovering that they are effective and leads to higher yield.

3.7.1.2. Negative effects and consequences of the project

i. Most farmers were left out from benefiting directly from the project because it could only directly support a specific number of beneficiaries. Thus, some farmers were not happy with the project. There is need to sensitize all farmers and articulate the criteria used to select beneficiaries to address these effects.
ii. The farmers had unfulfilled expectations; the approach used by PELUM that was mostly centred on capacity building and did not meet the expectations of the beneficiaries who expected handouts from the IWAMA DIFE project that were not forthcoming.
iii. The farmers level of the adoption of the projects was overwhelming resulting into more production of the farm products. Farmers linkages to the external markets were low and the demand for the organic products was still low in the local market. The farmers accrued losses and were forced to feed the excess produce to their livestock and the rest was left to rot.
iv. The negative perception that organic is expensive and therefore most people tend to shy away from the organic products. This also contributed to the losses incurred mentioned above as the negative mind set limited the market for organic food product.

3.8. CHALLENGES

1. The limited access to farm inputs. The farmers noted the unreliable sources of seeds whereby the local suppliers do not stock quality seed especially the indigenous seeds. The farmers have received knowledge on value addition but lack facilities to implement the knowledge learnt. In addition, farmers lack capital to purchase necessary equipment for value addition thereby denying them a chance to reap optimally from their farm produce.
2. Limited market knowledge and linkages: the local market demand was inadequate for the quantity produced/supplied leading to the flooding of markets with homogenous products. Limited market knowledge on the value of organic products that were deemed to be less eye-appealing to the local consumers. The farmers had anticipated to fetch higher prices from the organic products in comparison to the inorganic products but this was not the case. Knowledge is available on resolving the access to external markets challenge through collective action that could facilitate the pooling of products and selling to external markets but this has not been affected.
3. The dominance of the middlemen who exploit the farmers. The presence of middlemen contributed to insecurity as the crops are stolen and sold to them leaving farmers to incur huge losses.
4. Unpredictable weather patterns make it difficult to plan on planting seasons. The frequency and amount of rainfall and drought have become unpredictable to farmers in that they cannot rely on the usual calendar for planting and harvesting.
5. Water shortage associated with the effects of climate change resulting into water rationing and dry bore holes during the prolonged dry spell. Scarcity of water for irrigation during dry seasons. This has been countered by the project through knowledge dissemination and supply of the water proof papers for building water reservoirs

6. Limited institutional support has resulted into limited service access as the services are demand driven especially from the government officers. The extension officers are few, one officer per ward and this is not adequate in addition to the requirement for payment for services.
7. Lack of soil testing facilities on the farms. Although the farmers make manure using the local resources, sometimes the yields are not so appealing, they are not certain about the measurements and the ingredients required by the crops in relation to the soil type and acidity levels of their farms.
8. Youth apathy: Unwillingness from the youth to embrace farming with preference for white collar jobs. This has left the elderly and women to work on farms and in the agriculture sectors
9. Being a patriarchal community, in some instances, men deny women the opportunity to make crucial farm decisions. Women also have an additional burden of farming and taking care of the family needs, therefore managing both ends are often challenging especially when they are not the heads of the household.
10. The farming land is small sized, with more than half of the farm land being occupied by tea leaving small parcels for subsistence crops. Community members are sometimes forced to rent other pieces of land to do adequate farming. This was further confirmed by the evaluation findings where few respondents had land that is over 20 acres with majority having land sized less than three acres. And of these, the land size left for practicing organic agriculture is less than an acre with almost 63% of the respondents allocating less than 20% of the land for purpose of agro-ecological organic agricultural practices.
11. Firewood shortage has become a new experience. Currently the farmers specialize in the growing of fruit trees like avocado, macadamia, and tree tomato trees which are good but not adequate sources of firewood. Majority (87%) of the respondents cited wood fuel as their main source of household energy and only 3% use liquified petroleum gas. PELUM and the MOs have sensitized the community on improved jikos (kuni moja) that saves firewood and use of biogas but most households have not acquired the energy saving alternatives although only 74% of the respondents own and use improved cook stoves.
12. COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation strategies when containment measures were put in place restricting movement between PELUM-K Offices and partners in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. This reduced the frequency and field support and meetings especially the routine monitoring activities. In addition, the need to adhere to limit the number of people per meeting meant partners targeted training for smaller groups of people which increased the cost and the number of people reached. IWAMA-DIFE project partner resorted to the use of virtual platforms so as minimize disruption in the implementation of planed activities.

3.9. LESSONS LEARNT

A number of lessons were learnt during implementation of the project. These include;

- The use of farmers' farm crops as demo sites was an inclusive mechanism that would have long term effects in promoting experiential learning, increase close linkages and create ownership of solutions/good practices identified and sharing challenges at local level. As such, this promotes increased adoption of new agroecological farming techniques and improves the understanding of how these practices can be implemented.
- Collaboration, networking and partners enhanced team work by bringing members to work together towards achieving a common goal thus contributing the success of the project. This emerged as an area that PELUM-K handled very well where it engaged with stakeholders beyond the community and MOs to stakeholders like KFS, KTDA and WRMA. This was achieved through being open, transparent and being responsive to the needs of all partners and stakeholders. To achieve this, PELUM-K held regular quarterly meetings with project partners to provide update and give feedback, ensuring reporting is done as required-by reporting activities implemented within the period and sharing budgets with stakeholders and undertaking joint planning and providing technical backstopping on a regular basis and whenever required.
- For networks to succeed, it is imperative for the convener-like PELUM-K focuses on its core mandate of coordinating MOs (partners) activities instead of competing with them. This will reduce friction and each partner will have his or her own niche to cover. The convener of the network must have a listening

ear to members problems and appropriately find a way of solving them through the project coordinator and reaching out to the Project Steering committee composed of 16 stakeholders which meets and coordinates activities within the groups, provide oversights and technical backstopping. Such structures or mechanisms play a key role in facilitating the network management.

- Training a pool of resource persons is the most effective strategy that can be applied to cascading knowledge, skills and practices to those that have not been directly reached through the project interventions. For example, the 25 TOTs trained reached more than 270 people after being trained and transferred the knowledge and skills on how to formulate bio-fertilizes and bio-pesticides from locally available organic resources. Therefore, this is the most cost-effective method of transferring knowledge and skills to those not reached directly with project interventions.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapter discusses the conclusion and recommendations that are drawn from the findings of the evaluation.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

The IWAMA DIFE project played a significant role towards building the capacity of farmers on various aspects that range from food-fruit, crop and income diversification, improved household nutrition, health and incomes, expansion of income generating streams as well as ecosystem conservation and water shed management. The focus on IWAFA DIFE models played a key role in delivering the expected results which were clearly outlined in the project with well-articulated pathways and linkages. The design facilitated the expertise and co-operation of diverse stakeholders in the cost effectiveness and development of sustainable solutions. Activities implemented by the member organizations directly contributed to the achievement of project outputs, objectives and the targets set in log frame.

