

ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR PHASE II OF THE GENDER RESPONSIVE ALTERNATIVE TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT

DRAFT REPORT



Submitted by;

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAH	:	ActionAid Australia
AAK	:	Action Aid Kenya
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussions
FGM	:	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GRACC	:	Gender Responsive Alternatives on Climate Change Project
KII	:	Key Informant Interviews
MTEF	:	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NCCRS	:	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDMA	:	National Drought Management Authority
NRT	:	Northern Rangeland Trust
PWD	:	Persons with Disabilities
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TOT	:	Training of trainers
VSLA	:	Village Savings and Loan Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gender Responsive Alternatives on Climate Change Project (GRACC) is a multi-country project managed by ActionAid Australia (AAA) and funded by ANCP/DFAT. In Kenya, the project is implemented in Tangelbei Local Rights Programme in Tiaty sub-county, Baringo County. GRACC Project focuses to build women's leadership capacities in disaster risk management, strengthening accountability by all actors to affected communities, build women led community protection mechanisms and provide alternative livelihoods models. Tangelbei experiences recurrent food insecurity due to drought, high under nutrition levels, extreme women rights violations including female genital mutilation, forced early marriages, physical abuse, armed conflicts including increasing resource-based conflicts for pasture and water. Action Aid Kenya (AAK) has been working with women-led partner institutions in Tangelbei on climate change adaptation and livelihoods, governance, disaster risk reduction, peace building and conflict resolution and women protection. This project aims to strengthen women's capacity in resilience building, strengthen women-led protection mechanisms, model community climate resilient livelihood systems and engage officials in the Baringo County Government and the national government on climate change adaptation policy and resource allocation/accountability. The project is implemented through partnerships and collaborations with local civil society groups, National Drought Management Authority, the county government, Kenya Climate Change Working group amongst others.

ActionAid commissioned a final evaluation for the phase II - Gender Responsive to Climate Change project implemented in Tangelbei Baringo County for 3 years. The evaluation was intended to generate relevant findings, lessons learned and recommendations to guide and inform on best practices and strategies/approaches for improving future programs. The evaluation covered all GRACC project activities from 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2022 and assessed the changes in the lives of the target group. The evaluation was conducted between July and August 2022. Participatory & collaborative approaches drawing on feminist approaches to global peace were used. The evaluation design used a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Secondary and primary data was collected, analyzed and interpreted in order to answer the evaluation questions. The methods employed for the evaluation included; a) Desk review, which covered all the program activities, annual reports and all available program documents as listed in desk review section; b) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders at Community, County and Partner levels; and c) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at community levels employing participatory appraisal techniques and observations. The respondents surveyed included; 225 women, 13 Key informants and 6 focus group discussions. Data was collected following the ethical considerations in research and World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health guidelines on COVID-19 pandemic.

Findings

The evaluation established various forms of GRACC project interventions that the women in Tangelbei and Churo wards participated. Kitchen Garden was most mentioned by the women (57.1%), followed by participation in Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) (36.7%), Pasture management (cultivation of fodder) (30.6%), training on development and use of energy saving *Jiko* (14.3%). These GRACC programs involved participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as was mentioned by 73.1%. Qualitative data further revealed that the program design and implementation took into consideration the involvement of PWDs.

The study established various observable changes in the lives of women and their households as a result of their participation in the GRACC project such as increased income earning, boosted economic lives for PWDs, increase in savings through the VSLA, reduced cases of Female genital mutilation (FGM) among others highlighted in-depth in subsequent sections of this report. The evaluation noted increased participation of

women in climate change training with an endline level of 29.2%. The trainings were provided by stakeholders and organizations such as Action Aid, Acted Kenya, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT) and the European Union.

Agriculture and trade were identified as the main economic activities amongst women in Tangelbei. The impact of climate change on these women led economic activities was thus analyzed and various adverse effects were identified such as crop failure, water scarcity and disruption of trade due to lack of foodstuff, milk or meat to sell.

The impact of Covid-19 on the project interventions included; collapse and disruption of businesses, restricted social interaction leading to loss of job opportunities, lack of food, escalated insecurity due to livestock theft, rise in food prices, food shortages, poor agricultural harvest due to fertilizer shortage and high cost of transport. Action Aid donated sanitizers, hygiene items and water tanks. This helped the households to maintain good hygiene and fight covid 19. Also, the households were able to preserve water using the tanks. Action Aid promoted kitchen garden which helped the community adapt to the climate change.

The livelihood interventions that worked well include the water project in areas where water shortage was being experienced, poultry farming which has enabled people earn income through selling of eggs, livestock keeping where households received new breeds of goats, reduced reliance on firewood through introduction of energy saving *Jikos* and engaging in Village Savings which has increased the community practice of saving.

