



End of Project Evaluation Report

Samburu Pastoralists Livelihood Improvement Project (SAPLIP)

Project Period: November 2012 - 2016



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1. Introduction

The Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme (SAPLIP) was implemented by World Vision Kenya as a drought resilience initiative promoted by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and is funded by the European Union through the Kenya Rural Development Programme (KRDP). The overall goal of SAPLIP project was to contribute to improvements and sustainability of agro-pastoral/ pastoral livelihoods as well as enhance food security within Samburu county. It pursued this goal through two specific objectives namely to achieve sustainable food production at household level and increase capacity of communities to cope with natural and man-made disasters. The project beneficiaries included 63,500 farmers and their families in Lorroki, Mallaso and Kirisia divisions of Samburu Central Sub-county.

As part of project requirement, the project commissioned a final evaluation at the project implementation period (Nov 2012 – Nov 2016) whose purpose was to assess the project's performance against set indicators, its appropriateness, and progress since inception. The evaluation adopted a mix of longitudinal and quasi experimental research designs with enhanced sample size to guarantee rigorous statistical computation and analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection entailing a household survey of 403 Project beneficiaries and 214 control households triangulated through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), observation and document reviews were used. The findings of the evaluation indicate general progress in overall project performance. There were however different degrees of progress, impact and effectiveness in the specific result areas. Key findings under each outcome are highlighted here below.

2. Introduction

SAPLIP was a very relevant intervention that was equally well designed. The needs of the local communities in Samburu Central Sub-County received focus through the four result areas of natural resource management, Enhanced farming practices, Improved livestock breeds, Communities preparedness on disaster risks management and Inter- and intra-community conflict resolution. The programme effectiveness was measured by the extent to which results were achieved as specified in the Logical Framework. According to the evaluation most activities were achieved as planned. Overall, the project was highly effective. **The project posted an impressive performance in a very challenging operation environment.** The efficiency of the SAPLIP project was measured by how well the planned activities utilized available resources to achieve results in terms of timeliness, quantity and quality and effective collaboration with stakeholders. **In overall the SAPLIP Project was efficiently implemented and achievement demonstrated value for money.**

The main source of income for majority of the beneficiary households (66.2%; CI 59.6% - 72.2%) was mixed farming involving production of crops and livestock compared to 32.2% (CI

23.3%-41.0%) of the control group. When compared with the 2013 baseline survey results, more beneficiary households are engaging in mixed farming activities now than in 2013 (42.5%; CI 36.2%-48.7%) with significance difference at $z=-7.028$; $p<0.0001$. Clearly, there's a declining trend on dependence on livestock rearing/pastoralism (although the difference at baseline versus endline is not significant at $z=1.725$; $p=0.0845$) since only 13.9% (CI 9.1%-18.6%) of the project beneficiaries mentioned it as their main source of income compared to 18.2% (CI 13.3%-23.0%) at baseline survey (2013). Importantly, the declining trend is confirmed when the midterm results (40%; CI 32.2%-47.7%) is compared with the endline (13.9%), at significant difference $z=8.592$; $p<0.0001$. The uptake of crop farming is on increasing trend (with significance difference between baseline and endline at $z=12.47$; $p<0.0001$), since more project beneficiaries have engaged in crop farming now (14.4%; CI 9.5%-19.2%) than it was at Mid-term (12%; CI 6.8%-17.1%) and baseline (5.5%; CI 2.6%-8.3%). **There is a clear indication that the SAPLIP project beneficiaries have been exposed to more opportunities for income diversification in comparison to non-beneficiaries.** Most households no longer depend on livestock rearing alone but engage in crop farming for both consumption at household level and sale of surplus thereby enhancing their resilience.

Poverty prevalence has significantly declined (at $z=-16.499$; $p<0.0001$) from 33% (CI 25.5%-40.4%) in 2015 to 9.2% (CI 5.2%-13.1%) signifying tremendous contribution of the project in enhancing access to income earning opportunities among the beneficiary communities. Further analysis showed that fewer project beneficiary households (9.2%; CI 5.2%-13.1%) lived on less than a dollar per day compared to Samburu County's 73% and National level's 47.2% (CRA, 2015).