The theory of change and the log frame had the relevant causal pathways to achieve the project goal of contributing towards community and ecosystem's resilience. The projects' effectiveness was attributed to the utility of regular workshops, demo farms**, e**xchange programs with other farmers –the farmers are involved in trainings and benchmarking exercises through exchange visits. The project had clear structures for management and implementation between PELUM-K and MOs with clear roles and responsibilities of each partner. The engagement of collaborative and the participatory approach ensured inclusion of varied stakeholders and farmers in consultative meetings that directly contributed to the enhanced ownership of the project interventions beyond IWAMA DIFE project funding. Partners (MOs) who have been trained through the Project will continue to operate in the community beyond IWAMA DIFE.

A number of challenges were identified by the beneficiaries including the limited access to farm inputs, limited market knowledge and linkages, dominance of the middlemen who exploit the farmers, water shortage and Youth apathy. The evaluators are of the view that the project might be having greater impact and transformation to households economic and environmental effects, which may be are not adequately documented or reported. In addition, the impact of diversification of crops and sources of income, the household nutritional and health benefits as well as the effects of the farming enterprises may not be fully determined through the evaluation and project monitoring tools. This may require developing of tools that can capture incomes, health status of the households and the socio-economic transformations occurring at the individual, household and community level and how these transformations are being impacted by the environmental and watershed management and conservation measures within the Aberdare forest catchment areas.

The lessons learnt in the project include: The use of farmers farms as demo sites which is an inclusive mechanism, collaboration, networking and partners that enhances team work. For networks to succeed, it is important that the convener-like PELUM-K focuses on its core mandate of coordinating MOs (partners) activities instead of competing with them. Training a pool of resource person is the most effective strategy that can be applied to cascade knowledge, skills and practices to those that have not been directly reached through the project interventions. The enhanced capacity provided enabled PELUM-K to jointly with MOs and the community to lobby for drafting and implementation of policies that support agro-ecology organic agriculture in Kiambu and Murang'a Counties. Through policy advocacy initiatives by MOs in Kiambu County, the Agroecology Policy for Kiambu County was enacted. (Is being implemented)? On the overall the project achieved the overarching goals and expected results.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need to further refine the Theory of Change and to reflect the integrated nature of the project. Although the project log frame serves the purpose well at the moment, a comprehensive review and development of the ToC is necessary to have both more revamped ToC and log frame.
2. All indicators in the logframe should have specific targets to facilitate accurate monitoring of implementation progress. For instance, the log frame indicators did not set specific target but rather implied in the proposed. It is good practice to have set targets for each indicator.

3. The project has made some impressive milestones in meeting the goal of the project. However, there is need to document the experiences from the project through simple innovative research design approaches like the use of *"Social Lab Design"* approach that is more empowering and participatory that will help identify what methods are working, challenges, modifications and adaptations that need to be made so as to achieve greater success. This will facilitate the identification of approaches, strategies and products that are appropriate and further be prototyped and co-created with beneficiaries with a view to identify what is scalable or replicable in similar contexts.
4. Create partnership with research institutions to conduct further research on innovations and products (new knowledge and learning) generated through the project so that these innovative products and approaches can be tested and retested before dissemination to a wider audience based on the evidence and facts generated to support specific techniques and approaches being used. This will give us more confidence when addressing technical issues as ecological agriculture practitioners and promote learning among stakeholders implementing similar intervention.
5. There is need for expanded outreach and targeted comprehensive trainings to facilitate for enhanced creation of awareness to the community on the benefits of producing and consuming organic products. The project should be scaled to other PELUM-K zones facing similar challenges (dependency on tea crop, non-diversification of crops planted and malnutrition etc.) Peer to peer mentorship should be increased to enhance project sustainability.
6. **Deepening of the agroecological and watershed management conservation approach.** PELUM-K and MOs should take the approach a notch higher and take lead in bringing together stakeholders particularly the County and National Government institution in ensuring resources are allocated and efforts geared towards implementing the existing policies.
7. The consortium has positioned itself as a strong and effective structure in the central zone and must adopt and embrace a multi-pronged approach of marshalling all stakeholders to join forces in the promotion of watershed management practices and principles, livelihood and enterprise diversification to improve the socio-economic, health and nutritional status of households in the tea growing zones beyond the two target counties.
8. **Up scaling of institutional support and linkages markets, service providers and input suppliers are inevitable in this context** through the involvement of more in the provision of support in varied thematic areas. For example, the involvement of micro financing institutions, input suppliers, education and health experts and those with knowhow on smart farming techniques, soil testing, agribusiness and water engineers. Collaboration of the private sectors actors can offer more markets and finance options to the farmers as well as to the member organizations
9. **Develop tools for tracking the impact of the project on farm-level and household level activities**. There is need to formulate and develop routine monitoring tools that can capture the effect of the project and outcomes being realized as a result on initiative implemented by the project.
10. **Expand market linkages**- The building of alliances with external markets and sharing of information on external demand for products as well as the destinations is key as well as the market sensitization on the benefits of consuming organic products. The creation of model markets for organic products to protect farmers from exploitation by the middlemen and unfair competition with inorganic products retailers. Need to advocate for policy to foster the creation of designated markets for organic produce.

ANNEXES

- Log frame (original and latest version, if applicable);
- Terms of Reference for the evaluation;
- Schedule of the evaluation;
- List of key informants and sites visited;
- **instruments used in the evaluation**

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

- **Annex 4: Evaluation Tools**

- **Annex 4.1 Stakeholder Key Informant Interview Guide**

Introduction:

- *Welcome of the interviewee*
- *Short presentation of interviewee and evaluators (name, role and title of interviewee)*
- *Short explanation of the process / evaluation*
- *Assurance of confidentiality (no names mentioned, coded information, summarized in the report)*
- *Expected time for interview (up to 1h)*
- *Ask for questions from the interviewee*

	Questions Guide	**Probe Guide**
Relevance		
1.	Tell me a little about yourself, your office and responsibilities?	
2.	How do you work with *(Insert PELUM Member organizations*	What do interviewees know about status, strategies, activities, etc?