Governance interventions successes could be identified from the women who have started ascending into power without looking down upon themselves. Women in the project area have come out to compete with men in leadership position and as a result have been granted high leadership positions such as chiefs. Further, women are now ready to compete for leadership positions without fear while PWDS are now knowledgeable of their rights and are now being considered in leadership positions

During the start of the GRACC project, many girls were saved and were able to go to school. They are now continuing with their education like their male counterparts. The cases of GBV and FGM have greatly reduced in the project area and this has encouraged advocacy and end of FGM in many places.

The peace building programs involving women has seen some success. According to the revaluation results; women through negotiations and peace talks have been able to preach peaceful coexistence in their communities. Further, women now stand out and preach peace in places of worship and even with their neighbors and women voices are heard and respected in the society and they have been of great use in preparation of negotiations and peace meetings.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Background

1.1.1 Climate Change

Climate change is shifts in temperatures and weather patterns over a long period of time as a result of human activities, internal and external factors. In millions of years, the world has been warmer and colder than it is now. But today the world is experiencing rapid warming from human activities which is the main drivers of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels that generate greenhouse gas emissions¹. Detrimental effects of climate change can be felt in the short-term through natural hazards, such as landslides, floods and hurricanes; and in the long-term, through more gradual degradation of the environment. The adverse effects of these events are already felt in many areas, including in relation to, inter alia, agriculture and food security; biodiversity and ecosystems; water resources; human health; human settlements and migration patterns; and energy, transport and industry².

Women, men, boys and girls, tend to have systematically different experiences in relation to climate change based on the inequalities associated with gender norms and socially constructed gender roles. ³Asymmetrical power relations tend to put women at a disadvantage, because it is men who make decisions at community level. Less power and less economic muscle often combine to ensure that women have less influence over policy and decision-making processes, including those related to alternative climate adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction.

In these contexts, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men—primarily as they constitute the majority of the world’s poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, they face social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity. Women and men in rural areas in developing countries are especially vulnerable when they are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood. Those charged with the responsibility to secure water, food and fuel for cooking and heating face the greatest challenges. Secondly, when coupled with unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, limited mobility places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change. It is thus important to identify gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change⁴.

Four areas have been identified as critical building blocks in response to climate change: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and financing. The first two blocks are linked to manifestations of climate change; and the latter two are linked to the means for achieving development goals⁵.

Mitigation and adaptation efforts should systematically and effectively address gender-specific impacts of climate change in the areas of, inter alia, food security, agriculture and fisheries; biodiversity; water; health; human rights; and peace and security. Financing mechanisms must be flexible enough to reflect women’s priorities and needs. The active participation of women in the development of funding criteria and allocation of resources for climate change initiatives is critical, particularly at local levels. Gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments for climate change is needed to ensure gender-sensitive investments in

¹ <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/fastfacts-what-is-climate-change.pdf>

² https://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf

³ Sam Sellers. November 2016. Gender and Climate Change: A Closer Look at Existing Evidence, Global Gender and Climate Alliance

⁴ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw52/issuespapers/Gender%20and%20climate%20change%20paper%20final.pdf>

⁵ http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_13/items/4049.php

programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building.¹ Technological developments related to climate change should take into account women's specific priorities, needs and roles, and make full use of their knowledge and expertise, including indigenous knowledge and traditional practices. Women's involvement in the development of new technologies can ensure that they are user-friendly, affordable, effective and sustainable. Gender inequalities in access to resources, including credit, extension services, information and technology, must be taken into account in developing activities designed to curb climate change. Women should also have equal access to training, credit and skills-development programmes to ensure their full participation in climate change initiatives⁶.

In order to be effective, adaptation and mitigation technologies need to reach vulnerable groups including women and People with disability. This means that targeted efforts must ensure firstly that it is understood that the situation of women may differ from that of men, secondly that technologies are designed in such a way as to be relevant to their circumstances and thirdly to ensure that they are given full access to knowledge, information and technologies related to adaptation.

1.1.2 National Frameworks for Gender, Climate Change and peace

Climate risks pose serious threats to Kenya's sustainable development goals. With the largest economy in East Africa and a population of 54 million, Kenya serves as the region's financial, trade, and communications hub. The country's economy is largely dependent on rainfed agriculture and tourism, each susceptible to climate variability and change and extreme weather events. For pastoralists and livestock farmers in the semi-arid lands of Kenya, climate change has brought drastic changes to everyday life, including long and sometimes treacherous journeys in search of water and greener pastures. The distances women and girls walk to get basic needs to sustain their families puts them at risk of sexual violence, and then increases their vulnerability to conflict when there are cycles of revenge attacks⁷.

