



**Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training
(IADLET), Phase II in Makueni and Kajiado County, Kenya**

END TERM EVALUATION REPORT

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End Term Evaluation Report

This report was produced by Brooklyn Economic Consulting Ltd, an independent consulting firm contracted by Hand in Hand Eastern Africa to conduct End Term Evaluation of Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET), Phase II project

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Finally, we would also like to congratulate the commitment of all consultants who together with our technical backstopping experts were responsible for the successful completion of the assignment. We hope that this report will provide the necessary and effective information on how use literacy to promote improved livelihood options through entrepreneurship in Kenya.

As Brooklyn Economic Consulting Ltd

We Say Thank You!

“Although the production of this report has been financed by HiH EA, we wish to inform readers that the views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this report belong solely to the authors from Brooklyn Economic Consulting Limited, and not necessarily for HiH EA, and it’s Donors, committee or other groups or individuals”.



BENEFICIARY VEGETABLE FARM, MAKUENI COUNTY

Executive Summary

This study report is based on field surveys that were conducted in Kajiado and Makueni Counties in Kenya by Brooklyn Economic Consulting Ltd in July 2019. This end term evaluation of Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET) project phase II has been commissioned by Hand in Hand Eastern Africa through funding from Läkarmissionen and Hand in Hand Sweden (HiH Swe). The main goal of the project was to improve the livelihoods of communities within Kajiado and Makueni Counties by teaching them how to read and write and use their literacy skills for development purposes and by training them in entrepreneurship to start or enhance small scale enterprise and create sustainable jobs. The IADLET phase II project aimed at reaching a target of 5,300 poor and marginalized people with a composition of approximately 80% (4,240) women and 20% (1,060) men. This figure was distributed to the two counties (2,200 beneficiaries in Kajiado and 3,100 beneficiaries in Makueni) and were then mobilized into self-help groups (SHGs). This end term evaluation study was guided by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria. The study used a mix of participatory tools to conduct the evaluation and analyzed both the quantitative and qualitative data collected in order to derive logical conclusions while the analysis was done using SPSS and N-Vivo software's. The evaluation team conducted; desk review, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project partners and beneficiaries, Key Informant Interviews (KII's) with project stakeholders and implementation team, observations and individual interviews with project beneficiaries. A total of 537 interviews for phase II beneficiaries and 42 interviews for phase I beneficiaries in addition to KII's (10), Case studies and FGD's (8) were conducted. Below is the summary of findings and recommendations.

KEY FINDINGS

Relevance

IADLET phase II project was found to be in County Integrated Development Plans for Makueni and Kajiado Counties as well as Kenya development policies and Kenya vision 2030 agenda. The project addressed key challenges affecting beneficiaries in Kajiado, Makueni Counties and the evaluation found the trainings provided meet the needs of the beneficiaries. At the end, the project reached 5,870 members against a target of 5,300 members, supported and strengthened 303 Self Help Groups (SHGs) against a target of 265 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and created 7,391 jobs against a target of 4,823 jobs. Accordingly, 63.8% of the beneficiaries who attended the adult literacy training reported that the literacy training was very important since they have learned to read and write as well as develop considerable level of confidence in various aspects such as simple arithmetic (50.2%), reading (50.2%), writing (48.6%), farming topics (77.4%), business management skills (59.2%), health hygiene, and environment (81.5%), and skills on basketry, pottery, soap, tailoring etc. (64.3%). All the beneficiaries interviewed confirmed they were supported to strengthen their groups, learn saving skills, get loans, value chain development and the evaluation found an impressive number of income-generating projects have been started by the groups, and many women attribute their success to their participation in the project.

Effectiveness

IADLET phase I and II project was implemented by HiH EA within the timelines (2013 – 2016) and (2016-2019) respectively and the evaluation established that project activities adhered to project timelines in the two counties (Makueni and Kajiado). The formulation of phase II of the project ensured that the key lessons learned from phase I were incorporated and implemented as recommended by the beneficiaries'. The adult literacy and entrepreneurship trainings were implemented timely enabling the beneficiaries to practice what they learned and also to do DACE exams.

The use local trainers and HiH EA field staff ensured that the beneficiaries' received the trainings in their local languages and this made the training more effective for the learners. Also the introduction of civil rights training has also enabled the beneficiaries to improve their knowledge on their rights, improved their confidence levels and enabled them to check their leaders and claim their rights.

Impacts

Adult literacy education training supported in increasing literacy levels among the beneficiaries thereby making them internalize and comprehend well the entrepreneurship skills for improving and managing their enterprises. As a result, the beneficiaries have engaged themselves in enterprises such as fruit farming, livestock farming, handy craft, vegetable farming and agroforestry among others. The evaluation established that (45.9%, Makueni and 33.3% Kajiado) of the beneficiaries have taken loans, and the majority are from Makueni county. This has supported in improvement of household food security, increased incomes and supported in encouraging women to start and better manage their enterprises through improved market linkages and value chain development. The introduction of civil rights trainings as encouraged beneficiaries to participate in the governance activities of their communities, groups and churches. Interviewed beneficiaries reported that they have been involved in legislation of their county activities through public participation and others have taken up leadership roles at their communities. The evaluation established that awareness of civil rights was at 65.1% in Kajiado and 88.9% in Makueni Counties.

Sustainability

The project outcomes such as improved incomes, improved governance, improved food security and livelihoods will most likely be sustained after the end of project. During the end term evaluation, the consultants noted that the beneficiaries were in still engaged in their weekly group meetings, enterprises, farms and discussion with them suggested a strong will to continue practicing and implementing the knowledge that had been impacted on them. Further formation of CBOs was key ensure to ensure that the benefits accrued are sustained and beneficiaries given a bigger platform to agitate their issues such as fund raising, value addition, marketing, public interest projects and climate change mitigation measures. In addition, beneficiaries were linked to markets such fruit processing firm in Makueni county, access to government funds such youth fund and women fund and its therefore expected that this will continue after the closure of the project. Finally, for effective and efficient management and running of the CBOs there is need for continuous additional trainings such human resource, proposal writing, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation among others as it was found be inadequate among them currently.

Efficiency

The evaluation noted that project had efficiently allocated and utilized 100 % of budget according to the approved budget lines. The overall project had several cost controls and monitoring measures which ensured funds were used for the intended purposes only and was able to break even at closure in 2019. The use of trainers residing in the project counties for training has proven to be a most sustainable and efficient way of increasing productivity and cost effectiveness under the project. This has also translated into building the skills for local trainers and the skills will remain at the community level where they are more relevant and effective.

Recommendations

- The beneficiaries of IADLET phase II project were made aware of what to expect from the project however in some instances there were cases where groups had weak leaderships, others not qualified for enterprise incubation fund loans and in consistency training frequency thereby making their expectations not to be met. Therefore, in-depth group dynamic skills should be provided frequently to the groups including synchronizing the training calendar for all group to streamline training calendar and this will help reduce group drop off.
- Delivery adult literacy training should include both visual and audio visual modes that reflect beneficiaries' everyday life activities or experiences to enable them better understand and related with the contents being channeled to them. This approach has noted by various scholars and education professionals to be effective and therefore HiH EA should modify the DACE curriculum to fit their projects and ensure they have both visual and audio modes by working with partners such as Kenya School of government, Futuristic Ltd and Novel Technologies (E.A) could be important.
- The current performance of CBOs was established to be low because the members had low skills in financial management, project management, quality standards, fundraising, credit access and government regulations required for all CBOs. Therefore, though establishment of CBO was a great idea, proper skills and resources needs to be continuously directed to the 8 CBOs started by the IADLET phase II project as this what will support them to grow and become sustainable. HiH EA can liaise with Ministry Social Services, County governments, Eclof Kenya and donors such UN Habitat and The High Commission of Canada in Kenya to continue to strengthen the CBOs.
- HiH EA should considered to introduce market system facilitation approach especially during entrepreneurship training. This approach involves HiH EA supporting growth and enhancement of beneficiaries' enterprises through limited involvement by them. This will ensure enterprises continue to grow and become resilient in many aspects. This approach has been tried TechnoServe Kenya and Oxfam GB and HiH EA could learn more from these organizations.
- The evaluation also established that projects beneficiaries needs and demands are varied and therefore provision of a uniform enterprise incubation fund of USD 100 may not be enough to some enterprise's. Therefore, it's important for HiH EA to consider developing a loan product that flexible and meets the needs of their beneficiaries and partner with financial institutions such as KCB bank and Cooperative bank. The loan product should be designed like a loan guarantee so that the more members can access it.
- HiH EA should select champion beneficiaries at least one in Makueni and Kajiado County who have excelled in their enterprises so that other beneficiaries can continuously learn from them even after the end of the project. This approach is particularly useful because HiH EA can maintain their contacts and continuously link them to others organizations who are interested in providing support. One organization that HiH EA can learn this approach from is Acre Africa, Kenya.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Representation of the Evaluation Process	16
Figure 2: Distribution of beneficiaries by gender and county.....	21
Figure 3: Distribution of beneficiaries' marital status across gender and county.....	22
Figure 4: IADLET II beneficiaries' level of access to trainings by gender and county	24
Figure 5: The level of importance of savings to the beneficiaries	26
Figure 6: Beneficiaries level of access to loans by gender and county.....	27

List of Tables

Table 1: List of interviewed respondents for the end term evaluation.....	17
Table 2: Data analysis framework	18
Table 3: Level of education distribution across gender and county.....	21
Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries' main occupation across gender and county.....	22
Table 5: Summary statistics of the beneficiaries' continuous variables with gender and county	23
Table 6: Respondents' level of confidence created by adult literacy training.....	24
Table 7: Respondents' benefits from entrepreneurship training	25
Table 8: Beneficiaries' level of saving	25
Table 9: Summary of the beneficiaries' main reason for saving	26
Table 10: Summary of the main source of loans by the beneficiaries.....	27
Table 11: Summary of the beneficiaries' main reason for accessing loans	27
Table 12: The main types of civil rights that the beneficiaries are aware of	28
Table 13: Summary of the appropriate climate resilient practices adopted by the beneficiaries	29
Table 14: Summary of the main challenges affecting enterprises and loan repayments.....	36
Table 15: Summary on the required improvements on trainings by the project beneficiaries	49

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
BRO	business relationship officer
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
DACE	Director for Adult and Continuing Education
DfID	Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FOSA	Front Office Services Activities
HiH EA	Hand in Hand Eastern Africa
IADLET	Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KSH	Kenya Shilling
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
SACCO	Savings And Credit Co-Operative
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHG	Self Help Group
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	US Dollar

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	iii
Executive Summary	v
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables	viii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	ix
Table of Contents	x
1. Background and Context	13
1.1 Introduction	13
1.2 Programme context	13
1.3 Purpose and objectives	13
1.3.1 Objectives of the evaluation	13
1.4 Expected outputs and deliverables	14
2. Methodology	16
2.1 Evaluation approach	16
2.2 Sources of data and Sampling	17
2.3 Training of enumerators and piloting the research tools	17
2.4 Data analysis and reporting	17
2.5 Study Limitations and Constraints	18
3. Key Findings	20
3.1 Introduction	20
3.1.1 Demographic Characteristics	20
3.1.2 Project context characteristics	23
3.2 Findings on Relevance	31
3.2.1 To what extent has the project activities been relevant to the needs and priorities of the target group	31
3.2.2 Were the appropriate beneficiaries reached and which strategies have been most useful	31
3.2.3 What has been in particular useful for the target population, and what has not been useful?	32
3.2.4 The relevance of the project to HiH EA's strategy	32
3.2.5 Was the intervention logic clear and the matrix logical?	33
3.2.6 Was the project in line with the government's policies, strategies and programmes?	33
3.3 Findings on Effectiveness	35

3.3.1 To what extent have the outcomes and outputs (objectives), stated in the project document and logical framework, been achieved.....	35
3.3.2 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?.....	35
3.3.3 Have there been any external factors that have hindered or facilitated the project to meet its set goals?	37
3.3.4 Assess if the number of adults getting access to adult education in government schools has increased .	37
3.3.5 Identify the strategies that have proven particularly effective for achieving the objectives	37
3.3.6 How were the views of members taken into account at the different levels of the project cycle.....	38
3.3.7 To review the two components of IADELTE II project both independently and how they complement each other	38
3.3.8 To identify the key achievements and lessons learned from phase II and understand if the lesson learned from phase I has been taken into account during implementation of phase II.	39
3.3.9 To assess the change of IADLET I project beneficiaries	39
3.4 Findings on Efficiency	42
3.4.1 Have activities been cost-efficient, e.g. have the least costly resources possible been used in order to achieve the desired results.	42
3.4.2 Were activities and the project objectives achieved on time?.....	42
3.4.3 How efficient is the process of learning and dissemination of the information from the trainer?	42
3.4.4 How efficiently have the lessons learned from previous phase I been utilized in order to improve the project results?.....	42
3.4.5 To reflect on the impact of these projects on HiH EA in terms of capacity and knowledge acquired and experiences working with other partners	43
3.4.6 How have project funds been utilized and were cost controls in place; were the funds sufficient, were there savings/losses incurred and the reasons behind savings/losses.....	43
3.4.7 Organisational capacity to deliver an integrated project.....	43
3.5 Findings on Sustainability	45
3.5.1 Assess the sustainability of the results of the IADLET II project	45
3.5.2 Are the self-help groups and enterprises expected to survive after the project ends?.....	45
3.5.3 Involvement of government agencies and other stakeholders on project implementation and exit.....	45
3.5.4 Does the project have an exit or sustainability strategy?.....	46
3.5.5 Do the CBOs have the capacity to survive after the project has completed?	46
3.6 Findings on Impact.....	48
3.6.1 Identify and analyze the changes (positive and negative) that the project has brought in the lives of the targeted communities, intended or unintended.....	48
3.6.2 Assess if the project has a likelihood to contributing to the overall project impact.....	48
3.6.3 Comment on the impact the project had on the organization in general	49

3.6.4 What are the prospects for up-scaling, replication or multiplier effects of the project?	49
4. Lessons Learned.....	51
5. Conclusion	54
6. Recommendations	57
References	B
ANNEXES	C
Annex 1: Key Informants.....	C
Annex 2: Work Plan	D
Annex 3: Case Study	E
Annex 4: Project Photos.....	F

1. Background and Context

1.1 Introduction

Hand in Hand Eastern Africa (HiH EA) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Kenya, established in 2010, with the vision to empower the society with sustainable enterprises and jobs. HiH EA works for economic and social empowerment of women, youth and men to help lift themselves out of poverty and vulnerability. Its approach is based on a philosophy of self-help, which provides business and skills training and support to enable poor people, particularly women, to build and sustain independent, market-based economic activities. This provides for a higher level of income for them and their families, and in turn contributes to greater food security, better education for children, increased access to medicines and healthcare and improved housing.

Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET) project phase II is a continuation of the IADLET phase I, implemented between July 2013-June 2016 in Kajiado and Makueni counties by HiH EA; financed by Läkarmissionen and Hand in Hand Sweden (HiH Swe). IADLET Phase II spans between July 2016 to June 2019 with a total project budget of SEK 7,500,000. The main goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of communities within Kajiado and Makueni Counties by teaching them how to read and write and use their literacy skills for development purposes and by training them in entrepreneurship to start or enhance small scale enterprise and create sustainable jobs. IADLET phase II project focuses on literacy and entrepreneurship training in Kajiado and Makueni counties, operating in Emali and Oloitoktok branches. The implementation of IADLET phase II project was tailored to the needs of project participants as identified in the IADLET phase I end term project evaluation in 2016 and an internal mid-term review (MTR) of the project was conducted in 2018. The intended users of this end term evaluation report are; HiH EA staff, HiH Sweden, Läkarmissionen, project beneficiaries and other key stakeholders involved during project implementation.

1.2 Programme context

IADLET phase II was a three-year project (1st July 2016 to 30th June 2019) that focused on delivering integrated adult literacy and entrepreneurship training in Kajiado and Makueni counties while operating from Emali and Oloitoktok branches. The main goal of the project was to improve the livelihoods of communities within Kajiado and Makueni Counties by teaching them how to read and write and use their literacy skills for development purposes and by training them in entrepreneurship to start or enhance small scale enterprise and create sustainable jobs. In addition, the project sensitized and trained project participants on rights issues including right to education, health, civic rights and women's rights, this is with the help of local partnership and its intended to help curb negative cultural practices like early marriages, low girls' enrolment in schools, high school drop outs and female genital mutilation (FGM).

1.3 Purpose and objectives

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess and learn from the process; achievements, challenges encountered during the project implementation of Phase I and phase II, and advice on future similar projects.

1.3.1 Objectives of the evaluation

1. To assess the achieved results of the IADLET phase II project against the stated objectives.
2. Appropriateness of the implementation strategies and give recommendations for future

1.4 Expected outputs and deliverables

1. Review of project documentation and relevant background documents. An inception report, providing information on how the assignment will be conducted, team composition, proposed methodology, timetable and data collection tools (including evaluation matrix, questionnaires and guidelines) and a budget.
2. Collection of data; monitoring data, focus group discussions and individual interviews with various categories of stakeholders and implementation of survey
3. Data analysis, preparation of draft report and submission of a draft report of the evaluation to HiH EA and HiH Swe for their review, factual corrections and feedback.
4. Presentation of preliminary findings to HiH EA and HiH Swe.
5. Incorporation of comments received on the draft evaluation report and preparation of a final report in English (Word and PDF versions including all annexes) and include strengths and weaknesses conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned.

BENEFICIARY, AVOCADO ENTERPRISE, MAKUENI COUNTY



2. Methodology

2.1 Evaluation approach

In order to address the objectives of the IADLET Phase II project, Brooklyn Economic Consulting Ltd evaluated the programme based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria¹ and they are Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability. The evaluation process was guided by the project proposal, the logical framework and the terms of reference (TOR). These documents aided the consultant to evaluate the project objectives and results of the project to support integrated adult literacy and entrepreneurship project in Kajiado and Makueni Counties. The evaluation adopted participatory research approaches which combined both qualitative and quantitative study methods. These were triangulated through beneficiaries' survey (quantitative); focus group discussions, case studies and key informants (qualitative). Desk review of the programmes documents, reports, budgetary documents and site visits (observations) were also carried out. These methods were used to determine evaluation data and to ensure effective measurement of programme results/outcomes and impact of the programme. The team undertook a 3-phase process to conduct this end-term evaluation as follows;

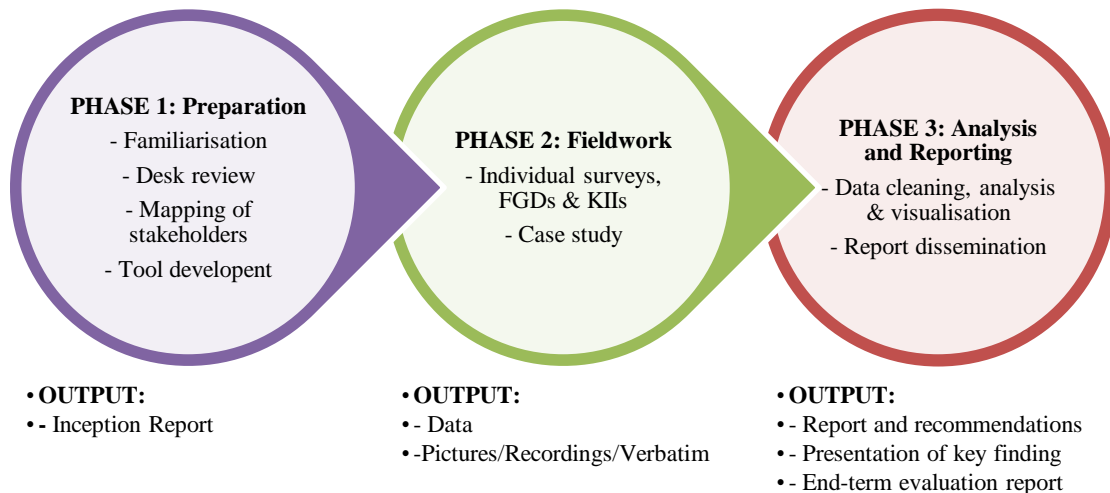


Figure 1: Representation of the Evaluation Process

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/>

2.2 Sources of data and Sampling

Taking into account the geographical size of the sample population, the research used a stratified two stage cluster sampling for the evaluation. This approach was used because sample sizes for each cluster are generally independent of the size of target pool represented by the cluster due to the asymptotic nature of the standard error with respect to population size. For this study we purposively sampled respondents from Kajiado and Makueni counties where IADLET phase II projects. Our sampling frame were women and men in the two counties while the sampling unit were individual beneficiaries, HiH staff, organizations or government agencies in the target areas. Using this approach, **margin error of 3.94 % and confidence level of 95% gave sample of 600 respondents**. This therefore resulted in average sample size of 600 for the evaluation which was divided into **(80% women and 20 % men)** and then distributed proportionately to target counties. However, the survey achieved 579 interviews representing 96.5% of the targeted sample.

Table 1: List of interviewed respondents for the end term evaluation

Target Group	Members	Tools (s)
Beneficiaries	Project beneficiaries (Phase I and Phase II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II beneficiary survey (537) • Phase I beneficiary survey (42)
Implementers & stakeholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HiH EA staff 2. Partner NGOs/CSOs 3. County department of Education, Agriculture and Youth affairs 4. Community leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIs (10) • FGDs (8)

2.3 Training of enumerators and piloting the research tools

BE consulting Ltd recruited enumerators from its database to assist in the survey. All the research instruments developed for the assignment were tested in order to ascertain their suitability in actual field conditions. Survey manager with the support of a team of field surveyors conducted the pre-testing exercise to (3%) of the selected beneficiaries in Makueni County. The feedback from the pre-testing exercise helped in identifying problems in the tools and it was also used to address ambiguities and other sources of bias and errors.

2.4 Data analysis and reporting

Data collected was recorded and reviewed daily for analysis by the research team. In practice, this gave the research team the opportunity to monitor the relevance, consistency, and accuracy of all the data collected by the survey team from a logical, contextual and technical perspective.

The assessment team conducted morning and evening debriefs with field teams to address any issues and/or confirm trends in the data. After data collection was completed the research team cleaned and analyzed data using tools detailed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Data analysis framework

Data Collected	Analysis tool	Description
Beneficiaries surveys	SPSS/Stata and Excel	• Indicators chosen were analyzed using SPSS and Stata. • Graphs for key indicators generated using Excel were presented as summarized in the report
FGDs & KIIs	N-vivo	• Content analysis was performed using N-vivo to draw-out thematic connections between respondents and visualize qualitative findings.

2.5 Study Limitations and Constraints

The end term evaluation exercise faced a number of challenges as summarized below;

- i. Unavailability of beneficiaries on their mobile phone numbers and others had changed their mobile numbers so they could not be reached.
- ii. Long distances to the beneficiaries' sites and a limited amount of time from the project beneficiaries especially in Kajiado County.
- iii. There were some beneficiaries who declined to be interviewed by the evaluation team, because they had either closed their groups and others said the project didn't meet their expectations.



KEY FINDINGS

3. Key Findings

3.1 Introduction

The main task of this assignment was to carry out an end term evaluation of “Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET) phase II project”, which was implemented by HiH EA in two counties (Makueni and Kajiado) in Kenya. The importance of end term evaluation is that it supports the project to take stock of achievements or un-achievements of project outcome indicators. The Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET II) project’s basic tasks; was to teach the community on how to read and write and use their literacy skills for development purposes and to train them on entrepreneurship skills towards starting or enhancing small scale enterprise and ultimately, create sustainable jobs. Furthermore, the project sensitized and trained project participants on rights issues including their right to education, health, civic rights and women’s rights, this was aimed at helping them develop local partnership and thus curbing the negative cultural practices like early marriages, low girl’s enrolment in schools, high school drop outs and female genital mutilation (FGM), which has been cited to be common in the area. Within these approaches, a sustainable livelihood framework developed by (DfID, 2000) on how to holistically organize complex issues surrounding food insecurity and poverty, proved useful to this evaluation study. This is because it is believed that the vulnerable and marginalized people within the communities in Kajiado and Makueni counties in Kenya ought to have securer vibrant and sustainable livelihoods and further be able to claim their rights to a greater extent, thus improving and/or enhancing their livelihoods through small scale enterprises on a lasting basis. The next section presents descriptive demographic statistics of the project beneficiaries as well as that of the main context (adult literacy, entrepreneurship and civil rights) of the IADELT phase II project.

3.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

The main characteristics of the project beneficiaries that were used to generate the results of this end line evaluation were gender, age, level of education, marital status, and occupation. In addition, type of insurance, households’ income and expenditure, disaggregated household size, main source of drinking water, and type of; sanitation facility, cooking and lighting energy, and waste handling/management were considered. All these variables were linked to the ability of the beneficiary household to enhance their literacy skills for development purposes as well as the creation and/or enhancement of small scale enterprises that ultimately, contributes to the improvement their livelihood options through creation of sustainable job opportunities especially among the vulnerable and marginalized population. The results on the gender reveals that out of the 537 contacted beneficiaries, the majority were females (453) 84.4% while the remaining 15.6% (84) were males (Figure 2). Additionally, the female majority were from Makueni (271) 93.3%, while those from Kajiado were (182) 79.2%, this was attributed to the fact that the project was mainly targeting 80% women as beneficiaries for IADLET phase II project in Makueni and Kajiado Counties to improve their livelihoods through project activities. This therefore means that the population within and in each county in terms of gender and size are different from each other and therefore gender aspects were important as captured by the project.

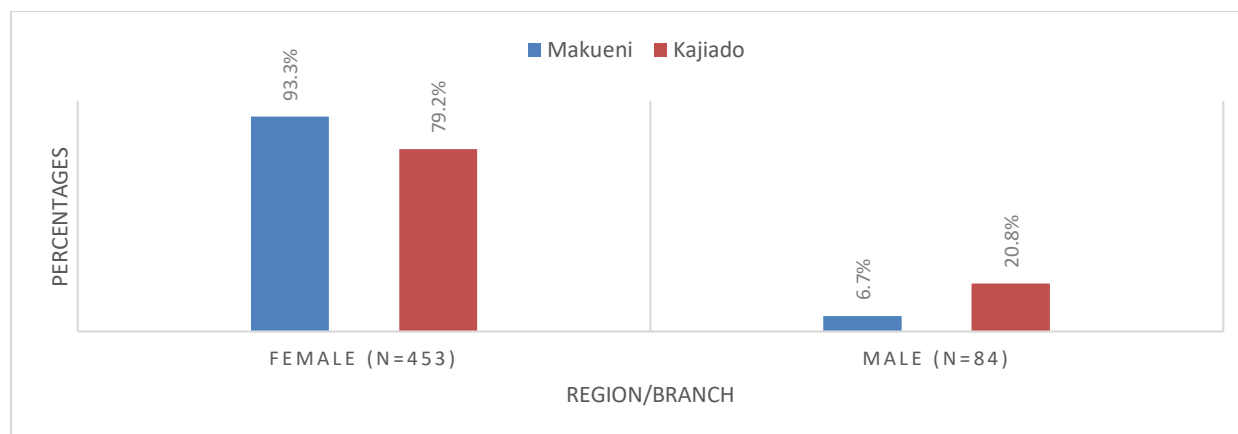


Figure 2: Distribution of beneficiaries by gender and county

Information dissemination pathways has been considered to be directly related with the education levels among the beneficiaries in Makueni County (CIDP, 2018) and the results (Table 3) indicate that the majority (54.8%) of males, and (39.1%) of females have attained a primary level of education, while (27.4%) of males, and (24.7%) of females have managed to get to the secondary school level of education. Furthermore, the results by county show that the majority (48.7%) of the contacted beneficiaries from Kajiado county had no formal education, while (48 %) of their counterparts from Makueni county had attained a primary level of education. The comparative analysis results from the end line evaluation confirmed the important role that education can play during innovation diffusion pathways to the targeted communities. This is because, the results revealed that the participation of beneficiaries in the IADLET phase II project activities was entirely dependent on their levels of education. Those that had low level or no formal education preferred more adult literacy mainly in Kajiado County while in Makueni County where literacy level was high they preferred more entrepreneurship trainings.