	name) and what do you know about its programmes?	Have they participated or collaborated with the programme and how?
3.	In your own view, are *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* programmes relevant at community (and national) levels?	Does the programme focus on important problems/bottleneck? Which other stakeholders / players are in the same field of intervention?
4.	When you reflect on whom the *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* programmes target, are they the most relevant target group? Why do you say so?	Does the project address the most needy target group?
5.	And when you think about their activities strategies, are they able to deliver results in such situations?	Does the intervention go far enough to yielding results?
6.	Do the technologies and skills promoted align with the current trends and evidence base to deliver results?	Do the project activities meet the current needs and trends in development and the market?
7.	What framework conditions are important for the project? To what extent have they been taken into account?	What are the main driving/influencing factors for rural livelihoods? What policy guides exist?
Effectiveness		
8.	In your view, Is *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* meeting its objectives? What achievements would you say they have realised by the project, both direct and indirect?	Were these at individual level, community level or just perceived due to certain notable changes?
9.	What challenges did or does the programme face? Are there any non-achievements because of these challenges?	What are the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of objectives? Is there any programme related issue that requires improvement?
10.	When you look at their approach, Is the approach the most appropriate to achieve good results?	(The approach in general and in terms of numbers of participants who demonstrate change, etc.) What do you think about the quality of used materials, presentations and structure of trainings and other activities?
11.	How would you rate *PELUM and other Member organizations* amongst others working in similar areas? Why?	
Impact/Effects and Outcomes		
12.	In your view, are there any major changes in beneficiaries' lives because of them participating in *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* programmes?	How the skills offered are helping community members boost their living standards and improve socio-economic status of self, family, community and society? Are there unexpected positive changes / effects?
13.	Are there any other factors that might have contributed these changes? Which ones	Are the participants impacting change on others as a result of involvement with *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* programmes? To what extent can the changes be attributed to the project activities (plausibility)?
14.	Have you observed any unintended negative effects?	How are these attributed to the project?
Efficiency		

15.	Is there a possibility to reduce costs for projects like this one implemented by *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)*?	How can similar interventions be done cheaper?
16.	What is your impression of the overall performance of *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)*?	How well does the organisation perform?
Sustainability		
17.	To which extent are the benefits of the programme likely to continue once donor funding has ceased?	Explain why you think so. What possibilities do such projects have to generate income?
18.	What do you think is the reason for the project to continue or not to continue or for it to remain in place?	Major factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the project?
19.	To your knowledge, does *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* undertake lobbying and advocacy activities to influence decisions in related to its work and interests?	How far is *(Insert PELUM Member organizations name)* networking with other stakeholder? Are they imbedded into national programs?
Recommendations		
20.	With your knowledge of the topical issues covered under this project, what key suggestions can you make that can improve programming and also effectively improve the situation rural poor communities?	
21.	How did the COVID-19 menace affect agriculture production and enterprise performance	what would be the best way of adapting to the situation

- **Annex 4.2 PELUM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS KII Guide**

Introduction:

- *Welcome of the interviewee*
- *Short presentation of interviewee and evaluators (name, role and title of interviewee)*
- *Short explanation of the process / evaluation*
- *Assurance of confidentiality (no names mentioned, coded information, summarized in the report)*
- *Expected time for interview (1-1.5h)*
- *Ask for questions of the interviewee*

	Questions Guide	**Probe Guide**
Relevance		
1.	In your own view, was the programme relevant at community (and national) levels?	Does the programme focus on important problems/bottleneck? Which other stakeholders / institutes are in the same field of intervention?
2.	What framework conditions/external context and policy environment are important for the project? To what extent have they been taken into account?	What are the main driving factors for rural development?
3.	What direct and indirect target groups does the project address and why were they selected?	Is the target group disadvantaged? What are the selection criteria?
4.	Was the project relevant to the target group? Why?	Does the project meet the needs of the target group?
5.	Do the technologies and skills promoted align with the organizations goals and objectives as well as current trends in the sector?	Does the project meet the needs of the market? How relevant are the strategies in regard to needs?
6.	Is the project strategy coherent and likely to be successful?	Are the project strategies likely to deliver the expected results?
7.	To what extent are the initial objectives of the project still appropriate?	Is the goal set still relevant? Do the measured values in the indicators represent a real change for the target group? Are there other stakeholders in the project area who work in the same field?
Effectiveness		
8.	In your view, what were the achievements realised by the project, both direct and indirect?	Were these at individual level, community level or just perceived due to certain notable changes?
9.	What challenges did or does the programme face? Are there any non-achievements because of these challenges?	What are the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of objectives? Is there any programme related issue that requires improvement?
10.	In your view, are the approaches being used adequate in order to achieve good results?	(The approach in general and in terms of intervention models) What do you think about the quality of support e.g. trainings ? Is the duration of project appropriate to achieve objectives? Which activities and outputs made a particularly important contribution to the achievement of objectives and which were not so important?
11.	How do you asses the quality management of IWAMA DIFE project?	What kind of tools/methods do you use? How often do you have staff meetings? To what extent are the staff members involved in the achievement of the program goals?
12.	How effective are the organizations monitoring and evaluation tools?	What tools/methods do you use for monitoring? How systematic do you collect data from former participants?

13.	Are your targets involved into planning of the project? How?	Possible involvement of targets:
14.	How are the participants linked with other duty bearers and service providers?	Is the support given for them to get oriented on the market sufficient?
Impact/Effects and Outcomes		
15.	In your view, is there a major change in beneficiaries' lives? Is there any major change because of them participating in the programme?	How the skills offered are helping trainees boost their living standards and improve socio-economic status of self, family, community and society? Are there unexpected positive changes / effects?
16.	Did any other factors contribute to these changes?	Are beneficiaries impacting change on others as a result of project? To what extent can the changes be attributed to the project activities (plausibility)?
17.	Have you observed any unintended negative effects?	How are these attributed to the project?
Efficiency		
18.	What evidence is there to indicate that the project was implemented with due regard to economic efficiency under the given circumstances? Was the project implemented economically and cost-consciously?	Possible areas to consider may include: - costs per project output: costs per training course or trainee - etc.
19.	How well does the organisation perform?	Possible areas to consider: - management and administration systems - communication structures - an appropriate PME system - regional and thematic breadth or concentration - etc.
20.	Is there a possibility to reduce costs in projects like this?	Possible reductions: - co-operating with other stakeholders - using already proven models and material - generating more own income
21.	What is the relation between the observed effects and the resources used?	Was the monetary input sufficient to reach yielding results?
Sustainability		
22.	To which extent are the benefits of the programme likely to continue once donor funding has ceased?	With the current target group, how possible is it to work towards becoming self-reliant at the same time remaining within the institute goals? What possibilities do projects like this have to generate income?
23.	What do you think is the reason for the project to continue or not to continue or for it to remain in place?	Major factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the project?
24.	To what extend does the organisation exchange experience and network with other organisations/institutions in the IRD sector?	What are the possible network partners: -
25.	What is Pelum Kenya /MO financial sustainability	How can you depend less on donors like Bread for the world? Is there any possibility of undertaking similar projects with similar targets without grant support? How? Why not?
26.	Have any lobbying activities taken place in relation to the project activities in order to improve government support/policies on any of the issues the project is working on?	Are they imbedded into national programs?
Recommendations		

27.	With your knowledge of the topical issues covered under this project, what key suggestions can you make that can improve programming and also effectively improve the general situation of the vulnerable households in the community?	