Kenya has attempted to respond to this situation through diverse mechanisms including investment in developing institutional and policy frameworks to address the threat posed by climate change. With a view of mainstreaming climate change into national government planning, efforts have been made to climate proof Kenya's Vision 2030 through the inclusion of climate change actions in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the enactment of Climate Change Act in 2016. Other strategies developed include; The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (2010), The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2024 that aims to further Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms and measures that achieve low carbon climate resilient development; National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030), Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017- 2026), Climate Risk Management Framework (2017), National Climate Change Policy (2018), and National Climate Finance Policy (2018), among other sector plans and policies that address aspects of climate change.

Responses to climate variability occur in the confines of society that is laced with social inequalities along the lines of gender, class, age, race etc. These in-equalities pose barriers to access, control, and ownership of resources, perpetuate unequal distribution of labour, and excludes certain segments of society from meaningful decision making. Thus, shaping how diverse men and women, avoid, prepare for, respond, and recover from extreme weather events that threaten their lives and livelihoods. The consultation and participation of women in climate change initiatives must be ensured, and the role of women's groups and networks strengthened. Currently, women are underrepresented in the decision-making process on

⁶ ibid

⁷ <https://gender.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/KNAP-II-digital-30-Apr-2.pdf>

environmental governance. They should be equally represented in decision-making structures to allow them to contribute their unique and valuable perspectives and expertise on climate change.

1.1.3 About the Gender Responsive Alternatives on Climate Change Project

The Gender Responsive Alternatives on Climate Change Project (GRACC) is a multi-country project managed by ActionAid Australia (AAA) and funded by ANCP/DFAT. In Kenya, the project is implemented in Tangelbei Local Rights Programme in Tiaty sub-county, Baringo County. The GRACC Project focuses to build women's leadership capacities in disaster risk management, strengthening accountability by all actors to affected communities, build women led community protection mechanisms and provide alternative livelihoods models. Tangelbei experiences recurrent food insecurity due to drought, high under nutrition levels, extreme women rights violations including female genital mutilation, forced early marriages, physical abuse, armed conflicts including increasing resource-based conflicts for pasture and water. AAK has been working with women-led partner institutions in Tangelbei on climate change adaptation and livelihoods, governance, disaster risk reduction, peace building and conflict resolution and women protection. This project aims to strengthen women's capacity in resilience building, strengthen women-led protection mechanisms, model community climate resilient livelihood systems and engage officials in the Baringo County Government and the national government on climate change adaptation policy and resource allocation/accountability. The project is implemented through partnerships and collaborations with local civil society groups, National Drought Management Authority, the county government, Kenya Climate Change Working group amongst others.

1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

This report presents the results of the final evaluation for the phase II - Gender Responsive to Climate Change project implemented in Tangelbei Baringo County for 3 years. The evaluation has generated relevant findings, lessons learned and recommendations to guide and inform on the best practices and strategies/approaches for improving other future programs.

Specific objectives for the evaluation included the following;