Table 3: Level of education distribution across gender and county

Education levels	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
Adult literacy education	0.0%	2.0%	3.6%	0.6%
I don't know	0.0%	5.3%	3.1%	5.3%
No formal education	7.1%	24.7%	48.7%	6.7%
Primary	54.8%	39.1%	30.3%	48.0%
Secondary	27.4%	24.7%	9.7%	33.9%
Tertiary/University	10.7%	3.8%	4.6%	5.0%
Vocational education	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%

The results on the marital status in (Fig 3) indicate that the majority of both males (94 %), and females (79.5%) are married, while about (1.2%) of males, and (14.6%) of females are widowed. Further analysis shows that (79%) of male

and (66.3%) of female beneficiaries confirmed that their decision making had improved and that they could now manage to solve difficult problems in life in consultation with their family members or spouses.

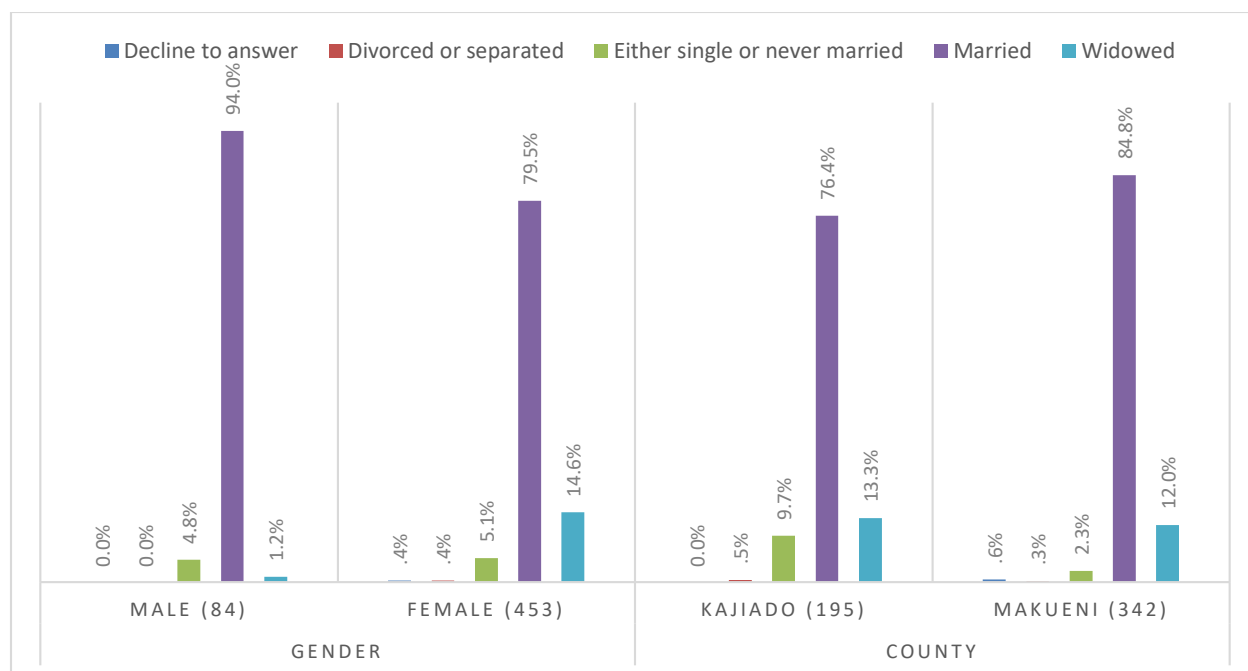


Figure 3: Distribution of beneficiaries' marital status across gender and county

Moreover, the results (Table 4) shows that farming is the main economic livelihood activity across the two counties, as well as across the gender of the beneficiaries and was followed by self-employment with the same trend. This results confirms the project assumption as well as its main goal of targeting the illiterate population by imparting formal education in conjunction with entrepreneurial skills towards livelihood improvement through the creation and enhancement of sustainable job opportunities as well as small scale enterprises, which farming and self-employment are included. The evaluation also established that women beneficiaries were mainly engaged in agricultural and small scale business activities in Makueni County while in Kajiado women occupation was mainly on livestock sub sector.

Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries' main occupation across gender and county

Categories of occupation	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
Employed for farm work	2.4%	1.8%	.5%	2.6%
Employed in other sector(public/private/NGO)	0.0%	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%
Farming(own farm/family)	65.5%	64.7%	64.1%	65.2%
Self-employed (business)	25.0%	25.2%	24.1%	25.7%
Unemployed	7.1%	6.0%	8.7%	4.7%

In Table 5, the results indicate that the average age of female beneficiaries was higher than those of male by 0.26 years. Further, the results indicate that the average age of beneficiaries from Makueni county were higher by 1.47 years when compared to those from Kajiado county. The net average monthly household income (average monthly household income minus average monthly household expenditure) revealed that male beneficiaries had a higher

average monthly household net income than female beneficiaries by Ksh. 739.6, while in general, the beneficiaries from Kajiado county are having a higher average monthly household net income than those beneficiaries from Makueni county by Ksh. 2,798.5. These results indicate that the economic activities that are carried out by beneficiaries of IADLET II project significantly varies across gender and regions/counties. Beneficiaries involved in livestock sector had more monthly income level compared to beneficiaries in crops and fruits sector.

Table 5: Summary statistics of the beneficiaries' continuous variables with gender and county

Variables	Male = 84		Female = 453		Kajiado = 195		Makueni = 453	
	Obs.	Mean	Obs.	Mean	Obs.	Mean	Obs.	Mean
Exact Age (years)	84	47.86	453	47.6	195	46.7	342	48.17
Average Monthly Household Income (KShs.)	84	12559.5	453	8701.32	195	10108.7	342	8846.5
Average Monthly Household Expenditure (KShs.)	84	9208.3	453	6089.7	195	5535.5	342	7171.8
Total Male and Female Household Members (No.s)	84	4.81	453	5.58	195	5.67	342	5.35
Total Male Under 18 years (No.s)	57	1.53	335	2.04	167	2.19	225	1.81
Total Female Under 18 years (No.s)	55	1.64	334	2.01	169	2.21	220	1.75
Total Male Going to School (No.s)	83	1.4	450	1.8	192	1.76	341	1.73
Total Female Going to School (No.s)	46	1.26	306	1.71	161	1.79	191	1.53

3.1.2 Project context characteristics

“I received training in adult literacy, entrepreneurship and also how to use a mobile phone. Also I received training on simple math’s and how to make soap which help to generate money. I have also become confidence on speaking before other people and I now can interact with other people of the society”. Beneficiary Kajiado County

The main task of IADLET II project was to carry out trainings on adult literacy, entrepreneurship skills, civil right issues, as well as climate smart agricultural practices. The evaluation findings (Figure 4) revealed that (61.5%) of the respondents had been trained on adult literacy, (38.5%) trained on entrepreneurship, (76.9%) were trained on climate smart agricultural practices, and (80.3%) have been trained on various aspects such individual rights under the Kenyan constitution, FGM, democratic rights, rights to water which has improved their awareness of their civil rights. Further the participation in civil rights among the beneficiaries in Makueni County was high because there was no restriction from the project whether or not to attend trainings which was not the case Kajiado County where women had to seek permission from their husbands to attend trainings in addition to cultural rights affecting the women.

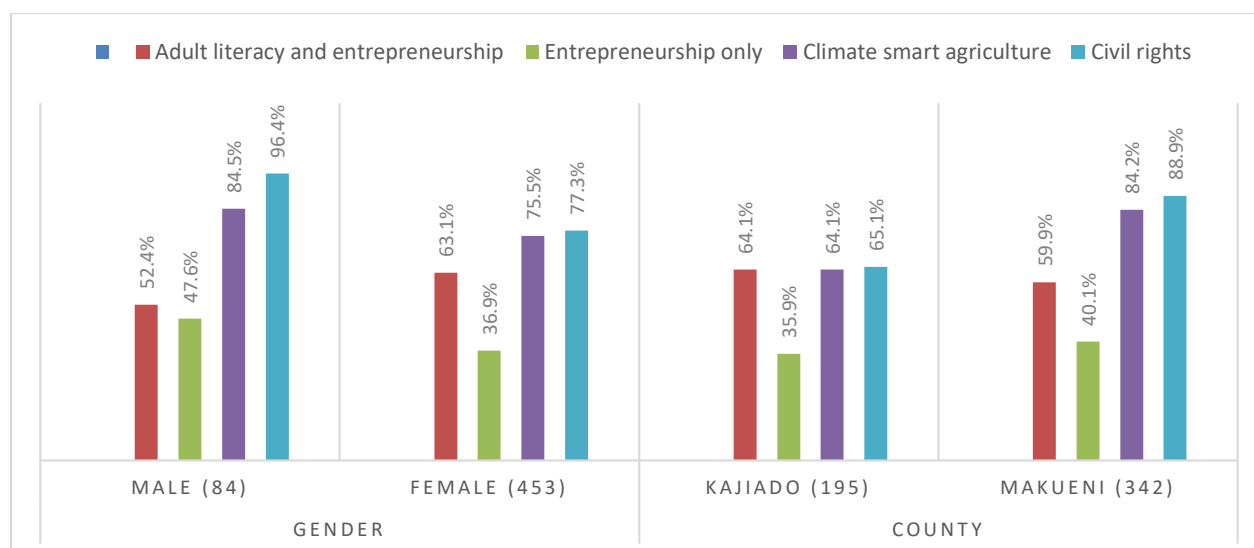


Figure 4: IADLET II beneficiaries' level of access to trainings by gender and county

Overall (63.8%) of the beneficiaries who attended the adult literacy training reported that the literacy training was very important since they have learnt to read and write as well as develop some level of confidence in various aspects such as simple arithmetic (50.2%), reading (50.2%), writing (48.6%), farming topics (77.4%), business management skills (59.2%), health hygiene, and environment (81.5%), and Skills on Basketry, Pottery, Soap, Tailoring etc. Further analysis by gender and county are shown in (Table 6) and in a more in depth view, participation in trainings among women in Makueni was higher because there was restriction in training attendance and also the number women sampled in Makueni were higher than in Kajiado County. Finally, these findings clearly indicate that the project had made a good progress towards the achievement of its objectives ; 1) poor and marginalised people in Kajiado and Makueni counties in Kenya have securer livelihoods and claim their socio-economic- and civil rights to a greater extent and, 2) a sustainable project exit, resting on a rights based approach, has been achieved in which the local community has taken over the project from HiH EA and continues to drive it based on their needs and interests and the project stands out as a successful model to promote development amongst Kenya's rural poor.

Table 6: Respondents' level of confidence created by adult literacy training

Activity	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
Simple arithmetic	72.4%	46.6%	27.1%	66.7%
Reading	73.9%	47.4%	24.1%	66.9%
Writing	77.3%	45.3%	23.3%	65.6%
Farming topics	78.1%	77.2%	66.0%	81.4%
Business management skill	65.6%	58.2%	36.3%	71.6%
Health, Hygiene and environment	84.0%	81.0%	82.6%	81.0%
Skills on Basketry, Pottery, Soap, Tailoring etc.	61.5%	64.6%	54.4%	69.3%

“I was involved since we started the group for table banking and HiH gave us training on how to save, to do business and how to improve our farming technology. We also assist one another especially paying hospital bills to one of us when there is problem of medical bills”. Beneficiary Kajiado County

In overall of benefits accrued to beneficiaries in Makueni and Kajiado Counties shows that; (83.2%) learnt how to save, (49.2%) learnt farming practices, (33.9%) learnt stock taking and record keeping, (22.9%) learnt market linkages, (35.9%) basic calculations (profit/loss), (49.2%) learnt enterprise management and planning and (44.1%) learnt loan application and management. Further analysis by gender and county are shown in (Table 7)

Table 7: Respondents' benefits from entrepreneurship training

Activities	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
How to save	77.4%	84.3%	86.2%	81.6%
Farming practices	53.6%	48.3%	38.5%	55.3%
Stock taking and recording keeping	39.3%	32.9%	32.8%	34.5%
Market linkages	33.3%	21.0%	18.5%	25.4%
Basic calculations (profit/loss)	39.3%	35.3%	35.4%	36.3%
Enterprise management and planning	52.4%	48.6%	34.4%	57.6%
Loan (s) application and management	45.2%	43.9%	35.4%	49.1%
Value addition	3.6%	8.6%	4.1%	9.9%

The main aim of the beneficiaries being mobilized to form groups was basically for ease of management and trainings on various aspects that include entrepreneurial skills such as saving mobilization. The evaluation also seeks to determine these aspects in relation to gender and county, and the results (Table 8) revealed that (88.3%) of the project beneficiaries are currently practicing saving and the majority (93.3%) of them are from Kajiado county.