Annex 4.3 Beneficiary Focus Group Discussion Guides

Introduction:

- *Welcome of the interviewee*
- *Short presentation of interviewee and evaluators (name, role and title of interviewee if any)*
- *Short explanation of the process / evaluation*
- *Assurance of confidentiality (no names mentioned, coded information, summarized in the report)*
- *Expected time for interview (up to 2h)*
- *Ask for questions of the interviewee*

1. Let's reflect a bit on your community, what are some of the challenges people face with regard to livelihoods in general (probe for economic empowerment challenges, environmental challenges and advocacy Access to services from duty bearers)
2. How have you been coping with these challenges?
3. How did you hear / get to know about (*Insert name of PELUM member organization supporting the Group*)?
4. What was your expectation when you decided to join your group and work with this project?
5. What are you doing with them as a group or individual member?
6. If you had not been involved with the project would your situation or the situation in your family be any different today? Please explain.
7. How far does your situation and that of other members in your group meet your expectations today? (satisfaction with project effects)
8. Are there any positive (or negative) changes visible for you, your family and community? probe for economic empowerment changes, environmental changes and advocacy, access to services from duty bearers)
9. Has the situation of small holder farmers, women, young people and other vulnerable people changed? How?
10. If someone in your community would be asking you whether it was worth spending time and maybe even money participating in this project what would you say?
11. What are your main challenges today and what do you think will be your main challenge in future?
12. If this kind of project is to be implemented in future what do you feel should be done differently?
13. What lessons learnt if any have you learnt from your participation in the project from?
14. Do you have any recommendations to improve projects like this?

FGD PARTICIPANTS RECORDS SHEET

FGD NUMBER		
PELUM Member Organization		
Group Name		
Ward		
Sub County and County		
Date and Time of start		
Participants Names	Name	Sex (M, F or IS)

	1)	
	2)	
	3)	
	4)	
	5)	
	6)	
	7)	
	8)	
	9)	
	10)	
	11)	
	12)	
	13)	
	14)	
	15)	
	16)	
	17)	
	18)	
	19)	
	20)	
Totals	Males _____ Females_____	

- **Annex 4.4 Household Survey Questionnaire**

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Hello, my name is (*Insert your name here*). I am working with PELUM Kenya. We have been working in your community for some time now implementing the IWAMA DIFE project. This project aimed at improving the livelihood of small scale farmers. I am part of a team that is conducting an evaluation exercise in order to help the project learn how this project has been useful in your community. We are conducting this study in all communities where the project was implemented. The information we collect will help PELUM Kenya and other stakeholder to understand the added value, challenges and lessons and thus enable them to plan even better programs.

You have been selected for the study. If you want to be in the study, I will ask you some questions and I will write down your answers. The questions will be about your situation as a participant in our program and your experiences during the project. The interview will take about 45 minutes. Everything you tell me will be kept confidential. When we are finished with this study we will write a report about what was learned. This report will not include your name or that you were in the study.

You can decide whether you wish to take part in the interview or to answer any or all of my questions. If you decide not to take part, it will not affect your situation and your relationship with (*insert name of PELUM Member organization here*) in anyway. If you agree to talk with me, you may refuse to answer any question you don't want to answer or you can stop the interview at any time.

As far as the research team is aware, there are no risks for you to participate. You will not be given money or anything else to participate in this study, but it is an opportunity to help *PELUM* and other stakeholder to better understand the issues facing people in this community and work together to improve our situations.

You can ask me questions about this study at any time during the interview. Do you have any questions now?

May I proceed with the interview?

□ **Yes**	**1**
□ **No**	**2**

Consent Declaration:

I have discussed this study with the participant and answered all the participant's questions in a language s/he understands. I believe the participant understood this explanation and voluntarily agreed to participate in this study.

Name and Signature of Person Obtaining Consent

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name of Respondent _____ *(This is for enumerator reference to respondent by name during interview and will not be included in database and any report)*

Sampled Household Code	[_____]	Date of Interview	[_____]
Interview start time	[_____]	Interview end time	[_____]

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

PELUM Member Organization Working with the group	[___]	[1] SACDEP Kenya [2] ICE [3] OACK [4] RODI Kenya [5] COSDEP
Ward in which the household is found	[___]	[1] Write Name (_____)
Group in which the household is found (if household belongs to a group)	[___]	[1] Write Name (_____)

SECTION B: SOCIO-DEMOGRAFIC INFORMATION

1. (to respondent) Are you the head of your household?	[___]	[1] Yes 1 skip to Q3 [2] No 2 go to Q2
2. (if NO) What is your relationship to the head of the household?	[___]	[1] Spouse Husband/Wife [2] Child Son/Daughter [3] Sibling Brother/Sister [4] Parent [5] Step child [6] In-laws Sister/brother in law [7] Other specify _____
3. (to ALL, observe and note) Sex of Respondent	[___]	[1] Male [2] Female
4. What is the respondent's age? (If respondent cannot give precise information, ask for an estimate)	[___]	[1] Below 20 Years old [2] 21 to 30 Years old [3] 31 to 40 Years old [4] 41 to 50 Years old [5] 51 and Above
5. What is the Marital status of respondent	[___]	[1] Single [2] Married [3] Widowed/widower [4] Divorced [5] Separated
6. What is the highest level of education completed by the respondent?	[___]	[1] None, (Never gone to school) [2] Some Primary (never completed primary) [3] Completed primary Education [4] Some Secondary (never completed secondary [5] Completed Secondary Education

		[6] Post-secondary training [98] No Answer
7. How many of the following people live in this household?		1. None 2. Between 1 to 3 3. Between 4 to 6 4. Between 7 to 9 5. 10 and above

SECTION C: OVERALL LIVELIHOOD SITUATION AND WELLBEING

6. What is the main (single most important) occupation of household head?	[___]	[1] Peasant farmer [2] Medium to large scale commercial farmer [3] Salaried employment [4] Small scale business [5] Medium to large scale business [6] Domestic / farm worker [7] Others specify _____
7. What is the household main source of getting income/money*? (Do not read out. Select only one)*	[___]	[1] Tea Farming [2] Farming other Crops [3] Farming Livestock [4] Mixed Farming (crops and livestock) [5] Business activities (non-farming) [6] Wages employment (casual work) [7] Salaried employment [8] Artisan/craft services [9] Remittances (relatives, government etc.) [10] Pension [11] Other specify _____
8. Do you have any other major economic activities, i.e. non-farm activities?	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____
9. Two years ago what was the household's main source of income?	[___]	[1] Tea Farming [2] Farming other Crops [3] Farming Livestock [4] Mixed Farming (crops and livestock) [5] Business activities (non-farming) [6] Wages employment (casual work) [7] Salaried employment [8] Artisan/craft services [9] Remittances (relatives, government etc.) [10] Pension [11] Other specify _____
10. Over the last 2 years what profitable Income Generating Activities (IGAs) have you initiated *(multiple answer prompt what else up to two times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Other crops farming e.g. horticulture crops [2] Poultry farming [3] Cottage processing e.g. home bakery [4] Kitchen gardening [5] Tree nursery