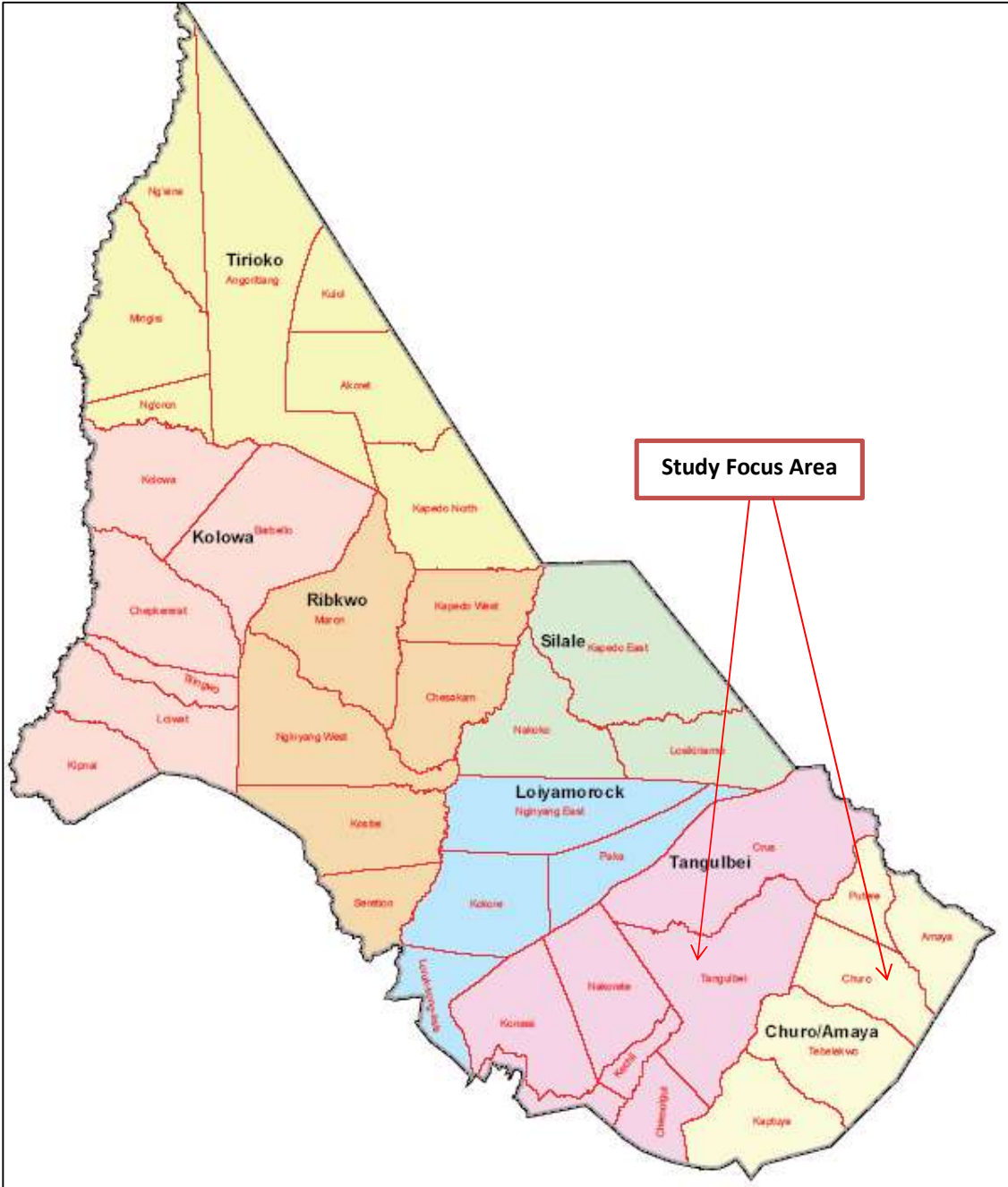
- Determine the effectiveness, relevance and efficiency of localization strategies that have been implemented by ActionAid partners and their partners from the women participants in programmes and key informants' perspectives in climate change work in Tangelbei Baringo county through the GRACC project
- Determine the impact of localization on women's empowerment, leadership, inclusion (particularly women with disabilities) and rights.
- Determine the impact of COVID on communities and how they have been supported by ActionAid to address the challenges
- Develop a tried and tested participatory methodology for setting baselines, monitoring and evaluating changes in climate adaptation capacity through women leadership
- Strengthen existing networks to enhance understanding of the climate adaptation needs of vulnerable communities.
- Enlarge the body of local women knowledge and information on climate vulnerability and adaptation strategies

1.4 Scope of the Study

The evaluation covered all GRACC project activities from 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2022. It assessed the changes in the lives of the target group by comparing with the baseline survey indicators. The evaluation also assessed the extent to which the expected results of the Gender Responsive Alternatives for Adaptation to

Climate Change intervention were achieved.

The study geographical scope was Tangulbei and Churo Wards in Tiaty Sub-County as shown in the Map below;



Map 1: Tiaty Sub-County Map (source: IEBC, 2022)

2. METHODOLOGY

2.2 The Methodology

Participatory and collaborative approaches drawing on feminist approaches to global peace were used. Human rights-based approach and strengths-based approach to address disability inclusion was also employed. The goal of the end term evaluation was not only to appreciate if the interventions worked, but also how they worked, where, why and for whom. A mixed methods approach was used: combining qualitative and quantitative methods.

2.3 The Approach

The evaluation design used a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Secondary and primary data was collected, analyzed and interpreted in order to answer the evaluation questions. As stipulated in the TOR, the methods that were employed for the end term evaluation included; a) Desk review, which covered all the program activities, annual reports and all available program documents as listed in desk review section; b) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to collect in-depth information from key stakeholders at Community, County and Partner levels; and c) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at community levels employing participatory appraisal techniques and observations. The evaluation roadmap included the following three components:

- a) Inception: desk review and design of the methodology (methods, techniques, instruments, protocols, sampling designs applicable to the variety of the quantitative and qualitative methods proposed, enumerators training, pre-testing and tool digitization);
- b) Data collection: data collection and data quality assurance;
- c) Data Analysis and Reporting: including validation of results and incorporating comments.

2.4 Survey Design

A cross sectional descriptive study design was used to capture primary and secondary data. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected through household survey, desk reviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and observations.

a. Household survey

A household survey targeting heads of household was conducted using a pre-tested, structured questionnaire on KOBO Toolbox⁸ (a mobile data collection platform. The respondents were community women in Tangulbei. The study ensured that the respondents were representative of diversity across the target locations. Inclusion of women with disability from the household level was also implemented.

b. Secondary Data Collection

This involved a comprehensive review of the available program secondary data. The consultant developed a literature review guideline to capture the appropriate program indicators.