Table 8: Beneficiaries' level of saving

	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
Not saving	8.3%	10.2%	6.7%	11.7%
Saving	91.7%	89.8%	93.3%	88.3%

The evaluation subsequently asked the respondents to indicate importance of savings and the results (Figure 5) revealed that most (81.3%) of the beneficiaries who are saving believed that this is a very importance practice.

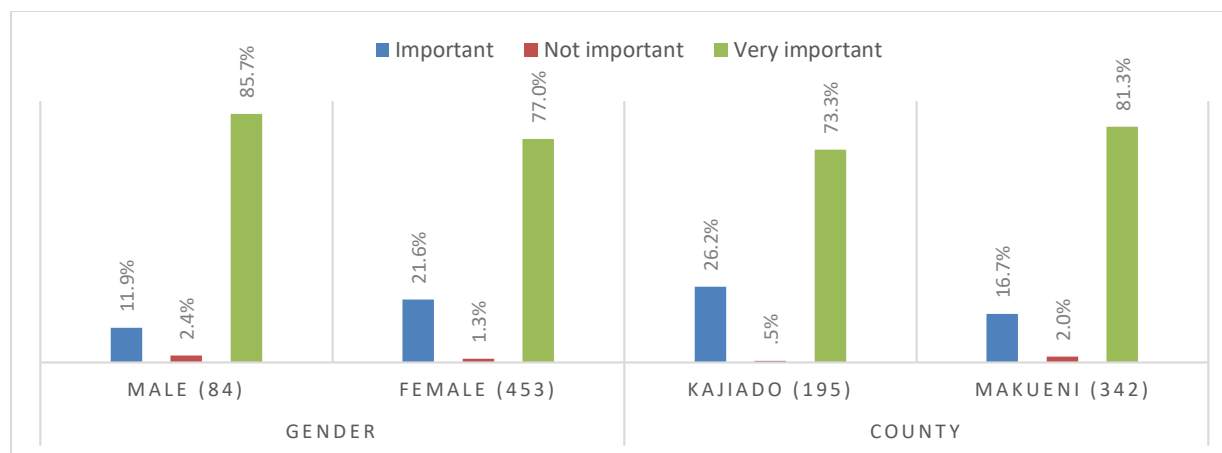


Figure 5: The level of importance of savings to the beneficiaries

Furthermore, the evaluation sought to determine the main reasons behind savings as an important aspect among the project beneficiaries. The results (Table 9) indicated that the majority (56.8%) of the respondents are saving for purposes of paying school fees, while (53.5%) are saving in order to get enough money to expand their enterprises. additionally, (30.2%) of the beneficiaries are saving in order to buy properties, while (20.2%) wants to get enough capital base to qualify for loans. Others were saving for life time events especially for their next of kins. For those who reported that saving was not important might be having difficult situations in terms of their struggle to meet their household needs, and hence, could be finding it not worth to save. This is because under normal circumstances, saving is a process that can only be made on extra and/or surplus after ensuring that you have meet all the basic needs.

Table 9: Summary of the beneficiaries' main reason for saving

<i>Reason for savings</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>County</i>	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makeni (342)
To expand my enterprise	50.6%	49.1%	46.7%	51.0%
For emergencies situations	61.0%	56.0%	42.3%	65.6%
To pay my children school fees	50.6%	54.1%	56.6%	51.7%
To buy property/livestock	40.3%	28.3%	36.8%	26.2%
To qualify for a loan	28.6%	18.7%	11.5%	25.5%
Life time events	11.7%	17.2%	9.3%	20.5%

IADLET II project main objective of saving mobilization was to build the saving culture amongst the beneficiaries in order to have enough base for a kind of a revolving fund where they can borrow and refund within a specified period, with specific terms. In this regards, the evaluation sought to determine whether the beneficiaries have been accessing loans in the past one year. The results (Figure 6) revealed that only (45.9%) of the beneficiaries have taken loans, and the majority are from Makeni county. This clearly justifies and support the HiH EAs' strategy of carrying out the entrepreneurship training in this county as it was the most needed activity. A comparison between project target indicators in 2016 and 2019 shows that; average income in 2016 Ksh. 6,000 while in 2019 is Ksh. 10,630 representing 43.5% against an initial target of 40% in 2016; ability to read to write in 2019 is 63.8% against an initial target of 70% in 2016; improved food security is at 56% against an initial target of 30% improvement in 2016; increased school

enrollment is at 24.2% in 2019 against a target of 15% in 2016; adoption of green enterprises is at 26% against a target of 30% in 2016; awareness of civil rights is at 80.3% and improved confidence and decision is at 98% both in 2019.

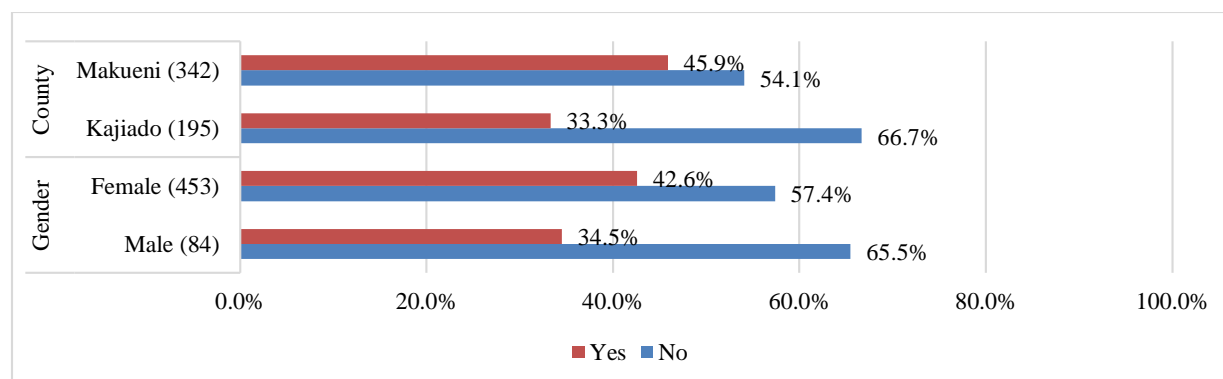


Figure 6: Beneficiaries level of access to loans by gender and county

Subsequently, the beneficiaries who have accessed loans, were also asked to indicate the main source of the loans acquired, and the results (Table 10) show that the majority (45%) got their loans from HiH EA. Further, (39.2%) of the beneficiaries are getting their loans from chama/SHG/table banking, while (8.1%), and (2.3%) are getting their loans from SACCOs, and mobile wallet/apps. The others are getting their loans from banks (2.3%), and the rest are borrowing from family members.

Table 10: Summary of the main source of loans by the beneficiaries

Source of loans loan(s)	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
HiH	31.0%	47.2%	67.7%	35.7%
Chama/ SHG/Table banking	31.0%	40.4%	29.2%	43.3%
Sacco/Fosa	13.8%	7.3%	0.0%	11.5%
Mobile wallet/ App	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Micro finance	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	3.2%
Bank	6.9%	1.6%	1.5%	2.5%
Family	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%

Moreover, the evaluation sought to identify that main driving factor to get access to loans among the beneficiaries, and the results (Table 11) indicated that the majority are taking loans to expand their business/enterprises, (38.5%) are taking loans to pay school fees, while (22.1%) are getting loan to buy properties and livestock assets.

Table 11: Summary of the beneficiaries' main reason for accessing loans

Reasons for taking loans	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
To expand business/enterprise	37.9%	50.8%	44.6%	51.0%
To pay school fees	44.8%	37.8%	27.7%	43.3%
To buy property/livestock	27.6%	21.2%	27.7%	19.7%

To pay medication costs	10.3%	5.2%	3.1%	7.0%
To buy farm inputs	17.2%	21.8%	33.8%	15.9%
For household consumption	48.3%	12.4%	3.1%	22.9%

Moreover, the beneficiaries who were trained on civil right issues were further asked to indicate the type of civil rights they are now aware of, and the evaluation results (Table 12) revealed that (80.7%) are aware of right to life. Furthermore, the results indicated that (60.1%) of the beneficiaries are aware of the right to freedom of expression, while others are aware of the right to; freedom of association (54.8%), property (43.9%), and political choice, form a party, participation (42.9%), among others. the least know civil right among the beneficiaries of was the right to freedom of assembly, picketing, petition, etc. (15.3%), and fair labour practices (17.6%).

Table 12: The main types of civil rights that the beneficiaries are aware of

Types of civil rights	Gender		County		Totals
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)	
Right to life	81.5%	80.6%	81.9%	80.3%	80.7%
Freedom of expression	65.4%	58.9%	59.8%	60.2%	60.1%
Freedom of association	61.7%	53.1%	59.1%	53.0%	54.8%
Right to privacy	44.4%	35.4%	37.8%	36.8%	37.1%
Equality before the law	45.7%	32.0%	29.9%	36.5%	34.6%
Freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman treatment	50.6%	38.0%	36.2%	42.1%	40.4%
Freedom of conscience, religion, belief, opinion	46.9%	39.4%	42.5%	40.1%	40.8%
Respect for one's dignity	38.3%	27.1%	29.9%	28.9%	29.2%
Freedom of information	42.0%	25.1%	27.6%	28.6%	28.3%
Political choice, form a political party, participation	55.6%	40.0%	34.6%	46.4%	42.9%
Movement and residence	45.7%	28.6%	25.2%	34.5%	31.8%
Right to property	53.1%	41.7%	44.9%	43.4%	43.9%
Fair labour practices	24.7%	16.0%	18.9%	17.1%	17.6%
Freedom of assembly, picketing, petition	23.5%	13.4%	23.5%	13.4%	15.3%
Clean and healthy environment	19.8%	22.0%	23.6%	20.7%	21.6%
Economic and social rights e.g health, education, housing, social security, medical care	35.8%	33.1%	33.9%	33.6%	33.6%
Culture and language of choice	19.8%	17.1%	21.3%	16.1%	17.6%
Not to be held in slavery, servitude, forced labour	19.8%	16.0%	27.6%	12.2%	16.7%
Freedom of media	14.8%	8.9%	23.3%	76.7%	11.9%

The evaluation also sought to document the climate resilient practices that project beneficiaries were trained on and the climate smart agricultural practices that they have adopted. The results revealed that the majority (44.5%) of the beneficiaries have planted trees, while (31.1%) have managed to adopt the appropriate land preparation methods. Furthermore, (25.7%) of the beneficiaries are harvesting rain water, and storing them, (24.2%) are practicing soil

conversation activities, while (20.5%) have shifted to crops that can withstand harsh environmental conditions, among others. However, the least adopted climate resilient practice is the change in animal grazing practices at (1.5%), followed by disaster risk management at (2.4%), among others.

Table 13: Summary of the appropriate climate resilient practices adopted by the beneficiaries

Climate resilient practices	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
Adoption of appropriate land preparation methods	22.6%	32.7%	44.1%	23.7%
Improved pasture management	14.3%	11.0%	14.4%	9.9%
Adjustment of the planting time	21.4%	13.7%	12.8%	16.1%
Choosing of the appropriate seed variety	15.5%	11.3%	12.3%	11.7%
Shift to crops that can withstand changing weather conditions	29.8%	18.8%	10.3%	26.3%
Pesticide/weed control application	9.5%	9.7%	12.8%	7.9%
Planting of trees agroforestry	36.9%	45.9%	48.2%	42.4%
Preservation of water catchment areas	23.8%	16.6%	13.3%	20.2%
Adoption of renewable energy	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%
Soil conservation	27.4%	23.6%	21.0%	26.0%
Change in waste management such as recycling	9.5%	5.3%	5.6%	6.1%
Rain water harvesting and storage	28.6%	25.2%	17.9%	30.1%
Composting	6.0%	4.4%	2.1%	6.2%
Change in animal grazing practice	3.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Protection of water catchment areas	7.1%	9.3%	11.3%	7.6%
New irrigation methods	8.3%	7.9%	3.1%	10.8%
Disaster risk management	3.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%
Management of livestock herd size	1.2%	2.9%	2.1%	2.9%
Management of livestock herd size	3.6%	2.4%	3.6%	2.0%
Livestock breed	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Fodder storage	1.2%	4.6%	8.2%	1.8%
Diversification of the farm enterprises	3.6%	7.5%	3.6%	8.8%

The evaluation also tried to unravel the level of access to relevant types of formal insurance in the project counties since the area has been categorized as arid and semi-arid (ASAL) and are prone to unexpected/un favorable events that negatively affect their small scale enterprises. The results revealed that motor-vehicle insurance is the most accessed type of insurance by the beneficiaries since about (6.0%), and (1%) of the beneficiaries have accessed it from Makueni and Kajiado counties respectively. The access of motor vehicle insurance is dominated by male beneficiaries. Of great importance is the level of access to crop-livestock insurance, which the results show that it is only accessed by beneficiaries from Kajiado county and by only males. This prominently implies that cultural practices such as access and use rights of the main productive resources (such as land, farm/crop products, and livestock assets among others) is fully explicit in Kajiado county.