		[6] Table banking [7] Dairy farming [8] Milk business [9] Tree nursery [10] Service business e.g. Bodaboda [11] Other business like shop keeping, fresh produce [12] Crafts e.g. Bead work, basketry etc. [13] Others (specify) _____
11. How has the initiated IGAs impacted on your household income;	[___]	[1] Improved [2] Remained the same [3] Declined [4] Not aware
12. What is the level of your monthly income in KES currently and two and half years ago? (Please pick from the ranges provided)		
a. Current level of monthly income in KES? (Please pick from the ranges provided)	[___]	[1] Less than 2,000.00 [2] 2,001 - 4,000.00 [3] 4,001 – 6,000.00 [4] 6,001.00 – 10,000.00 [5] 10,001.00 – 20,000.00 [6] 20,001.00 – 35,000.00 [7] 35,001.00 – 50,000.00 [8] 50,001.00 to 100,000.00 [9] Over 100,001.00 [99] DA
b. Level of monthly income in KES Two and half years ago? (Please pick from the ranges provided)	[___]	[10] Less than 2,000.00 [11] 2,001 - 4,000.00 [12] 4,001 – 6,000.00 [13] 6,001.00 – 10,000.00 [14] 10,001.00 – 20,000.00 [15] 20,001.00 – 35,000.00 [16] 35,001.00 – 50,000.00 [17] 50,001.00 to 100,000.00 [18] Over 100,001.00 [100] DA
13. When you rate your current income and your needs, which of following rating statements best describe your income?	[___]	[1] My current income is adequate to meet the basic needs [2] My current income is somehow adequate to meet the basic needs [3] My current income is somehow inadequate to meet the basic needs [4] My current income is inadequate to meet the basic needs
14. What is your monthly expenditure range in the household in KES? (Please pick from the ranges provided)	[___]	[1] Less than 2,090.00 [2] 2,091 - 4,000.00 [3] 4,001 – 6,000.00 [4] 6,001.00 – 10,000.00 [5] 10,001.00 – 20,000.00 [6] 20,001.00 – 35,000.00 [7] 35,001.00 – 50,000.00 [8] 50,001.00 to 100,000.00 [9] Over 100,001.00

		[99] DA
15. What are the 3 most important expenditures items of your family? *(Multiple answers prompt anything else for up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Food items [2] Clothing [3] Housing/Shelter [4] Education e.g. School fees [5] Farming related expenses [6] Business expenses [7] Health [8] Leisure [9] Donations to relations [10] Savings [11] Others Mention _____
16. In the past 12 months were there any months in which you and your household members missed meals because of inadequate food to meet your household needs?	[___]	[1] Yes (ask Q 21) [2] No (go to Q22)
17. If yes in Q20 above for how long (how many months)	[___]	[1] Less than 1 month [2] 1 to 2 months [3] 3 to 4 months [4] Over 4 months
18. In the last 4 weeks how many meals on average have your household had in a day?	[___]	[1] More than three [2] At least 3 meals [3] At least 2 meals [4] At least 1 meals [5] No meals [98] Do not know (DK) [99] Didn't Answer (DA)
19. Over the last two years have you improved on your household assets base (*explain as acquiring any valuable asset that can be disposable for income or add comfort and prestige*)	[___]	[1] Yes **(go to question 24)** [2] No **(skip to question 25)**
20. If yes, what assets or investment have you acquired? *(Multiple answers, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Housing (quality, size) [2] Farm equipment's (tools etc.) [3] Household items (furniture, utensils etc.) [4] Livestock [5] Land [6] Transport equipment's (motor bike, vehicle etc.) [7] Insurance scheme e.g. education or health or life) [8] Shares or interest bonds [9] Savings (e.g. in bank or Sacco) [10] Others mention _____
21. Over the last two years, have you specifically improved on the following key areas? If yes what improvement specifically?		
a. Housing/ shelter	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____

b. Children's education	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____
c. Farm productivity	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____
d. Nutrition	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____
e. Health care	[___]	[1] None. [2] Yes. Mention _____
22. Would you say your participation in the IWAMA DIFE project activities has helped address the problems you have faced and improved your situation over the last two years?	[___]	[1] Yes (**go to question 26**) [2] No (**skip to question 28**)
23. How has your participation in the IWAMA DIFE project activities helped your household to improve its situation? *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Increased household income [2] Improved access to health care [3] Improved access to potable water and sanitation services. [4] Improved access to education for OVCs in my care. [5] Positive living with HIV and AIDS [6] Helped in improved marketing of our produce [7] Improved our resilience to climate change and environmental factors [8] Increased engagement with local leaders to our benefits. [9] Increased participation in community forums and governance [10] Peaceful co-existence at home and in the community [11] Other Mention _____
24. What specific activities or interventions undertaken by IWAMA DIFE project would you say contributed most to your improved situation e.g. income *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Village/Group savings and loaning [2] Trainings on ecological organic agricultural practices [3] Training on small livestock production [4] Agro marketing support services (trainings etc.) [5] Linkages to farm inputs and business support services [6] Participation in farmer exchange and exhibition forums [7] Access to better seeds from seed banks [8] Training on environment and water shed management [9] Training on and Installation of energy saving stoves [10] Advocacy actions e.g. joint meetings with KTDA [11] Others (Specify

		_____
25. If no to Q25 above, why do think the project activities did not help? *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] I did not actively participate in the project activities [2] The activities were not relevant to my situation. [3] The activities were not sufficient to achieve any significant effect. [4] I had other problems that cancelled the activity impacts on my household (death sickness, migration etc.) [5] Others (specify _____
26. If given chance again would you join/continue in (*insert name of PELUM Member organization here*) project activities	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No

SECTION D: IMPORTANT PROJECT OUTCOMES

27. Over the past 7 days how often has your household consumed the following food items (groups)? *(Read each food group and mark number corresponding to response choice).*