The documents reviewed included among others:

- Framework on Gender responsive alternatives to Climate Change (2010)
- Project log frame (indicator list)
- GRACC II completion report

⁸ This is a suite of tools that allows data collection using mobile devices and data submission to an online server or cloud, even without an internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. Forms are uploaded on Android mobile devices and filled by the respondents' answers as shown on the figure on the right. Questionnaires are designed on electronic paper using **ENKENTO Paper** model, which ensures pre-validation and coding. Mobile surveying allows consulting field monitors to integrate Global Positioning Data (GPS) with the actual interviews which further allows mapping of actual data sources hence improve on the data quality, credibility, verifiability and validity.

- GRACC II project Proposal
- GRACC II project progress report
- Disability and Climate Change study report (2021)
- Full Report of baseline study

c. Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The KIIs were conducted using a predetermined guide with open ended questions cutting across the program activities and indicators. Key informants included:

- (i) GRACC Program Officer.
- (ii) National Cohesion & Integration Commission Rift Valley Region Coordinator
- (iii) Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development representative
- (iv) Representative from the National Drought Management Authority (from Baringo County)
- (v) Officer from the County Department supporting gender matters and PWDs
- (vi) Officer from the County Department of Environment, Mining and Natural Resources
- (vii) Baringo Civil society Forum – representative
- (viii) Area chiefs for Tangelbei
- (ix) Ward Administrator Tangelbei
- (x) *Woman leader* Tangelbei

In consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic and due to voting, that was ongoing at the time of the fieldwork, these discussions were done virtually using Microsoft Teams and phone voice-based communication systems.

d. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted by trained enumerators, using a predetermined focus group guide with relevant probing questions. Each group of FGDs was identified by the program coordinators and mobilized to attend a session with the enumerators. Each group consisted of between 6-10 respondents. 6 FGDs (three per ward) were conducted and targeted Women groups, VSLA groups, Groups of Persons with Disabilities.



Focus Group Discussion session in Tangelbei

e. Structured observations

Planned visits to selected communities were done to provide more specific evidence and answers to the evaluation questions. These were done on kitchen gardens, Bee keeping, Poultry keeping, energy saving stoves Pasture and Fodder, together with other related enterprises that continue to promote alternative approaches to climate change in the project area.

2.4 Population and Sampling

The target population for the evaluation comprised women and women groups. A representative sample of 300 households was identified for data collection.

i) Sampling techniques

Two-stage sampling was used to select respondents for the evaluation. The first stage included cluster sampling. Tangulbei and Korosi/Churo wards were clustered into 12 locations (6 locations each) as shown in Table one below;

Table 1: Target wards and Locations

Ward	Locations
Churo Ward	Churo Centre, Kasilangwa, Nangarua, Tepelekw, Muram, Chepelew
Tangulbei/Korosi ward	Chepkalacha, Pombo, Tangulbei centre, Orus, Kataelem, Napaekore

The second stage was selection of households within the clusters where systematic random sampling was used. This sampling approach ensured that every household had an equal chance of being selected for the evaluation hence minimizing sampling bias. The sampling frame in this case was the database of all target groups in each of the four villages.

ii) Sample computation

A representative sample for the evaluation was determined using Raosoft Sample Size Calculator⁹ resulting to a sample size of 300. The sample was distributed equally across the locations so that each of the 12 locations each had a sample size of 25 households. The sampling frame is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Sampling Frame

SN	Survey Category	Target Population (N)	Sampling Techniques	Sample size (n)
1	Endline Evaluation	Household Survey	Systematic simple random sampling was employed to select households in the project area	300
		Klls	Snowball sampling was used to identify and select key informants	13
		FDGs	Purposive sampling to identify women led organizations, marginalized and vulnerable groups (women, girls, PWDs)	6

2.5 Ethical principles for the Evaluation

Some of the ethical considerations that were adhered to during the evaluation process:

- ActionAid international evaluation principles and quality standards were employed throughout the evaluation process which included; *The Agency of People Living in Poverty, Capturing Learning, Women's Rights, Power relations, Accountability, Transparency, Evidence and rigour, Linking Evaluations to monitoring and learning, Building partnerships among other principles.*

⁹ [Sample Size Calculator by Raosoft, Inc.](#)

- Action Aid Feminist Research Guidelines were observed in totality to ensure a gender transformative approach at all levels.
- The enumerators observed the universal ethical principles, including *do no harm, respect for participants, beneficence* and *justice*¹⁰. Since this was an evaluation for the purposes of learning, there was no risk associated with participation. There was also no direct benefit given to respondents. All information was treated with strict confidentiality with respondents' names not being recorded on any data collection forms.