3. RELEVANCE

3.2 Findings on Relevance

3.2.1 To what extent has the project activities been relevant to the needs and priorities of the target group

“I do remember that we met as un educated people and formed a group where we were doing merry go round and the official from HiH came to our group and told us that there was training for adult literacy and entrepreneurship and we took the training”. Beneficiary Kajjado County

“Yes the project addressed my priority needs since I did not how to access loans for my business but after the training am able to access funds from the table banking and other sources like SACCOS. I can now borrow money from chama (Nzungule) and improve my business by adding more stock to my business”. Beneficiary Makueni County

The IADLET phase II project aimed at improving the livelihoods of the poor and marginalised communities in Makueni and Kajjado counties of Kenya. This was achieved through provision of training on adult literacy, and entrepreneurial skills towards enabling the communities to read and write, while being able to either create and/or enhance their small scale enterprises on a lasting basis. In addition, the project participants were also trained on various right issues towards solving various challenges that have hindered the development aspects in the two counties. From this evaluation, it is evident that adult literacy training and entrepreneurship was relevant to the needs of the communities in the Kajjado and Makueni counties. This is because, for instance, in Kenya, approximately (10%) of Kenya’s population, live in a chronic state of food insecurity, and acute malnutrition in general, and in particular, Makueni county have (64%) of its population living below the national poverty line, while Kajjado county have about (12%) of its population living below the poverty (UNDP, 2012). This is largely attributed to the widespread poverty and vulnerability amongst the population, linked with lack of means to create sustainable livelihoods, high illiteracy levels and lack of access to basic rights. Furthermore, there are more than (28%) of the adult population in Kenya who have no education or have not completed their education. In Kajjado county, right issues such as cultural traditions are deep-rooted, some of which pose a strong hindrance to development: child marriages are commonplace which hinder children to fulfil their education, in particular as girls have children at a very young age.

3.2.2 Were the appropriate beneficiaries reached and which strategies have been most useful

“The project has given us knowledge on improved farming techniques that has given us good produce at a lower cost than before for example suitable semi-arid seedlings that survive in our semi-arid climate”. Beneficiary Makueni County

“We heard that HiH EA was looking for groups and when they approached our group where we were we accepted the idea and that’s how we all became members. Also the procedure did not discriminate the poor from the rich even though the project wanted the average people who were ready to learn and do business”. Beneficiary Makueni County

The IADLET phase II project aimed at reaching a target of 5,300 poor and marginalized people with a composition of approximately 80% (4,240) women and 20% (1,060) men. This figure was distributed to the two counties (2,200 in Kajjado and 3,100 in Makueni) and were to be mobilized into self-help groups (SHGs). The end line evaluation assessment findings revealed that all the community members who were eligible to participate in the project were given a chance to participate and project was able to reach 5,870 members. The recruitment/mobilization of the beneficiaries

was done in a twofold manner in order to reach the target numbers. First, HiH EA ensured that they reach out to more poor and marginalised people using HiH EA's poverty score card in Kajiado and Makueni counties with literacy and entrepreneurship training, especially within the target areas and even extended to a radius of not more than 50 Km. Secondly, they also introduce a new component of awareness raising and training on socio-economic and civil rights. The appropriate beneficiaries were selected with the priority being given to women, as women are in general more marginalised than men and have lower literacy levels than men. The evaluation established that women beneficiaries have been able to acquire new skills in reading and writing, entrepreneurship, climate smart agriculture among others which has resulted in them in improving their family well-being through increased incomes and food security.

3.2.3 What has been in particular useful for the target population, and what has not been useful?

“IADLET II training has impacted much in us as a group because now we do not make losses as we used to make before the training”. Beneficiary Kajiado county

“As a group climate change is affecting our farming in that we do not harvest anything. The rains are so unpredictable and many farmers are harvesting nothing. We were trained on the climate smart agriculture and we will try to practice the water conservation agriculture”. Beneficiary Makueni County

The provision of adult literacy training and skills of using mobile phones for reading and sending sms were found to be useful to beneficiaries especially in Kajiado County. However, in Makueni county provision of entrepreneurship including savings skills, value addition, soap making, basketry skills were found to be useful among the project beneficiaries. The skills have enabled them to start and even enhances their enterprises resulting in improvement of their lives. However, the training for value chain started late and also the target beneficiaries for civic education was large and therefore these aspects affected the quality delivery of training to them.

3.2.4 The relevance of the project to HiH EA's strategy

The IADLET phase II project responded very well to the major needs and requirements of communities in Kajiado and Makueni counties especially with respect to the principal challenges posed by illiteracy were identified as major problems to the development of sustainable livelihoods as well as securing basic rights. This is because poor, marginalised, and inadequate livelihood options limits productivity and the acquisition of entrepreneurship skills, while insufficient access to basic knowledge and appropriate information can hinder the development of entrepreneurial ventures. Particularly in Kenyan rural areas, there is a distinct need to improve livelihoods through access to trainings on basic adult literacy, entrepreneurship skills, appropriate climate adaptation strategies, and right issues. Therefore, for an efficient and effective livelihood improvement in Kajiado and Makueni counties, there must be a pathway that can be adapted to ensure that these aspects of training are targeted to the appropriate beneficiaries (poor and marginalised group of population). Consequently, IADLET II project adopted a clear theory of change model as illustrated in the context of the project, where they have managed to mobilize poor and marginalised people in Kajiado and Makueni counties in Kenya while ensuring that the gender rules (80% are women, and 20% are male) have been followed since women are viewed as the most entrepreneurial than their male counterparts. Finally, the choice of providing beneficiaries with adult literacy, and entrepreneurial skills training ensured that the beneficiaries secured their livelihoods and claimed civil rights to a greater extent and will eventually form the basis for rolling out future projects such as credit and market linkages smoothly. This is because the main focus of HiH EA strategy is to empower the marginalised and vulnerable societies with sustainable enterprises and jobs, therefore, provision of business and skills training and support to enable poor people, particularly women, to build and sustain independent, market-based economic activities has in turn, provided them with higher level of income for them and their families, and ultimately

contributed to greater food security, better education for children, increased access to medicines and healthcare and improved household welfare.

3.2.5 Was the intervention logic clear and the matrix logical?

The evaluation findings revealed that the IADLET phase II project theory of change for livelihood improvement was logically clear. This is because, the project was implemented in Kajiado and Makueni counties that share almost similar agro-ecological conditions, with the communities facing literacy and entrepreneurship challenges. That is why the project aimed at targeting the poor and marginalised people in these counties with the aim of ensuring that they have been taught on how to read and write and use their literacy skills for development purposes and by training them in entrepreneurship to start or enhance small scale enterprise and create sustainable jobs. The project matrix was also logical in that they ensured that a sustainable project exit strategy, which is founded on a rights based approach should be incorporated from the beginning of the project in order to ensure that the local community has taken over the project from HiH EA and continues to drive it based on their needs and interests through formation of community based organizations (CBOs). This is an aspect that will also ensure that the IADLET phase II project will stand out as a successful model that promotes the development of Kenya's rural poor on a lasting basis.

3.2.6 Was the project in line with the government's policies, strategies and programmes?

The evaluation found that IADLET phase II project was in line with government's policies, strategies and programmes. This is because livelihoods improvement cuts across the social, economic, and political pillars, which are fully envisaged in the Kenya's national development blueprint, Kenya vision 2030 and County Integrated Development Plans for Makueni and Kajiado. These policies and strategies have identified education as key in addressing poverty, injustice and discrimination. Further they have also recognized the main pathways out of poverty through food security, commercialization and industrialization, as well as risk and disaster mitigation. This is why the project aimed at improving the literacy and numeracy skills, to benefit their small scale enterprises and businesses and ultimately improve their incomes, thus bettering their financial capabilities of meeting household demands, including food, and sending their children to school among others. Furthermore, the Constitution of Kenya guarantees every Kenyan the right to food, education, and freedom of expression, among others under the Bill of Rights. This project therefore, entirely contributes to the education sector milestones in Kenya through the adult literacy training program which in itself provides the opportunity to those who never had a chance to go to school during their earlier years. This contribution will further, contribute to key government development agenda of enlightening the population to understand the importance of education and subsequently, be more prone to send their children to school. Therefore, by implementing IADLET phase II compliments many government's initiatives that are geared towards achieving several economic, social and political pillars for its citizens.



4. EFFECTIVENESS

3.3 Findings on Effectiveness

3.3.1 To what extent have the outcomes and outputs (objectives), stated in the project document and logical framework, been achieved

The results of evaluation revealed that the beneficiaries have benefited more through the improvement of their literacy and entrepreneurial skills as well as issues pertaining to civil rights and climate resilience. This is because majority of the beneficiaries are now literate and are able to read and write, while also being confident in various aspects. Further, the beneficiaries are currently able to use their phones to read mobile text messages and send mobile text messages on their own without support. This has also enabled them to be able to engage in mobile banking on their own and thereby access credits as well as bridge the digital divide between poor and rich in the study area.

“Our group was formed as merry go round and we saved a lot of money whereby we managed to pay our loan and since the group was active we were selected”. Beneficiary Kajiado County

Before the project, we had come together to form a Chama group and during the training I managed to know how to read and write and I can now read the bible before the congregation at the church. Beneficiary Kajiado County

Additionally, the project has positively influenced the beneficiaries with (58.5%) of women beneficiaries in the two counties having improved their confidence to speak in public and present their ideas. They also have also been able to influence decisions at family level (78.4%), and community level (73.6%) without any influence from their husband, while (59.2%) have managed to take up leadership positions in the community. Furthermore, (24.2%) of the beneficiaries have been influenced by the project to take their children to school. Moreover, the evaluation results revealed that the beneficiaries level of household net average monthly household income is KShs. 5,962.73, a factor that is crucial for household food security and poverty alleviation. Accordingly, the training of beneficiaries on civil rights issues have also enlightened the community and results revealed that currently (80.3%) of the respondents are aware of their rights, while (80.7%) are aware of right to life. Moreover, the beneficiaries have also been trained saving mobilization and its importance in order to create an effective and sustainable base of revolving funds for their own credit access. Currently, (41.3%) of the beneficiaries have managed to get access to different loan products, with (45%) of the beneficiaries getting the enterprise incubation funds from HiH EA. The purpose of these loan(s) among the (49.1%) of beneficiaries of the projects has been the use on expanding the business/enterprises that have been created or enhance through the intervention of the project, while (22.1%) used it to purchase properties and livestock.

3.3.2 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

“In the future projects the training hours should me more since we are aged and we take long to understand something taught”. Beneficiary Makueni County

“IADLET II the project met my expectations since I can now use my phone easily to make calls and even save money”. Beneficiary Makueni County

The achievement of the objectives of the IADLET phase II project was basically driven by motivated HiH EA project staff who are well versed with the main issues that was needed by the communities in Kajiado and Makueni counties. For instance, the need for adult literacy training in Kajiado county, and the enterprise training in Makueni county was properly planned and executed where the adult literacy teachers and enterprise trainers (Business Relationship Officer, BRO) organized their lessons together and work in pairs to deliver their trainings so as to create maximum benefits for

the project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the literacy classes, which was structured to accommodate slow learners by providing an additional hour of class (in total three hours instead of two as in phase I). This was also linked to the ministry of education, through the Directorate of Continuing and Adult Education (DACE), in order to provide the necessary and approved curriculum, teaching materials, as well as setting, and offering the exams and certificates. On the other hand, the enterprise training was done for three hours and literacy training for one hour as there was a particular interest in Makueni county for enterprise training. Additionally, HiH EA also used their wealth of partners to outsourced some specialized by enhancing and/or introducing new partnerships and collaborations to complement the required skills training on issues such as value addition, market linkages and other interventions towards the achievement of the project objectives. The same approach was used while training the project beneficiaries on important cross cutting issues that include environmental conservation and technology (including how to use mobile phones and tap solar energy). HiH EA also ensured that the capacity of the local community should be strengthened from the very beginning by the creation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with women and men to represent and serve in the interest of community members after the project ends (strong exit strategy). Finally, HiH EA ensured that they have engaged its multiple project partners/stakeholders including the Directorate of Continuing and Adult Education (DACE), the Ministry of Public Health, Kick Start and Sun Transfers among others in order to provide services to the local community (even after the life of the project), which will help to substitute the need for presence of Hand in Hand Eastern Africa in the Counties.

The main challenges that might have hindered the achievement of the objectives are presented in Table 14 below. The results suggest that the main enterprise challenge is low sales due to low demand (51.4%), and low farm production (36.4%), while the loan repayment challenges includes inaccessibility of payment channels (25.2%) and loss of income source (19.4%).

Table 14: Summary of the main challenges affecting enterprises and loan repayments

Main Challenges	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
<u>Challenges faced by enterprises</u>				
Low farm production	38.1%	36.2%	29.5%	40.7%
Low sales due to low demand	54.8%	50.9%	44.3%	55.8%
High price fluctuation	45.2%	27.2%	25.4%	32.2%
Low quality of products	4.8%	14.7%	7.4%	17.1%
Lack management and operation skills	7.1%	10.4%	15.6%	6.5%
Shrinking local market	26.2%	36.6%	40.2%	32.2%
High losses and bad debts	19.0%	20.8%	13.1%	25.1%
<u>Loan repayment challenges</u>				
Loss of income source	10.3%	20.7%	20.0%	19.1%
Reduced income	6.9%	16.1%	20.0%	12.7%
Over indebtedness	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.5%
Group dynamics	3.4%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
Changed loan terms	3.4%	5.2%	6.2%	4.5%
Health problems	6.9%	2.1%	3.1%	2.5%
Payment channels inaccessibility	44.8%	22.3%	10.8%	31.2%

3.3.3 Have there been any external factors that have hindered or facilitated the project to meet its set goals?

“As a group we have been able to start a nursery for trees. We do the grafting of the oranges and sell to other farmers. We as a group got the certificate late and we were not able to access the initial EIF fund. We are hoping to get capital from SACCO so that we can expand the nursery and do other businesses like get into the poultry business”. Beneficiary Makueni County

“As a group we have been able to start a nursery for trees. We do the grafting of the oranges and sell to other farmers. We as a group got the certificate late and we were not able to access the initial fund. We are hoping to get capital so that we can expand the nursery and do other businesses like get into the poultry business”. Beneficiary Makueni County

The evaluation found several driving factors towards the achievement of the IADLET II project goals and these includes; support from both the County and national governments departments such as security, education agriculture and livestock, health, and environment among others. Additionally, the valuable stakeholders, such as Kick Start and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (ASDSP) also contributed the achievement of the project goals through the development of market linkages for small businesses and help businesses scale up their production of products such as grafted oranges. However, the negative factors that affected the project included; deepened cultural traditions (early marriages, female genital mutilation, oppression of women and school drop outs). The lack and/or limited availability of institutions such input and output markets, credit/financial, communication, and infrastructural services have also been cited to have curtailed the achievement of some of the project goals such as credit and market linkages as well as value addition. These was worsened by the rampant drought, and the presence of poor and/or lack of passable road network, which makes it a challenge for small businesses to sustainable produce agro-base products and get access available markets, and hence, causing food insecurity and water shortages, and nomadism amongst livestock farmers.