	[1] Never	**[2] Rarely (1 or 2 days)**	**[3] Often (3 to 6 days**	**[4] All the time (Everyday)**	**[5] Don't Know**
a. Carbohydrates e.g. maize, potatoes, rice etc.	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
b. Plant proteins e.g. beans, green grams etc.	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
c. Animal proteins like meat, pork, poultry etc.	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
d. Milk and milk products	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
e. Green vegetables like indigenous vegetables sukumawiki	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
f. Fresh Fruits	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]
g. Nuts like groundnuts, macadamia etc	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]	[___]

28. In the past 1 month was there any day on which your household did not have any food to eat?		[1] None [2] Rarely (once or twice) [3] Sometime 3 to 10 times [4] Often (over 10 times)
29. Have you or any member of your family required medical or health care in the last 6 months (fallen sick enough to require treatment)?	[___]	[5] Yes.(**proceed with Q33**) [6] No (**Skip to Q36**)

30. If yes, who? *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Self, [2] Spouse [3] Child in the household [4] Other adults in the household
31. Did they access medical/health care or attention?	[___]	[1] Yes **(Continue with Q35)** [2] No (**Skip to Q36**) [3] Can't remember
32. What kind of health care service did they receive? *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Immunization and growth monitoring [2] Pre and post-natal care [3] Treatment for acute conditions (illness like malaria, URTI, etc.) [4] Sexual and reproductive health care [5] Family planning care [6] Mental health care [7] Health care for non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes etc. [8] HIV/AIDS care [9] Others (Specify) _____ [10] Don't know
33. If No above what was your reason for not seeking health/medical care: *(Multiple answers prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Did not have money [2] Didn't know where to go [3] Health care services are too far away [4] Didn't think it was necessary [5] Doesn't believe in health care due to cultural/ religious belief. [6] Others (Specify) _____ [7] Don't know

34. For your domestic cooking what fuel do you mostly use	[___]	[1] Fuel wood [2] Charcoal [3] Other biomass e.g. farm waste) [4] Kerosene [5] LPG (Petroleum Gas) [6] Biogas [7] Electricity [8] Others Specify _____
35. Do you own and use an improved cook stove	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No (skip to Q40)
36. If yes, which type?	[___]	[1] Improved firewood stove locally made [2] Improved firewood stove purchased e.g. kuni moja [3] Improved charcoal stove eg. jikokoa [4] Improved biomass burners eg. Wood shavings or farm waste burners [5] Others Mention _____

37. If no in Q38 above, what are your reasons? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] I don't know about them [2] I can't afford them [3] It is difficult to access them [4] They are not really effective [5] Others Specify _____
38. Have you received any training on energy saving?	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No (Skip to Q43)
39. Whom did you receive the training from? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Project (Pelum Member Organization) [2] Government agencies e.g. NEMA, Kenya forestry service, ministry of agriculture etc. [3] Other Environmental Conservation NGOs [4] Other Mention _____
40. Do you practice any Ecological Organic Agriculture technologies?	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No (Proceed to Q45) [3] Don't Know (Proceed to Q45)
41. If yes which ones? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Conservation agriculture (cover cropping, mulching, crop rotation and minimum tillage) [2] Agroforestry (wood lot, fruity trees, fodder trees, on-farm trees) [3] Climate adaptation (drought tolerant seeds, early mature variety, disease tolerant, pest tolerant) [4] Integrated Soil fertility management (soil testing, blended fertilizer, liquid fertilizer, composting, farm yard manure, use of nitrogenous fodder) [5] Soil Conservation (check structures (live and physical), terracing, furrows) [6] Livestock based conservation (fodder production, improved hives, fodder conservation (hay), silage) [7] Crop based conservation (use of improved seed variety, good agricultural practices-spacing, weeding, timely farm operations, pest control) [8] Others Specify _____
42. What is your land size in acres	[___]	[1] Less than 1 Acre [2] 1 to 2 Acres [3] 3 to 5 Acres [4] 5 to 10 Acres [5] 10 to 20 Acres [6] Over 20Acres
43. What proportion of your land would you say is cultivated Ecological Organic Agriculture practices?	[___]	[1] less than 10% [2] 10 t0 20% [3] 30 to 50% [4] Over 50%
44. Mention four main crops that you grow on your farm for food and money? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 3 times)*	[___] [___] [___] [___]	[1] Coffee [2] Tea [3] Maize [4] Millet [5] African indigenous vegetables e.g. managu, etc.) [6] Other vegetables like sukuma wiki [7] Tubers like cassava sweet potato [8] Others Specify) _____

45. Where do you get your seeds from? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] Bank own seeds / save from previous harvest [2] Buy from agro vets nearby [3] Buy from open markets [4] Borrow from friends [5] Given by projects [6] From local seed bank [7] Others (Specify) _____
46. Do you have a kitchen garden?	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No (skip to Q52)
47. If Yes, What do you grow in it? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] African indigenous vegetables [2] Other vegetables [3] Herbs like dhania, celery etc [4] Tubers like potatoes [5] Condiments like capsicum, eggplants etc [6] Medicinal plants like hibiscus etc [7] Other Mention _____
48. In the last 2 years have you planted any trees on your farm	[___]	[1] Yes [2] No (skip to Q53)
49. If yes, how many roughly	[___]	[1] Less than 5 [2] 5 to 10 [3] 10 to 50 [4] 50 to 100 [5] Over 100

Thank you, this is really useful. Finally let's talk a little about how you engage with other important stakeholders like KTDA		
50. Who are the 3 most important stakeholders to you as a farmer in this region? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___] [___] [___]	[1] KTDA [2] Ministry of Agriculture [3] Private business people [4] National Government [5] County government [6] Other NGOs [7] Water Resources Management Authority WRMA) [8] Kenya Forestry Services [9] NEMA [10] Others Mention _____
51. How often do you engage with them to your benefit?		[1] Never [2] Rarely [3] Often [4] All the time
52. Have your group ever successfully lobbied for something to your advantage from these stakeholders in the last 12 years?		[1] Yes [2] No [3] I don't know
53. Have you received any training or other support e.g. forums on lobbying and advocacy?		[1] Yes [2] No (End Interview) [3] Don't know (End the Interview)
54. Whom did you receive the training or support on lobbying	[___] [___]	[5] Project (Pelum Member Organization) [6] KTDA

or advocacy from? *(multiple response, prompt anything else up to 2 times)*	[___]	[7] Government agencies e.g. NEMA, Kenya forestry service, ministry of agriculture etc. [8] Other NGOs [9] Other Mention _____

End of Questionnaire Thank you very much. We have come to end. Do you have any questions for me? *Note the time interview is finished*

Table 1: Outcome harvesting template

#	**Positive Outcomes**	**Significance of the outcome**	**contribution to the outcome**	**Sources**
	In 1–2 sentences please specify **who** did do **what**, **when** and **where**, that potentially or actually represents changes in the community or school physical and non-physical environment for farmers enterprises in the County	In another 1-2 sentences, please describe **why** the outcome represents progress towards achieving sustainable food security and agro ecological practice in Kenya	Again briefly, describe **how** and **when IWAMA DIFE a**ctivities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small to large way, intentionally or not contributed to the change?	Name of person or document who provided the information and date they did so.
1.	With an example			
2.				