Without considering time taken, the evaluation revealed that 49.0% (CI 42.1%-55.9%) of the project beneficiaries compared to 44.9% (CI 35.4%-54.3%) of the non-beneficiaries accessed water from improved sources in 2016, with the two proportions not significantly different ($z=-0.970$; $p=0.331$). When compared to previous evaluations, **significant improvement has been registered on access to potable water from 17% (CI 12.2%-21.7%) in 2013 and 36% (CI 28.4%-43.5%) in 2015 to 49% (CI 42.1%-55.9%) in 2016, with the proportions at baseline and endline being significantly different ($z=-10.1$; $p<0.0001$).** However, safe water coverage was higher at the County and National levels at 67.8% and 66.5% respectively (CRA, 2015).

More households have continued to embrace crop farming as indicated by 14.4% (CI 9.5%-19.2%) of the beneficiaries compared to 12% (CI 6.8%-17.1%) in 2015. In particular, maize, beans and kales production have improved significantly (maize at $z=-8.58$; $p<0.0001$; beans at $z=-8.45$; $p<0.0001$; and kales at $z=-2.8$; $p=0.0051$) from 33% (CI 25.5%-40.4%), 30.5% (CI 23.2%-37.7%) and 12.6% (CI 7.3%-17.8%) in 2014 to 65.5% (CI 58.9%-72.0%), 62.5% (CI 55.8%-69.1%) and 20.6% (15.0%-26.1%) in 2016 respectively.

The evaluation results show that the **proportion of households which realized increased food production increased significantly (at $z=-9.485$; $p<0.0001$)** from 44% (CI 37.7%-50.2%) in 2013 to 75.6% (69.6%-81.5%) in 2016. This change is largely attributable to SAPLIP project through its numerous interventions that contributed to improved agricultural (crop and livestock) productivity. The **proportion of beneficiary households**

who depended on relief aid during drought had significantly reduced (at $z=10.228$; $p<0.0001$) from 49.2% (CI 42.8%-55.5%) in 2013 to 40.0% (CI 32.2%-47.7%) in 2015 and through to the current 16.4% (CI 11.2%-21.5%) in 2016. The results further demonstrate the **reduction trend in vulnerability and increase in self-reliance** among the project beneficiaries.

The final evaluation results show that the **efforts of the Project of improving livestock breeds have been widely embraced** and are bearing fruits. More project beneficiaries than control households are involved in rearing of improved breeds of goats, sheep, poultry and cattle. The main livestock diseases affecting livestock farmers included East Coast Fever, Heat Water (Lmilo), OCPP and sheep and goat pox. The **proportion of households reported to control diseases improved** from 30% (CI 24.2%-35.8%) in 2013 to 35% (CI 27.4%-42.5%) in 2015 and to 48% (CI 41.1%-54.9%) in 2016 with significance difference between baseline and endline at $z=-5.48$; $p<0.0001$. The frequency of disease outbreaks within the project area was varied from one disease to another. In overall, disease outbreaks which occurred once increased from 49% (CI 41.0%-56.9%) in 2015 to 51.1% (CI 44.2%-58%) in 2016 while those that happened more than twice reduced from 47% (CI 39.1%-54.9%) to 31.6% (CI 25.1%-38.0%). Due to the efforts of the project in enhancing capacity of livestock farmers to control diseases, the frequency of occurrence of most of the livestock diseases is gradually reducing. Moreover, the spread of disease outbreaks was effectively controlled through reporting and prompt response by the Sub-county Veterinary department.