3.3.4 Assess if the number of adults getting access to adult education in government schools has increased

Interviews with DACE officials in charge of adult literacy education Makueni and Kajiado noted that the number of illiterate adults seeking to join adult's classes has been increasing and many community members attribute their increased awareness to IADLET phase II project.

“The project was good as it helped to eradicate illiteracy, and currently in our office we have received more requests from learners who want to learn and do literacy exams and we support where we can i.e. during international illiteracy day we used to offer transportation for the learners and this motivated the learners as it's also helped in providing learning materials to the learners”. Adult Instructor, Kajiado

3.3.5 Identify the strategies that have proven particularly effective for achieving the objectives

The results indicated that the most effective strategy was working with existing self-help groups (SHGs), which formed the main basis of provision of the required trainings and other location-specific needs such as saving mobilization, as well as credit and market linkages. This was achieved by HiH EA ensuring that SHGs are vibrant and should continue to meet after their trainings have been completed in order to save money together and practice inter-lending through table banking or any other appropriate approach. This in turn made the group effective and efficient especially if it acts as a conduit for accessing information, credit, and even input and output markets for its members, which is a factor that is of interest to all members to keep the group together and well-functioning. Another effective strategy was the training of beneficiaries on the important benefits of CBOs as an effective platform for advancing/participating in their

social economic rights and responsibilities as well as the CBOs governance structures. This led to the creation of 12 working CBOs (6 in Kajiado county, and 6 in Makueni county) which have proof to be currently supporting various value chains as well as access to markets services, access to financial services, adult literacy training and other services of interest to community members.

3.3.6 How were the views of members taken into account at the different levels of the project cycle

The evaluation results revealed that views of the project members were actually considered in Phase II of the project i.e. HiH EA invited some selected beneficiaries during the project advisory committee meetings, to represent other group members in order to share experiences with regard to the project implementation and how they have benefited in Phase I, and also point out on some key issues and/or any challenges that they wish to be addressed. HiH EA also utilized their wealth of qualified and dedicated staff to form SHGs and CBOs through a participatory manner, which acts as a community based entities serving project beneficiaries, and the community at large during and even after the project. This was aimed at enabling the project beneficiaries to improve their livelihoods situation, while accessing basic rights, by their own means, after having received training and support. HiH EA also ensured that the project beneficiaries are also expected to give feedback on the project design and implementation (during and after completion of project training) in order to guide any changes made to the project, especially during monitoring.

Moreover, HiH EA also ensured that the views and suggestion of their partners and collaborators were also incorporated in the implementation strategy through staff motivation, training of trainers, targeted and relevant to needs of beneficiaries, targeting value chains, adherence to the county rules, as well as willingness of beneficiaries. All these factors have enabled the program to run smoothly, and effectively monitor their progress.

3.3.7 To review the two components of IADELT II project both independently and how they complement each other

Enterprise development in itself encompasses multiple factors that includes; the ability of IADLET II project beneficiary or his/her enterprises to attract investment capital while participating in mutually beneficial business linkages. It also entails the promotion of entrepreneurship through enterprise trainings, especially on the creation, and/or enhancement of small scale enterprises to facilitate sustainable development and inclusive growth in both rural and urban areas of Kajiado and Makueni counties. To achieve this, it was important for HiH EA to provide an effective entrepreneurship training to the target group of the population in Kajiado and Makueni counties with the aim of fostering their motivation and self-confidence to start or expand their enterprises/businesses. The entire process was fully based on a behavioral approach, which was designed to unleash personal entrepreneurial potential, because this methodology has been proved to be effective for a vast range of target participants across the world. It also works equally well for mature entrepreneurs/participants with different levels of education. Accordingly, tailor-made adaptations and/or modifications was made for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, older people, and participants with lower literacy levels. It also promotes climate change-related development, as well as social and green entrepreneurship. On the other hand, adult illiteracy is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who cannot both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. This challenge was most common in marginalized areas, especially in Kajiado county and hence called for a need to promote social change and development through adult literacy and adult basic education/trainings. This was driven by the fact that rural development can only be realized if the illiteracy among the population, particularly, rural women is dealt with in order to enhance their skills, thus making them more productive, while enabling them to generate income and alleviates rural poverty. Additionally, it can also empower women to be active change agents of community development. In order to achieve these goals, HiH EA designed an adult literacy program towards the development and implementation of a structured literacy curriculum that is relevant

to learners' needs to be utilised in training literacy facilitators and harnesses their social contacts and communication skills to spread information about community development, and education. This was achieved through a partnership with DACE under ministry of education where the beneficiaries were trained using approved curriculum. Therefore, enterprise development and adult literacy do complement each other in that; the two components demonstrate a strong association because the literate project beneficiaries have a higher chance of being more successful in entrepreneurship than their illiterate counterparts. This was highly witnessed in the two counties, where in Makueni county, the beneficiaries needed more of enterprise training than in Kajiado county, where illiteracy levels were high. Adult literacy encompasses the knowledge and skill required by individual to function effectively make informed judgments in respect to their own and their family circumstances. Finally, literacy training creates added benefits for the entrepreneurship training as literacy skills are key to be able to create strong livelihoods and the entrepreneurship training helps project beneficiaries to better absorb the literacy education.

3.3.8 To identify the key achievements and lessons learned from phase II and understand if the lesson learned from phase I has been taken into account during implementation of phase II.

The evaluation findings revealed that for efficient and effective improvement of livelihood of project beneficiaries and the community at large, it is important to ensure that there is a sustainable inclusion of all the SHGs into vibrant value chains in the regions. Therefore, in Phase II, IADLET II project responded to identified needs in the community such as livelihoods development, literacy training and access to basic rights and how the project strategy was placed to respond to this needs. HiH EA have a group of dedicated staff that are able to reach out to remote communities, earning the trust of the community members, while providing training and thereby facilitating improvements in poor and marginalised peoples' livelihoods. Furthermore, the use of local teachers/trainers who can communicate in local languages are essential to build a strong rapport between learners and the teacher. Accordingly, their collaboration with and support from other project partners created a strong partnership with multiple benefits for the project beneficiaries and makes the project well-anchored in the local community. Besides, the literacy training contents, important themes and aspects that affect the daily lives of the project participants (the adult literacy books contain themes on health, security in the home, first aid etc.) and therefore have several benefits for the project participants, beyond learning how to read, write and count.

The evaluation found that key lessons learned from Phase I, have been taken into consideration in Phase II of the project. For instance, HiH EA ensured that all the SHGs have mobilized their saving together and practice inter-lending at an early stage, and monitor them throughout the implementation phase, and finally ascertained that the group members are keeping savings and inter-lending even after the project comes to an end. In addition, leaders within groups were also trained by HiH EA to form Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that are currently acting on behalf of its members to help secure better market linkages and access to microfinance, access to adult literacy training and access to other socio-economic and civil rights. Besides, they also ensured that they mentored the learners to take over management of literacy classes, and hence, creates local ownership of the project, which in turn, helps learners to continue practicing their new literacy skills after the project closes.

3.3.9 To assess the change of IADLET I project beneficiaries

The overall change from Phase I to Phase II, has been cited in this evaluation based on some selected variables that was analyzed the two phases. For instance, in phase I, the main reason given for saving was to take care of emergencies in the family (41%), while in Phase II, the findings revealed that the main reason given for saving was to take care of emergencies (56.8%), to pay school fees (53.5%), and to expand enterprises (49.4). Additionally, Phase I data indicated that only less than half (45%) of the respondents had ever taken a loan, while in Phase II, 41.3% of the

project beneficiaries had ever taken a loan. This is largely attributed to the fact that in Phase I, the sample frame being lower. Analysis by county and group in Phase I, indicated that respondents from Makueni (47%) were more likely to have ever taken a loan compared to those from Kajiado (43%), while in Phase II, the findings indicated that beneficiaries from Makueni (45.9%) were more likely to have ever taken a loan compared to those from Kajiado (33.3%). Furthermore, in Phase I, among those who had taken a loan, the top three institutions where respondents had taken a loan were self-help groups (39%), microfinance institutions (21%) and money lenders (12%). In Phase II, among those who had taken a loan, the top three institutions where beneficiaries had taken a loan were HiH (45.0%), chama/self-help groups/table banking (39.2%), and SACCOs/FOSA (8.1%). When asked about the main reason for taking a loan, project beneficiaries (51%) were slightly more likely to have ever taken a loan to start/boost/enhance business in Phase I. In Phase II, 49.1% of the beneficiaries had taken loan to expand their business/enterprise, while 38.7% had taken to pay school fees. Finally, the main difficulties cited with loan repayment in Phase I, were financial difficulties (72%), businesses not doing well (37%) and high interest rates (16%), while in Phase II, the main difficulties were payment channels inaccessibility (25.2%), loss of income source (19.4%), and reduced income (14.9%).



5. EFFICIENCY

3.4 Findings on Efficiency

3.4.1 Have activities been cost-efficient, e.g. have the least costly resources possible been used in order to achieve the desired results.

IADLET II project received a grant of Ksh 90 million and this budget was distributed to the three project components; Adult literacy, entrepreneurship and civil rights training. The activities of IADLET II project have been cost-efficient in overall because the project was aimed at meeting the needs of the communities in Kajiado and Makueni counties as had been identified by the locals themselves. In addition, the project implementers ensured that they used the local personnel, as well as the partners who are also working in the local areas, which in turn lead to the reduction of costs. Besides, the training activities was tailored to the local situations, taking advantage of the presence of government institutions to facilitate some of the activities, such as adult literacy training program.

“The financial spending was in line with IADLET II project activities. The project budget was Ksh 90 million. Due to the forex they were able to receive Ksh 87.4 Million. The money was put on account and it was able to earn an interest of Ksh 500,000 and the total amount spend on the IDALET project was Ksh 88.05 million”. HiH EA project staff

3.4.2 Were activities and the project objectives achieved on time?

The activities of IADLET II project were achieved on time since the project ended exactly in the agreed timeline of 2019. This was achieved through continuous monthly and quarterly reports that were produced to measure achievements under the reporting period and cumulative achievements of the project, relating to the project outputs. The activities achieved includes; number of people mobilized and trained in entrepreneurship, adult literacy and rights-based issues, number of people taking/passing the DACE proficiency exam, groups' savings habits and access to microcredits and the formation and strengthening of CBOs. This data was captured and documented in HiH EA's Management Information System (MIS). The frequency of monitoring of these activities was daily by field staff (Business Relationship Officers, and Adult Literacy Teachers). This was followed by the quarterly monitoring of the activities by the M&E team and head office.

3.4.3 How efficient is the process of learning and dissemination of the information from the trainer?

IADLET phase II project was efficient in ensuring that the learning and dissemination of the information from the trainers became efficient. This was evident in a situation where HiH EA, required specialized skills such as training on civil rights issues, and they had to outsource them. They did it by ensuring that the specialized training was done first by training the SHGs leaders, through a training of trainer's forum, which they later used them to train the group members. Further the training supported with distribution of training materials and brochures which aided quick understanding by the beneficiaries.

3.4.4 How efficiently have the lessons learned from previous phase I been utilized in order to improve the project results?

The lessons learned from Phase I of IADLET project, were efficiently utilized in Phase II in order to minimize time and cost. For instance, HiH EA ensured that in Phase II, all the partners have signed a Memorandum of Understanding that clearly stipulates everyone roles and expectations. In addition, they also ensured that all the project staffs were

maintaining an open lines of communication and everyone provides regular updates on the progress of the project to all partners and beneficiaries. This in turn, creates win-win relationships that help in achieving the project outcomes more efficiently. Furthermore, HiH EA enhanced the mode of engagement with all the stakeholders, while ensuring that all the communities and the local administration are not enticed with payments/token during every transaction, which may set a precedent that is not sustainable.

3.4.5 To reflect on the impact of these projects on HiH EA in terms of capacity and knowledge acquired and experiences working with other partners

The impacts of IADLET phase II project on HiH EA as an organization in terms of knowledge acquired and experiences working with other partners has been noted to be the most efficient approach despite some slight challenges. This is because through the entire project cycle, the organization has learned new ways of implementing such projects with diverse expatriates from various organizations, while ensuring that the project objectives are realized. They have also gained hands on experience on how to engage various stakeholders during the entire project cycle (design, implementation, and even after the project) through ensuring that an MOU is signed at the beginning of the entire project. Furthermore, the issue of incorporating civil right aspects has also created a platform that will enrich future project implementation by HiH EA in that, it is easier to promote an intervention, if the beneficiaries are aware of its importance, as well as their role in the entire process. All these, lead to cost minimization, without compromising the quality of the outputs that were effectively delivered.

3.4.6 How have project funds been utilized and were cost controls in place; were the funds sufficient, were there savings/losses incurred and the reasons behind savings/losses

The evaluation team noted that the IADLET phase II project has been efficient in terms of budget utilization and achieving the expected outputs. The project had allocated a budget of Ksh 90 million for the project implementation for three years and currently the budget is fully utilized and all planned activities implemented. The evaluation noted that the training component received a lower share of the overall budget to recurrent expenditure. Also noted was budget for value chain development was not initially factored but was introduced and given a budget line of Ksh 795,000 in year two. Overall the project had placed cost control measures to ensure full accountability from the field offices/ branches to the headquarters.