2.6 Risk Management

Risk	Mitigation
Covid-19 related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-ply face masks were availed for the research staff to use during the face-to-face interactions • Physical distancing of minimum 1.5 meters in the was maintained during Focus Group Discussions.
Dispersal of language barriers	Recruitment and selection of Research assistants from the local project area
Electioneering	The data collection was conducted after the elections to minimize any possible disruptions as a result of the voting exercise

2.7 Quality Control Measures

To ensure quality data, the following measures were taken:

- Training for data collectors and supervisors on ethics and method of data collection including best possible quality data collection during Covid-19 pandemic;
- In-built mechanisms in the checklist/schedules to cross-check consistency of the responses;
- Pilot study- this shall be a requirement to ensure the tool is tested for reliability. Errors identified will be adjusted and the tool refined for final field administration
- Probing techniques to ascertain the appropriateness/relevance and consistency of answers, and wherever necessary elaboration of answers;
- Close supervision of the work of the data collectors;
- Random check on the work of the data collectors by supervisors;
- Feedback by supervisors and solution to bottlenecks, as and when arisen.

2.8 Data accumulation, processing and Presentation

Qualitative data was coded and analyzed using basic thematic sorting and frequencies in N-Vivo software. *Quantitative data* captured in mobile phones was transferred as Comma Separated Values (CSV) to Excel, then to SPSS version 22 for analysis. Data is presented in the form of charts and tables. Descriptive statistics entailed mean, frequencies to describe the characteristics of respondents. The primary data findings were triangulated by findings from documents review.

2.9 Study limitations

- Language barrier: Illiteracy level in targeted counties is quite high. It was necessary to have Local People who speak local dialect, Kiswahili and English in the data collection team.
- Elections: the study was conducted during the electioneering period, this led to delay in commencement of the field work activities hence interfering with the activities schedule.

¹⁰The Nuremberg Code; The Declaration of Helsinki; Belmont Report; U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, etc.

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Demographics of respondents

The survey achieved a response rate of 75% where 225 households were interviewed from a target of 300 households. Churo Ward had the highest proportion of respondents (55%) against 45% from Tangelbei.

3.1.1 Respondents identification particulars

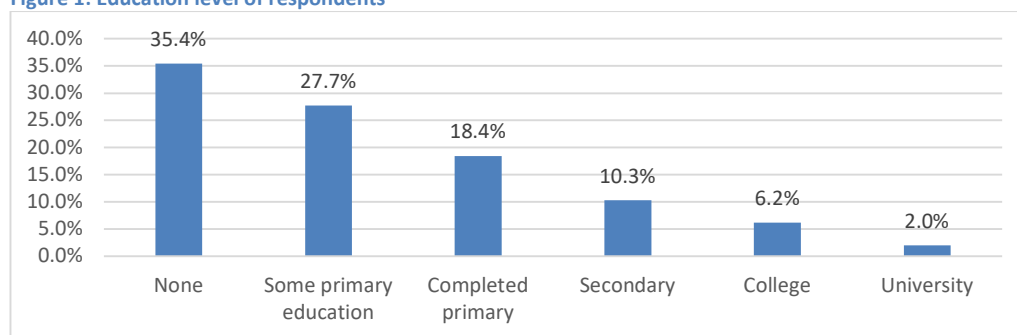
The data in table 2 shows that majority (64.6%) of the surveyed respondents were above the youthful age of 35years. Further, 90.3% of the respondents were married, 2.1% have never been married while 7.7% are widowed.

Table 3: Gender and age of respondents

Age of respondents	Below 25 years	3.1%	} 64.6%
	26-35 years	32.3	
	36-45 years	40.0%	
	46-55 years	18.5%	
	56-65 years	5.1%	
	66 years and above	1.0%	
Marital status	Married	90.3%	
	Never Married	2.1%	
	Widowed	7.7%	

In terms of education level attained, the results demonstrate low literacy levels with over 63% of respondents either having no education at all or have some primary education as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Education level of respondents