The evaluation results show that sale of livestock products to local markets specifically milk, eggs and hides among the project beneficiaries had improved from 67% (CI 59.7%-74.4%), 83% (CI 77.0%-88.9%) and 74% (CI 67.0%-80.9%) in 2015 to 83.6% (78.4%-88.7%), 78.1% (CI 72.3%-83.8%) and 81.3% (CI 75.9%-86.6%) in 2016 respectively. When compared to the sales at baseline in 2013 (milk-14% (CI 9.6%-18.3%), eggs-11% (CI 7.0%-14.9%), hides and skins-3.5% (CI 1.1%-5.8%)), the project beneficiaries have registered **significant improvements in the sale of their milk (at $z=-20.66$; $p<0.0001$), eggs (at $z=-20.135$; $p<0.0001$), hides and skins (at $z=-13.8$; $p<0.0001$) owing to increased livestock productivity due to the support of SAPLIP Project**. The main source of information on livestock and livestock marketing to majority of the project beneficiaries was fellow farmers (60.3%; CI 53.5%-67.0%) while among the non-beneficiary farmers they mainly received this information from mass media including radio (53.0%; CI 46.1%-59.8%). Majority of the project beneficiaries (63.3%; CI 56.6%-69.9%) confirmed that the security of their livestock in their community had improved substantially in 2016 in comparison to 46.7% (CI 37.2%-56.1%) of the non-beneficiaries with significance difference at $z=-3.97$; $p<0.0001$ and 45.9% (CI 39.5%-52.2%) project beneficiaries who reported the same in 2013 with significance difference between baseline and endline at $z=-5.163$; $p<0.0001$. The **positive perceptions on the improvement of security situation** in the community is largely attributable to the initiatives of World Vision Kenya's SAPLIP project which has helped in addressing challenges of insecurity in the region. There was community sensitization and peace meetings and different ethnic groups were now working and sharing resources without fighting.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, although the Final Evaluation took place just about one year after the Mid-Term evaluation was implemented, the project progress has been outstanding since most of the planned interventions were successfully implemented as compared to the baseline results. The project's actions were extremely relevant and mutually reinforcing. The target beneficiary numbers have generally been reached or exceeded in most of the result areas and outcomes. In overall the SAPLIP Project was efficiently implemented and achievement demonstrated value for money. The evaluation established the financial resources were used for the targeted activities satisfactorily.

4. Recommendations

Based on the foregoing, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Although the SAPLIP Project has performed fairly well in a very challenging operation environment, the need to address some of the identified gaps as well as consolidate the gains realized so far would require an extension of the project. Some outcomes could not be fully realized due to the short duration of the project. The project could also be scaled up to reach other vulnerable households within the County.
- Besides improving the technical skills in livestock and livestock production, the partners and stakeholders should facilitate farmers to acquire other skills needed to undertake farming as a business. This will help farmers to see the connection between profitability of farming enterprise and skills they need to sustain the business.
- Strengthening of appropriate crop and livestock value chains should be prioritized to increase the farmers' competitiveness in the market system. Mobilizing communities towards forming effective cooperatives, federations or coalitions that would provide them with a bigger bargaining power should be pursued.
- With the end of the project and the hand-over of the groups to the County Government, there is need for lobbying and influencing to the county government and other partners so that they would continue providing these groups the necessary backstopping in addition to any other material support that they would require in future to accomplish their objectives.
- To enhance household resilience the project should put more emphasis on growing of drought tolerant crops to overcome the challenges of drought and destruction of crops by wild animals such as monkeys.
- Further strengthening of local capacities on disaster preparedness is still needed. This should be accompanied by more education and awareness creation on climate change adaptation to enhance the community's adaptive capacities
- The evaluation results indicate significant improvements in adoption levels of modern agricultural technologies, however more effort is still required to enhance uptake of these technologies so that more farmers are able to apply farming technologies that are appropriate and relevant to their local environmental conditions.

- Water harvesting and utilization for both agriculture and livestock has been identified to be a critical pillar for the success of the project. To enhance sustainable management of existing water resources, water user committees should be trained on planning of community managed water systems within their areas of jurisdiction, they also need exposure tours on to appreciate achievements on water harvesting and natural resource management for enhanced livelihoods.
- Peaceful coexistence among the different ethnic communities residing in the project area is crucial for the success of the project. Future peace building interventions should target the larger Samburu County since conflicts in the neighbouring divisions have the likelihood of undermining peace building gains achieved in the targeted regions. Engagement with other key stakeholders in furtherance of this objective will be equally important.