“The budget has been utilized 100% (Ksh 88.05 Million). The project had several control measures including regular internal reports. The project was at break even as it neither made profit or losses”. HiH EA project staff

3.4.7 Organisational capacity to deliver an integrated project

HiH EA had technical and human resource capacity to deliver an integrated project, because of their staff as well as their strong linkages with other relevant stakeholders across the entire country. Furthermore, HiH EA has in place a management information system that track and keep bio information of all beneficiaries and activities conducted this in itself reduces the cost of monitoring such information during the project implementation. The evaluation also found HiH EA always conducts annual internal progress review for the projects components which give them a competitive edge in terms of their capacity to deliver an integrated project. However, the evaluation recommends that HiH EA needs to formulate more approaches to document and share lessons learnt with broader audience such writing articles on newspapers and internet blogs. Finally, HiH EA should consider engaging their partners on a longer term basis so as to ensure that the beneficiaries get the opportunity to gain more from these partners and even extent it to more people.



7. SUSTAINABILITY

3.5 Findings on Sustainability

3.5.1 Assess the sustainability of the results of the IADLET II project

"I attended seminar which was organized by the Hand in Hand where small groups were encouraged to form umbrella called community based organization, we could use to expand our activities". Beneficiary Kajiado County

The evaluation results indicated that the positive project outcomes will continue even after the project has ended. This is because HiH EA ensured that the project responded to an actual and identified needs and demands of the local communities of Kajiado and Makueni counties. These needs were properly conceptualized and integrated into the adult literacy and entrepreneurship training, which had already been tried and tested in the previous phase of the project and the lessons learnt were taken into this project. During the end line evaluation, it was established that majority of the SHGs still continued with their weekly meetings, worked on their enterprises and practiced savings in their groups. Furthermore, the continuing progress of the results towards the impact is feasible because HiH EA focused on a sound exit strategy that was built in the project from the very start to ensure sustainable results and a local, community-led, take-over of the project was fully established and verified. This was achieved through facilitation of the creation of 12 CBOs whose mandate is to coordinate the activities of the self-help groups and help facilitate access to services in livelihoods development, adult literacy and other services of interest for local residents. However, the changing climate conditions and un controlled inter-regional trade may limit the continued growth of the beneficiaries' enterprises beyond their geographic areas.

3.5.2 Are the self-help groups and enterprises expected to survive after the project ends?

'We have been able to access the Uwezo fund and as a group we have also worked with the ministry of agriculture, TechnoServe and ASDSP. They have supported us to set up a tree nursery where we are grafting oranges and they have linked us to various buyers in the local market. Now that we have formed the CBO we hope the group to start businesses and then get more support for the market access". Beneficiary Makueni County

The evaluation results show that the SHGs and enterprises are bound to survive after of the IADLET II project, because of the in depth social mobilization, training and strong exit strategy that was created by HiH EA from the very beginning of phase II of the project. HiH EA ensured that the SHGs continue to meet after their trainings have been completed so as to continue saving money together and practice inter-lending. This is because these groups have been made as the main source of credit for its members and it is of interest to all members to keep the group together and well-functioning. Furthermore, HiH EA ensured that the leaders of SHGs have been trained to form 8 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in each county which have taken over HiH EA's role in accessing value chains, financial services, adult literacy training and other services of interest to community members. Besides, HiH EA have also ensured that all the CBOs have been linked with all the project stakeholders, through a set-up of a solid cooperation between them. Therefore, the SHGs are currently focusing on a help to self-help approach by enabling themselves to by their own means, after having received training and support, improve their situation with regards to livelihoods and access to basic rights.

3.5.3 Involvement of government agencies and other stakeholders on project implementation and exit

The evaluation results show that the IADLET phase II project involved all government agencies and other stakeholders on the project formulation, implementation and exit. For instance, during the design and implementation of the project

activities such as adult literacy training, HiH EA with the DACE signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that ensured their cooperation with DACE even after the end of the project. The main reason for this kind of cooperation was to ensure that any interested member of the community who would wish to attend adult literacy training during or after the project can be facilitated and trained by DACE by providing the curriculum, issuing printed textbooks, sharing physical resources such as classrooms, set examinations, issue certificates, provide quality control and offer general support and motivation to adult literacy learners and graduates. Furthermore, the efforts of HiH EA's to advocate the integrated approach of entrepreneurship and literacy and its results through a series of communication activities in media outlets (website, TV, radio, newspapers, social media), seminars, exhibitions and participation in the International Literacy Day, ensured that the project is well recognized amongst residents in Kajjado and Makueni, government actors, project stakeholders and other NGOs.

3.5.4 Does the project have an exit or sustainability strategy?

The evaluation found out that the IADLET phase II project have an exit strategy that was fully followed from the very beginning of the design and implementation of the project. The exit strategy is entirely the formation and strengthening of CBOs, which is a sound exit strategy of the IADLET phase II project. HiH EA have ensured that the leaders of SHGs have been trained to form 12 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Kajjado, and Makueni counties, which currently, have taken over the role HiH EA's in adult literacy, and enterprise training as well as access to value chains, and financial services, among other services that are of interest to community members. Finally, all the CBOs in Kajjado, and Makueni counties, have been linked with all the project stakeholders, through a set-up of a solid cooperation between them.

- **Are the CBOs a good option for the project's exit strategy,**

The evaluation found out that the formation and strengthening of CBOs is a sound exit strategy of the IADLET phase II project because they are the most common community based actors in Kenya, and can used to access more technical and financial supports from other development and government institutions.

- **How are they (CBOs) responding to beneficiaries' need?**

The leaders of CBOs who were trained by HiH EA are currently ensuring that all the group members, and the community members at large are receiving services such as training, while accessing value chains, financial services of interest in the absence of HiH EA support. They are also ensuring that the livelihood situation of the group, and community members are improving through proper management of enterprises and businesses, while upholding their civil rights.

3.5.5 Do the CBOs have the capacity to survive after the project has completed?

The evaluation found out that the existing CBOs are effectively working and do have the capacity to survive going forward. This is because (87.7%) off the project beneficiaries are fully aware of the importance of CBOs, and the majority (78.2%) of them are active members of CBOs. Additionally, (79.9%) of the member of the CBOs have also indicated that they remained as active members on a permanent basis, since 95.6% of them believes that their enterprises will survive for two or more years in the future.



8. IMPACT

3.6 Findings on Impact

3.6.1 Identify and analyze the changes (positive and negative) that the project has brought in the lives of the targeted communities, intended or unintended

“The IADLET II project training has opened my mind in regards to the business opportunities that can generate money like now we have fruit trees for sale”. Resident Makueni County

*IADLET II project training affected my life because now I can sell my goats which I could not due to some culture issues, now when I sale my goats instead of using the whole money I can save some for lifetime events.
Resident Makueni County*

The evaluation of the IADLET phase II project revealed that the beneficiaries have benefited by the improvement of their literacy and entrepreneurial status as well as being more aware of their civil rights and aspects of how to build climate resilience. This is clearly manifested in the fact that the projected beneficiaries indicated that literacy status have changed as they can now read and write, while also being confident in various aspects. Further, the beneficiaries indicated that they are currently able to use their phones to read mobile text messages and send mobile text messages on their own without support, and even get access mobile phone-based services such as mobile banking, among others. Additionally, the project beneficiaries have also managed to adopt a saving culture, and they have even mobilized their savings through their SHGs in order to create a revolving fund base that can be used to lend to the group members. This has also enabled them to get access to bigger amounts of external credit facilities from institutions such as HiH, Uwezo fund, women and youth fund, SACCOs, banks, microfinance, and other financial institutions. Additionally, the project has positively influenced women beneficiaries who reported to have improved their confidence to speak in public and present their ideas, while positively influencing the decision making process both at family and community level with support from their husband. Furthermore, the project beneficiaries have been influenced by the project to understand and appreciate the importance of education, and have improved their household income, a factor that is crucial for household food security and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, IADLET phase II project beneficiaries have been trained on climate resilient practices, majority of them have adopted appropriate climate resilient practices in order to counter the associated negative effects of climate change related shocks on their small scale enterprise and businesses.

3.6.2 Assess if the project has a likelihood to contributing to the overall project impact

The evaluation findings show that the IADLET phase II project has the likelihood of contributing to the overall impact of improving the livelihoods, while accessing basic rights, by their own means, after having received training and support. This is because the project beneficiaries are currently able to read, and write, and even able to get access to information such as input and output prices, credit, and other productive resources needed for their livelihood options such as the creation and enhancement of their small scale enterprise in a sustainable way. Furthermore, the effectiveness and efficiency of the already established SHGs, and CBOs also acts as the main drivers of change in the community, since they will be the m main agents of change in terms of providing and/or facilitating the provision of trainings on adult literacy, entrepreneurship, civil rights and climate smart agricultural practices to the other members of the community, and hence impart knowledge and skills required for the improvement of livelihoods. This in turn will have a huge impact on the community welfare indicators such as food and nutrition security, which will ultimately, leads to the reduction of poverty. Finally, this project will contribute to the overall impact of improved livelihoods if the beneficiaries use the trainings given to them in their daily lives to benefit from the dynamics of technological changes especially in the information access platforms.

3.6.3 Comment on the impact the project had on the organization in general

The evaluation results revealed that IADLET phase II project has indeed impacted positive impacts on HiH EA as an organization. This is because through the entire project cycle, the organization has learned new ways of implementing such projects with diverse population in terms of scope, cultural practices, different literacy levels, as well as different livelihoods options among others. They have also had a hands on experience on how to engage various stakeholders during the entire project cycle (design, implementation, and even after the project). Furthermore, the issue of incorporating civil right aspects has also created a platform that will enrich future project implementation by HiH EA. Finally, having implemented this project in Kajiado and Makueni counties and communicated their results in TV, radio stations, newspapers, social media, seminars and exhibitions, HiH EA might gain goodwill from government and the donor community to implement the integrated entrepreneurship and literacy training in other parts of Kenya and inspire other NGOs to work along the same lines.

3.6.4 What are the prospects for up-scaling, replication or multiplier effects of the project?

The evaluation findings, the IADLET phase II project shows that majority of the beneficiaries stated that the entrepreneurship and literacy trainings was very helpful in their lives and they currently difference in their lives. HIH EA through the project had learnt how to manage such projects and its short comings and therefore in areas where the literacy rates are low and poverty rates are high such projects could be beneficial and its very much possible to whole cover larger areas as long as HIH EA also incorporates technology for effective and efficient information sharing. Through this project activities beneficiaries have been able to increase their incomes earnings and also their spending and therefore this increased spending has the possibility of further increasing income factor as result of improved local economies. Further, the beneficiaries who have gone through all trainings, have acknowledged and recommended the same project to be replicated for others to join and learn. Similarly, there is a risk of disappointment among beneficiaries due to unmet expectations and may affect largescale up scaling of the project in the future and these were evident from the beneficiaries' suggestion for improvement of the trainings on adult literacy and entrepreneurship. These findings in (Table 15) indicated that the majority (69.9%) of the beneficiaries had a feeling that the content on life and enterprise development skills should added in future trainings.

Table 15: Summary on the required improvements on trainings by the project beneficiaries

Main Improvements Needed	Gender		County	
	Male (84)	Female (453)	Kajiado (195)	Makueni (342)
<u>On adult literacy training</u>				
Add more content on life and enterprise development skills	75.0%	69.1%	69.9%	70.0%
Increase the number of training hours	36.4%	56.4%	55.3%	52.7%
Use simplified pictorial manuals	27.3%	32.3%	39.0%	27.1%
Include practical learning sessions	45.5%	45.7%	52.0%	41.9%
<u>On enterprise training</u>				
Add more content on life and enterprise development skills	77.4%	67.5%	65.1%	71.3%
Increase the number of training hours	50.0%	61.1%	55.4%	61.7%
Use simplified pictorial manuals	35.7%	37.7%	37.9%	37.1%
Include practical learning sessions	47.6%	46.8%	45.6%	47.7%



9. LESSONS LEARNT

4. Lessons Learned

- IADELT phase II project was organized and coordinated through the office of director for Adult and Continuing Education (DACE) under the ministry of education in Kenya and this ensured that literacy training meet government standards and the certificates awarded to the graduates will support them to compete for government opportunities and progress with their educations. Finally, by HiH EA working with established institutions and government agencies contributed to improved results in achieving reach and supporting entrepreneur's.
- The approach adopted by HiH by targeting beneficiaries in targeting the local communities with existing SHGs was more effective and this was further supported by use of local trainers who ensured that the trainings were delivered in a way that the beneficiaries understood better. In addition, the use in house team for entrepreneurship training and external trainers for adult literacy classes was well thought of as this ensured proper division of labor and trainers delivered effective and cost efficient trainings.
- The selection of participants was a delicate process between those who really needed the project verses their internal entrepreneurial ambitions. The approach adopted by HiH in selecting 80% women and those who are vulnerable assisted reaching the right target. However, the training was delivered to beneficiaries with different levels of education and hence it could have been more effective, if attention was paid to different levels of beneficiary experience and therefore this diversity compromised the effectiveness and depth of the training.
- HiH decision to include project beneficiaries of phase I into phase II helped to strengthen the project in that previous beneficiaries were able to receive more trainings including civil rights training which is beneficial for their lives and running enterprises.
- The formulation of IADLET phase II project could have considered establishment of an incubation centers/ model centers in both Kajjado and Makueni. This incubation centers could serve as demonstration centers and training centers using local knowledge which could be supportive in driving local enterprises.
- The number of groups that IADLET phase II project targeted are considerably a lot and this may have strained delivery of literacy and entrepreneurship training. Therefore, targeting less group portfolios per branch could improve literacy and entrepreneurship training delivery and project outcomes.
- Discussion with stakeholders of the project suggested that both adult literacy and entrepreneurship trainings could have been tailored to the needs, education levels, type enterprise that beneficiaries engage in to ensure ownership, interest and commitment of participants. Therefore, the training should have incorporated a personal approach focused on empowering enthusiastic beneficiaries however the training was viewed to be too technical and academic. Further the donor visits during the implementation of project supported in giving feedback for improving delivery of activities in time.
- Further in order to complete full learning cycle and get lasting impacts, the project should consider post evaluation monitoring of beneficiary enterprises after one year especially among the CBOs that were created.
- The use of CBOs as project exist strategy was found to be good but currently majority of the beneficiaries have no prior skills of running and managing such organizations and therefore the project could have considered more trainings on proper management and operation of established CBOs up until when they operate on themselves. Also establishment of linkages with other organizations and institutions such as women enterprise fund, Uwezo fund among was a positive feature in the project and this will continue to support the CBOs.
- A strategy that could make access to finance/ credit a priority on top of enterprise incubation fund could support the project to meet the needs of women and men who needed more funds to start or expand their

businesses. This is because EIF provides USD 100 while needs of the beneficiaries could be more than that and hence required more commercial loans.