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

Tool 12: Observation Checklist Teaching and Learning Materials

No.	Item	Observation Comments (Adequacy and appropriateness)
1 Farm characteristics	• **Slope/gradient**	
	• **Soil depth**	
	• **Soil fertility**	
	• **Agro climate**	
	• **Plot size**	
	• **Drainage**	
	• **Soil colour**	
	• **Leaf colour**	
	• **conservation initiatives**	
	• **Crops grown** • **Farm equipments**	
2. Market Characteristics	• **Stalls/facilities**	
	• **Variety of enterprises**	

No.	Item	Observation Comments (Adequacy and appropriateness)
	• **Quantities sold**	
	• **Quality of products**	
	• **Road condition**	
	• **Goods destination**	
	• **Gender of participants**	
	• **Target population (buyers and sellers/external or internal**	
	• **Age of participants**	
Housing Condition	• **Roof type**	

No.	Item	Observation Comments (Adequacy and appropriateness)
	• **Wall material**	
	• **Electricity**	
	• **Fuel**	
	• **Size of house**	
Value addition	• **No of agro industries**	
	• **Variety of processing enterprises**	
	• **Packaging**	
	• **Product market /destination (Internal or external)**	
Food security	• **Silos**	
	• **Source of food crops (Internal/external**	
	• **Food Crop varieties grown**	

No.	Item	Observation Comments (Adequacy and appropriateness)

Analysis/Evaluation Matrix

The project will be assessed using Evaluation Grid based on the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, coherency, gender mainstreaming, inclusion and impact as well as child safeguarding

Table 2: Evaluation grid/matrix

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE END TERM EVALUATION AND CRITICAL AREAS OF ANALYSIS				
OBJECTIVE	**RELEVANT QUESTIONS**	**INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE**	**POSSIBLE RESPONDENTS**	**RESOURCE REQUIRED**
To assess the **relevance** of how the project relate primarily to its design and the extent to which its stated results (outcomes) correctly address the identified problems or real needs both at the time of the identification of the project and at the time of the evaluation.	Was the context and problem analysis relevant and appropriate? Was the problem being addressed relevant then and is it still relevant now. To what extent do the project beneficiaries (right holders and the duty bearers) consider the intervention relevant and responsive to their needs in the context of COVID-19? What key global, regional or national policies underpin the intervention- can the intervention trace its relevance to any policy or legal framework nationally, globally or regionally- and especially at the national level. What organizational level/internal policies or aspirations (PELUM and MOs) is the project responding to? To what extent is the intervention responsive to the organization's strategic plans and interventions?	Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire FGDs, accessibility checklists, observation schedules	Other staffs of from the County and CSOs that interacted with the project, Community members particularly (Beneficiaries) Government officials at National and County level PELUM staff	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants, Respondents mobilized

	To what extent is or was the intervention relevant to other global actors- bilateral and multilateral strategic choices or programs Are there other key CSO actors engaged in similar work? To what extent was the project design instrumental in the performance of the project? -How did it affect the efficiency, effectiveness and impact? -Did it facilitate learning and synergy enhancement? -Did the design allow for project growth and development? To what extent was the project designed with quality assurance in mind. Any lessons learnt with regard to relevance for a scale up project?			
To assess the **efficiency** will look at how well the various activities transformed the available resources into the intended results, in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. A key question will be: were things done right' and thereby also address value-for-money, that is whether similar results could have been achieved more by other means at lower costs in the same time.	Has the IWAMA DIFE Project, been implemented in a cost-efficient way? Could we have achieved the same with fewer resources? Or could we have achieved more results with the same resources? The quality of management of: budget, personnel, information, risk, relations and coordination with PELUM Kenya Country office, Technical assistance from PELUM Kenya Country Office and MOs -How well did it help to provide appropriate solutions and develop partners' capacities to define and produce results? What is the assessment on timeliness in delivery of inputs, implementation and reporting? Assess the role of PELUM in quality assurance To what extent was the monitoring undertaken in the course of the project PELUM and MOs with sufficient information to follow progress towards the desired results? What was the quality of day-to-day management of the project activities and components? Were the project procedures observed and deadlines respected? What was the quality of the project Governance?	Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire, accessibility checklists, observation schedules	Farm enterprise owners, Other staff of from the County and CSOs that interacted with the project, Community members, PELUM and MOs staff	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants

	Main lessons learnt with regard to efficiency.			
To assess the **effectiveness** we will verify the extent to which project's results and their potential benefits have been realised and whether the project achieved its intended purpose. The consultant will also highlight any unintended results that may have been achieved by the Program.	To what degree has the Project Results been realized if at all or what progress has been made towards the achievement of results? (Outcomes and intermediate outcomes) How effective was the Management of the project? To what extent has crosscutting issues such as Gender mainstreaming been addressed in the program What were the main lessons with regard to effectiveness? Were there any unintended results? How did COVID-19 affect the achievement of the intended results? Could the results have been different in the absence of COVID-19 restrictions?	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire, accessibility checklists, observation schedules	Other staffs of from the County and CSOs that interacted with the project, Community members particularly beneficiaries Government officials at National and County level PELUM AND MOs staff	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants
To assess the **Push and Pull** factors that were produced by interventions, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.	What were the push and pull factors that contributed to the realization or non-realization of the results? What were the real drivers (strengths) of the project during the period? What were the negative forces (weaknesses) in the project during the period e.g. COVID-19 effects on the project	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire	PELUM Team CEO Management & other staffof of partner organizations, community members (Beneficiaries) Government officials at National and County level PELUM and MOs staff	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants
Coherency	To what extent do the project beneficiaries (right holders and the duty bearers) consider the intervention relevant and responsive to their needs in the context of COVID-19? What key global, regional or national policies underpin the intervention- can the intervention trace its relevance to any policy or legal framework nationally, globally or regionally- and especially at the national level. To what extent is the project in sync with county strategies, national and global priorities			
To assess to what extend the project contribute to **sustainability** beyond the timeframe.	Are the benefits from the project, especially at partners and rights holders' level likely to continue after the finalization of the project? Why and why not?	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Other stakeholders from the County and CSOs that interacted with the project,	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants

	Whether it will be replicated or adapted by different partners and other actors in the respective thematic areas? Lessons learnt to improve sustainability for any future upscaling?	In depth Discussions Questionnaire	Community members (Beneficiaries) Government officials at National and County level Government officials at National and County level PELUM and MOs staff	
To assess the **Lesson learnt** during the implementation of the 2nd phase of the IWAMA DIFE Program.	What lessons were learnt over the period? Why do we consider these to be lessons learnt for us? What were the unexpected outcomes and what caused them? How did/will we incorporate the lessons learnt in future programming?	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire, accessibility checklists, observation schedules		Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants
Gender Mainstreaming	1. How did PELUM reflect gender sensitivity in its programming? (Balance/equality issue appear in the partner organization's documents such as its constitution and bylaws). Probe: • . Did the project put in place mechanism for males and females as beneficiaries proportionately? • Did Gender issues affect uptake of services? • In case Gender issues affected uptake of services what interventions were put in place to bring about equity? 2. Does IWAMA DIFE have and implement its own policies? Does it train/ induct staff on it? Probe for how this is done 3. How did the project help in making the partner/work environment gender friendly and safe?	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Key Informant Interviews (KII) In depth Discussions Questionnaire, accessibility checklists, observation schedules	As above	Team Lead(Consultant) Associate consultants Research Assistants
Inclusion	1. How was inclusion accounted for and incorporated in the project design and implementation? 2. Does the partner implement any policies supporting inclusion? Probe: How did IWAMA DIFE project			

	ensure inclusion of all learners during implementation of the project?			

Outcome Harvesting

POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGE	WHY IS THE CHANGE IMPORTANT	WHO INFLUENCED THE CHANGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Creation of organic market at Kangari on September 2020 and Kirwara in June 2021	It increased income for project beneficiary Constant supply of healthy food Increased response to demand for organic food Increased visibility	PELUM-KENYA OACK FARMERS COUNTY AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Chair-KOFAM 0724912924 Reports from OACK and PELUM
Increased tree cover (7271 indigenous trees and 42940 fodder shrubs were planted)	-Environmental conservation -Increased food and fodder production -Watershed management -Diversified enterprises	-PELUM-KENYA -OACK -SACDEP, NUTWF, CAF's, KAFS, MOIF -FARMERS AND FARMER GROUPS	Project reports from OACK and PELUM PHOTOS at OACK and PELUM
Enhanced uptake of organic inputs by farmers	-lowering production cost (27% to 42%) -Increased production -Improved soil fertility -Improved health among consumers	- OACK - INPUT SUPPLIERS -ORGANIC K. LIMITED -ORGANIC SOLUTIONS	0725135150 (organic k. limited)
Networking	-Sharing ideas and learning -Complementarity	ALL THE PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS	Project reports-OACK,PELUM
Water harvesting increased	-Increased food production -Dealing with harsh weather for instance during dry season -Conserve water reservoirs	OACK AND PELUM	Reports from PELUM and OACK

CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
COVID-19 which restricted people meeting/ social distance	To enhance advocacy with county and national government
Limited resources	Increase awareness among consumers
Competition from input sellers	Increase synergies in resource mobilization

GROUP 2: BENEFICIARIES

POSITIVE /NEGATIVE CHANGE	WHY IS THE CHANGE IMPORTANT	WHO INFLUENCED THE CHANGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Learned about organic farming	Improved health	OACK	OACK
Learned how to farm using compost manure	Enhanced food security	ICIPE	PELUM
By use of manure the farms fertility increased	Generated income to farmers	PELUM,OACK	ORGANIC FARMERS
Increased food production			
Destruction of farm produce by rain and sun	Through this project they educated children, bought goats and sheep		

CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Many farmers do not attend agricultural trainings	Create a conducive environment for organic farming
Farmers do not want to embrace organic farming techniques because plants grow slowly	Create awareness among people to increase consumption of organic foods
Lack of an effective market for organic farm produce	Sensitization of the public on health benefits of consuming organic foods

GROUP 3: GOVERNMENT

POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE CHANGE	WHY IS THE CHANGE IMPORTANT	WHO INFLUENCED THE CHANGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Improved food and nutrition security in 2021 Through adoption of kitchen gardens as more vegetables and fruits were produced	Major cash crop (tea) is non-food crop Save on land space especially kitchen garden Consumes most of farmers time hence reduce idleness	OACK COMMUNITY (FARMERS) Government	OACK reports Feedback from farmers
Increased tree cover on farmlands (Agroforestry) in 2021	Environmental conservation (address soil erosion, conserve riparian) Diversify feeds (fodder shrubs) Increase income	OACK COMMUNITY	OACK REPORTS FARMERS FEEDBACK

CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Limited target beneficiaries	Increase target beneficiaries
	Increase community sensitization

GROUP 4: NON-BENEFICIARIES

POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGE	WHY IS THE CHANGE IMPORTANT	WHO IFLUENCED THE CHANGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Increase in income which made farmers financially stable through selling vegetables and milk	Reduced cost of living through minimization of cost of production	OACK	OACK Officials who visited them Organic farmers who started earlier
Improved health for both individuals and animals	Availability of raw materials for instance raw materials for making organic manure	Organic farmers within the community	Government through baraza briefs
	Increase in consumption of organic food has improved people's health hence reducing on medical expenses		

CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Lack of adequate water for farming	Farmers to be provided with storage facilities and irrigation water through construction of dams and drilling boreholes
Inadequate land	Community to be trained on how to use the small pieces of land wisely
Low uptake of organic farming practices	Sensitizing the community

GROUP 5: TRAINERS OF TRAINERS (TOT)

POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE CHANGE	WHY IS THE CHANGE IMPORTANT	WHO INFLUENCED THE CHANGE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Improved income in the households generated through selling of farm produce such as potatoes and cabbages	Through savings there is improvement of livelihood and reduction of poverty	RODI Kenya OACK PELUM	Training reports held by OACK , PULUM , ICE, RODI KENYA
Saving on purchase of pesticides through trainings held on how to make bio pesticides using readily available raw materials	Conservation of environment through educating farmers on environment conservation		Organic farmers Magazines provided by organizations by OACK Listening to the radio for example Radio Maisha talking about Kilimo hai
Encouraged savings /table banking which	Improvement of health for instance use of kuni		

has been used on purchasing poultry	moja produces less smoke		
NEGATIVE			
It is labor intensive for example collection of raw materials	Production of food grown using bio pesticides and bio fertilizers		

CHALLENGES	**RECOMMENDATIONS**
Lack of adequate knowledge on certain organic programs	Creating awareness to more people
Climate changes which makes farmers not to carry out several farming practices	Funding farmers groups to be able to carry on with farming practices
Marketing of organic farm produce	Creating more forums for better practices
Lack of recognition of organic farming practices by the government	

- List of supporting documents reviewed;
- Information regarding the evaluators (summarised CVs),
- Signed Code of Conduct, in particular Child Safeguarding Policy.

Data Analysis scheet.xlsx