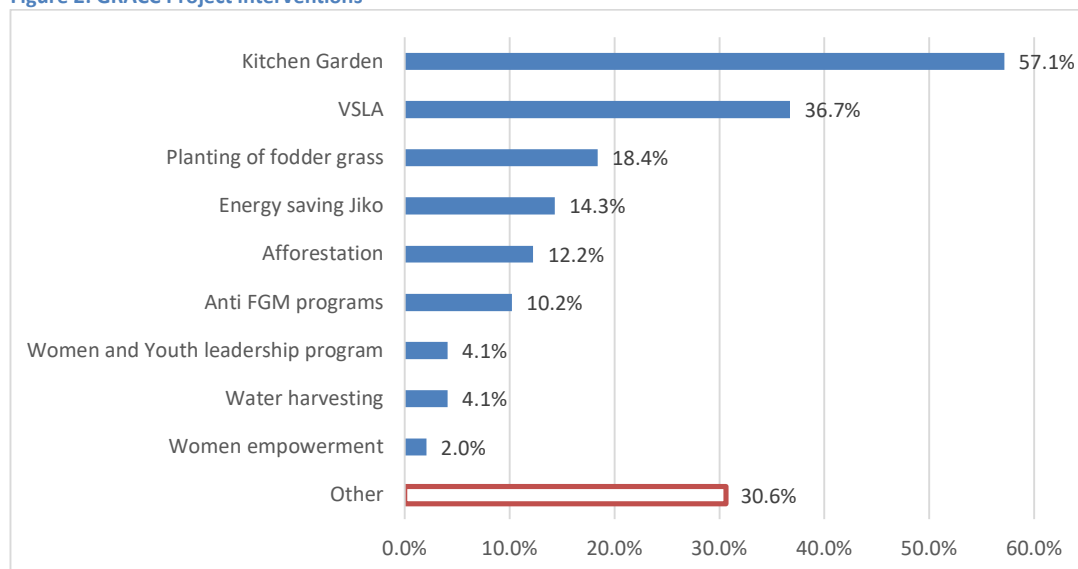
Seven respondents with some form of disability were interviewed comprising 3.6% of the total respondents. Those with physical disabilities were five while other two had hearing and visual disabilities. The main livelihood source by the surveyed women was farming (49.2%) followed by livestock keeping (32.8%) and business (16.9%). Other forms of livelihood include; formal employment (one respondent was employed in Northern Rangeland Trust Conservancy (NRT) as a wildlife ranger and another as a primary school teacher).

3.2 Participation in GRACC project activities

The evaluation established various forms of GRACC project interventions that the women in Tangelbei and Churo wards participated. As shown in Table 3 below, Kitchen Garden was most mentioned by the women (57.1%), followed by participation in Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) (36.7%), Pasture management (cultivation of fodder) (30.6%), training on development and use of energy saving jiko (14.3%)

afforestation through issuance of tree seedlings (12.5%), Anti FGM programs (10.2%), women and youth leadership programs (4.1%) and women empowerment (2%). The result is presented in Figure 2 below;

Figure 2: GRACC Project interventions



Other interventions mentioned by the women include; training programs, women rights education on GBV (including through forums), education on how to harvest water (some were issued with water tanks), training on permaculture (including development of organic pesticide using chili and use of animals' waste as organic manure for crops), environment conservation activities and disaster management initiatives. The GRACC project further enlightened the women to cultivate drought resistant crops in their kitchen gardens for income.

The above mentioned GRACC programs involved participation of PWDs as was mentioned by 73.1%. This is also evidenced by the composition of the VSLA group in Chepkalacha Location where the group of 20 comprises of a PWD. Data from key informant interview revealed that the program design and implementation took into consideration the involvement of PWD. According to an official from NDMA, "Our programs do not include targeting of women and PWDs however we try as much as possible to ensure representation of the PWDs during our outreach programs". Other than the GRACC project, the women mentioned the existence of other National Government programs such as the *Inua Jamii*¹¹ social protection programme with also benefits PWDs.

Box 1: Climate change information

The women benefited through knowledge transfer on the following information

- Planting of grass (Rhodes grass)
- Kitchen gardening including use of waste water for the kitchen garden,
- How to do farming using small irrigation schemes on small scale farms
- Learnt how to adapt climate change shift from planting certain crops that are very costly to the one that are easy to maintain.
- Rearing of small numbers of livestock
- Practicing Afforestation - Planting of trees to reduce carbon footprint on the atmosphere. Trees

¹¹ <https://www.socialprotection.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE-UNIT-SAU-FREQUENTLY-ASKED-QUESTIONS-converted.pdf>

- helps capturing carbon and gives back oxygen. The trees will also attract rainfall
- Planting drought resistant crops
- Importance of doing short season farming due to unpredictable rainy seasons
- Using energy saving stoves
- Creation of water storage ponds to harvest rain water to help during dry seasons
- Importance of savings through VSLA- the savings help during dry season when there is no yield from farm
- Practicing intercropping

The study established various observable changes in the lives of women and their households as a result of their participation in the GRACC project. The findings are presented in Box 1 below;