- The mobile phone ownership and usage in Kenya is high and therefore the project design could have included a networking solutions either by using USSD or group app which are cheap in the market and have the capability to ensure efficient information sharing to/and between all beneficiaries using either Safaricom, Airtel or Telkom mobile phone services providers.



CONCLUSION

5. Conclusion

Illiteracy is a major impediment for development and therefore measures and efforts to eradicate it and in combination with programmes on enterprise development will result to improved livelihoods among the beneficiaries in Kajiado and Makueni Counties. Adult literacy training is an integral part of adult education which focuses on teaching the basic literacy skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic's to illiterate and semi-illiterate adults. The main expectation of the adult literacy education was to impact beneficiaries with functional skills which they use efficiently and effectively in their enterprises and homes to support their livelihoods contribute to achievement of County Integrated Development Plans and is aligned to the priorities, plans and policies of Government of Kenya, HiH EA. In addition, the IADLET II project was found to be relevant and effective in providing solutions to socio-economic, cultural, legal and environmental challenges affecting the beneficiaries.

Relevance

The implementation of IADLET II project was found to be in line with County Integrated Development Plans as well as Kenya vision 2030 agenda. The project was designed to meet and address the key challenges affecting beneficiaries in Kajiado, Makueni Counties and the evaluation found the trainings provided meet the needs of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were offered training according to their needs i.e. in Makueni county more entrepreneurship training was provided while in Kajiado more literacy training was provided. All the beneficiaries were supported to strengthen their groups, learn saving skills, get loans, value chain development and the evaluation found an impressive number of income-generating projects have been started by the groups, and many women attribute their initiative to their participation in the program. Practical knowledge has been provided in areas of savings (borrowing and saving wisely) conservation agriculture, poultry business, charcoal, soap making and handicrafts. The beneficiaries have been trained and exposed to better farming skills, good saving practices, credit access and market linkages. However, the evaluation found that beneficiaries had low knowledge on how to manage and run the CBOs and therefore more training and resources should be directed to strengthen and make them more resilient.

Effectiveness

IADLET I and II project was implemented by HiH EA within the timelines (2013 – 2016) and (2016-2019) respectively and the evaluation established that project activities adhered to project timelines in the two counties (Makueni and Kajiado). The formulation of phase II of the project ensured that the key lessons learned from phase I were incorporated and implemented as recommended by the beneficiaries'. The adult literacy and entrepreneurship trainings were implemented timely enabling the beneficiaries to practice what they learned and also to do DACE exams. Further the evaluation established that beneficiaries' who had finished training sat for DACE exams and results shows that the majority passed and discussion with confirmed that the knowledge has been of great importance to them. The use of local trainers and HiH EA field staff ensured that the beneficiaries' received the trainings in their local languages and their communities regularly and this made the training more effective for the learners. Further the project generated interest to other organizations and partners such as Uwezo fund, Techno serve and county government and are looking on ways to incorporate adult literacy in their programmes. Also the introduction of civil right training has also enabled the beneficiaries to improve their knowledge on their rights, improved their confidence levels and enabled them to check their leaders and claim their rights. Further the project has supported in impacting behavior change among the beneficiaries where majority beneficiaries reported that they know see agriculture as a business, they practice savings, they know

how use their phones and their incomes have improved. However, the project effectiveness was affected by limited availability of markets, infrastructure such as roads and water, financial and drought and this were highly pointed out by the beneficiaries. Further staff over within the project lifetime affected proper delivery of the activities as each time new staff had be reoriented on the project tasks and also created increased workload on remaining staff.

Impacts

The implementation of IADLET II project has been a game changer for the beneficiaries in Makueni and Kajiado Counties because they introduction of adult literacy has been critical in supporting quick understanding entrepreneurship modules. As a result, the beneficiaries have engaged themselves in enterprises such as fruit farming, livestock farming, handy craft, vegetable farming and agroforestry among others. This has supported in improvement household food security, increased incomes and supported in encouraging women to start and better manage their enterprises through improved market linkages and value chain development. The introduction of civil rights training has catalyzed beneficiaries' stronger participation in the governance of their communities, groups and churches. The beneficiaries reported that they have been involved in legislation county activities through public participation and others have taken up leadership roles at their communities. Finally, beneficiaries have tried to sensitive their communities to avoid cultural practices such female genital mutilations and prioritizing education for their children.

Sustainability

The sustainability of IADLET II project outcomes such improved incomes, improved governance, improved food security and livelihoods will most likely be sustained after the end of project. During the evaluation, the consultants noted that the beneficiaries were in engaged in their weekly group meetings, enterprises, farms and discussion with them suggested a strong will to continue practicing and implementing the knowledge that had been impacted on them. Further formation of CBOs was key ensure to ensure that the benefits accrued are sustained and beneficiaries given a bigger platform to agitate their issues. In addition, beneficiaries were linked to markets such fruit processing in Makueni county, access to government funds such youth fund and women fund and its therefore expected that this will continue after the closure of the project. Finally, for effective and efficient management and running of CBOs needs additional trainings such human resource, proposal writing, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation among others.

Efficiency

The IADLET phase II project had a funding grant Ksh 90 million for a period of three years. The evaluation noted that project had efficiently allocated and utilized 100 % of budget according to the approved budget lines. However, the project encountered a challenge where the forex shredded Ksh 2.6 million and however the project earned interest of Ksh 500,000 which was ploughed back to the project. The overall project had several cost controls and monitoring measures which ensured funds were used for the intended purposes only and was able to break even at closure in June, 2019. Finally, the DACE exams results shows that over 90% of beneficiaries passed implying that resources were well utilized to achieve the above results.



6. Recommendations

- Delivery adult literacy training should include both visual and audio visual modes that reflect beneficiaries' everyday life activities or experiences to enable them better understand and related with the contents being channeled to them. This approach has noted by various scholars and education professionals to be effective and therefore HiH EA should modify the DACE curriculum to fit their projects and ensure they have both visual and audio modes by working with partners such as Kenya School of government, Futuristic Ltd and Novel Technologies (E.A) could be important.
- The current performance of CBOs was established to be low because the members had low skills in financial management, project management, quality standards, fundraising, credit access and government regulations required for all CBOs. Therefore, though establishment of CBO was a great idea, proper skills and resources needs to be continuously directed to the 8 CBOs started by the IADLET phase II project as this what will support them to grow and become sustainable. HiH EA can liaise with Ministry Social Services, County governments, Eclof Kenya and donors such UN Habitat and The High Commission of Canada in Kenya to continue to strengthen the CBOs.
- HiH EA should considered to introduce market system facilitation approach especially during entrepreneurship training. This approach involves HiH EA supporting growth and enhancement of beneficiaries' enterprises through limited involvement by them. This will ensure enterprises continue to grow and become resilient in many aspects. This approach has been tried TechnoServe Kenya and Oxfam GB and HiH EA could learn more from these organizations.
- The evaluation also established that projects beneficiaries needs and demands are varied and therefore provision of a uniform enterprise incubation fund of USD 100 may not be enough to some enterprise's. Therefore, it's important for HiH EA to consider developing a loan product that flexible and meets the needs of their beneficiaries and partner with financial institutions such as KCB bank and Cooperative bank. The loan product should be designed like a loan guarantee so that the more members can access it.
- HiH EA should select champion beneficiaries at least one in Makueni and Kajiado County who have excelled in their enterprises so that other beneficiaries can continuously learn from them even after the end of the project. This approach is particularly useful because HiH EA can maintain their contacts and continuously link them to others organizations who are interested in providing support. One organization that HiH EA can learn this approach from is Acre Africa, Kenya.
- The beneficiaries of IADLET phase II project were made aware of what to expect from the project however in some instances there were cases where groups had weak leaderships, others not qualified for enterprise incubation fund loans and in consistency training frequency thereby making their expectations not to be meet. Therefore, in-depth group dynamic skills should be provided frequently to the groups including synchronizing the training calendar for all group to streamline training calendar and this will help reduce group drop off.
- HiH EA should use the experience they have gained in both phases of IADLET I and II to influence policy among the County Governments in Kenya to make them budget and roll out mass adult education programs to improve the literacy levels of communities. This experience can be borrowed from the activities currently on going of mass adult education West Pokot County in Kenya.



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1. IADLET Phase I End Line Evaluation Report
2. IADLET Phase II Mid Line Evaluation Report
3. IADLET project proposal and related documents
4. Kenya vision 2030 framework. <http://vision2030.go.ke/inc/uploads/2018/05/Vision-2030-Popular-Version.pdf>

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key Informants

No	Name	Organization	Position
1	Daniel Leparakuo	HiH EA	Trainer
2	Elizabeth Kinuthia	D.A.C.E	Adult instructor
3	Ester Kisoo	Ministry of Agriculture	Partner
4	Isaack Sute	HiH EA	Trainer
5	James Kyalo	HiH EA	Field Staff
6	Janet Kitondo Kithome	HiH EA	Trainer
7	Mary Njoki	HiH EA	Branch accountant
8	Mrs Lucy	Uwezo fund	Trainer
9	Titus Wambua	Social Development	Sub county social development officer
10	Lilian	HiH EA	Project accountant

Annex 2: Work Plan

PROGRAMME TITLE : End Term Evaluation - Integrated Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training (IADLET), phase II in Makueni and Kajiado County, Kenya													
CLIENT:CBM Kenya													
DURATION: 30 days													
DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION COUNTIES : Kajiado and Makueni													
		Jun-19				Jul-19				Aug-19			
		wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4
S/No	Planned Activities												
	Award of Contract					█							
	Evaluation Study												
1	Inception report, revised methodology and updated workplan					█							
2	Refine Tools/Methodology + Training Materials for Enumerators.					█							
3	Review sampling respondents and integration of research questions.					█							
4	Meetings with client before field work					█							
5	Pilot testing of research tools					█							
6	Commencement of data collection in Kajiado and Makueni						█						
7	Data quality monitoring in Kajiado and Makueni						█						
8	Data analysis and report writing– including review of findings with programme team							█	█				
9	Data-set of raw and analysed data produced and signed off.							█	█				
10	Draft end term evaluation report							█	█				
11	Final end term evaluation report incorporating all the comments											█	
12	Validation workshop in selected counties											█	

Annex 3: Case Study

Case study - Kwa Mungoli Sand Dam - Self Help Group

Mr. Johnstone is the secretary for Kwamungoli sand dam, a group that was started in the year 2016 by a group of 16 members who were very poor but they were doing subsistence farming which could not meet their food requirements and incomes. They were facing a challenge of low production caused by crop failure due to drought occasioned by climate change, moreover low yields were due to poor management practices and low input use because of inadequate money to buy them.



The group started with the aim of fighting food insecurity and poverty. By sheer luck Hand in

Hand heard about their group from the social services department in Nzou sub-county and were directed to their group. Kwamungoli invited them and told them their meetings day was on every Tuesdays. HiH staff Bernard and Joyce told them about HiH project on adult literacy and entrepreneurship (IADLET HiH EA). The group was very glad having started the group without any skills and they needed the trainings on business skills and modern farming methods which included fruit tree planting for environmental conservation but they didn't have water.

In a quick rejoinder HiH introduced the group to Sand Dam Africa one of their partners who assist farmers in setting up sand dams for water harvesting for domestic purposes and irrigation as one of the climate resilient practices. Kwamungoli dam members were enrolled in HiH trainings and soon more community members started enrolling and the group now has up-to 60 members. Upon training Kwamungoli members they quickly picked up the trainings and started fruit tree nurseries, vegetable garden and sourced for Napier grass for livestock as they keep dairy cows. Within a period of 36 weeks the members had learnt a lot and had fruit tree nurseries for sale, tissue culture bananas, Napier grass for their livestock and sand dam project for scaling up their farm enterprise. They have also joined a CBO in matiliku engaged in market aggregation of mangoes for sale in Makueni county mango processing plant. Moreover, the group upon the completion of the new big sand dam they anticipate to get more yield from their horticulture farm. The group also ready market for their produce since they are near to Matiliku market and Emali town. The member members are currently doing table baking, fruit tree growing and vegetable production and are planning to expand these enterprises.

Annex 4: Project Photos

	
<p>Vegetable Farm</p>	<p>Green house</p>
	
<p>HiH EA beneficiary</p>	<p>Sun flower farm</p>



Fruits and vegetables Nursey



Beneficiary water tank



Seedlings – Nursery



Handi crafts



IADLET II PROJECT BENEFICIARIES (2016-2019)