- Box 2: Observable changes in the lives of communities in Tangelbei as a result of the GRACC project**
- *“I am able to learn new agricultural activities like kitchen gardening”- respondent, Churo Ward*
 - *“I was able to learn how to harvest water, which make my life easy. Previous I was walking long distance in search of this precious need but now am able to preserve water it easily” respondent, Churo Ward*
 - *“I am now able to practice kitchen gardening myself and with low cost” – respondent Churo Ward*
 - *“I am able to plant vegetables in my home farm that are not costly and easy to manage” respondent Churo Ward*
 - *“Was able to conserve water, being role model and know my rights” – woman leader Tangelbei*
 - *“I am able to raise funds and save money through participating in Merry go rounds” VSLA member in Churo*
 - *“I am now able to learn there is something called climate change that has change climate and weather. I have also learned FGM is not good, there is Right governing women from being abused” respondent, Churo Ward*
 - *I learnt how to make energy saving jikos/stove which uses few firewood and doesn't produce a lot of smoke. I learnt that smoke is poisonous and can cause eye disease like cancer and lungs disease’ respondent, Churo Ward*
 - *“It has made my life easy since am able to plant my own vegetables in my small garden and save money that I could use to buy the same commodity. I learnt how to preserve water, recycling of water and also reusing it. Instead of pouring used water, I use it to water my kitchen garden” – respondent Tangelbei*
 - *“I have learnt many strategies of adapting drought and also how I can plant vegetables easily without using fertilizers” – respondent Tangelbei*
 - *“We were taught how to adapt climate change, how to plant vegetables that are drought resistance, how to preserve water. The groups formed help in raising money which provided capital for businesses” – respondent Churo*
 - Increased income earnings among households
 - Boosted economic lives for PWDs. The project has also given PWDs opportunity to participate in community service
 - It has taught women to know their rights
 - VSLA has helped group members to save money for their businesses while others are saving money to use during the drought season
 - *Women and youth in the project area have now chance to participate in leadership*

- *More pasture harvesting for animal feeding is now available to the communities*
- *Been able to plant trees in my home and yet to see what it brings*
- *I managed to grow my own vegetables without using fertilizers*
- *I also learnt there are rights that governs women*
- *FGM cases decreased*

These notable changes were affirmed by key informants who stated that women have transformed from poverty and barely surviving by selling firewood to being able to fend for their family and children. Notably, through the program, women are engaging in more than one GRACC economic opportunity programs. For instance, several women have opened kiosks in addition to having a kitchen garden, making or selling fuel saving stoves among other engagements that result to their economic empowerment.

3.2.1 Training and mentorship

Climate Change Training

Delving further, 29.2% of the women indicated that they had participated in climate change training programs. The frequency of training programs was between one and three. The following activities were implemented in the trainings undertaken;

- Use of gunny bags
- Provisions for farming activities materials and seeds
- Skills on planting of drought resistant varieties,
- How construct energy saving jikos
- How to practice kitchen garden
- how to conserve environment and do poultry farming
- How apply organic manures from animal waste into the kitchen garden
- Shown a demonstration on preparing small water reservoirs to help with irrigation of the small farms.
- NRT community conservancy - They taught how to handle human-wild animal conflicts
- Acted Kenya - Afforestation programs
- Action Aid - GBV and FGM programs
- County government - How to handle locust invasions
- Peace founding activities
- Participated in developing biogas jikos

The respondents identified the following organizations/partners as facilitators of the various climate change trainings they have participated in;

- Action Aid
- Acted Kenya
- National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
- Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT)
- European Union (EU)

EFFECTIVENESS of GRACC projects and notable CHANGEs EXPERIENCED

The study established that GRACC projects had been effective to the extent that there has been notable changes in various aspects. Women respondents stated that GRACC intervention programs had improved their livelihood in different ways as expressed in verbatim quotes below: -

1) Change in environment

- *After planting trees, beautiful environment was created*
- *Change of environmental surroundings*

- *Environment change due to planting of trees*
- *The trees planted by Acted Kenya have really improved the environment around Churo primary school*
- *Parts where afforestation was done has now a beautiful scene*

2) Change in health and hygiene

- *Been able to boil and drinking clean water has been a routine, and has helped reduce stomach diseases on the small kids and regular visits to the doctor*
- *Reduced lack of food Improvement of living standards Reduction of diseases*
- *True I used less firewood and there was no more smoke in the house*

3) Economic advancement

- *Cut cost of living*
- *I get my vegetables from my garden and even sell other thus I get income*
- *I save a lot the money that could be for utensils*
- *Improved livelihood through farming*
- *Income from kales and spinach*
- *Was very effective we can now borrow even loans from our group*
- *We now have money that we can use for purchase of food*

4) Improved Animal health

Enough pasture harvesting

5) Food security

- *After practicing kitchen garden, I was able to harvest a lot of vegetables*
- *I was able to harvest a lot of vegetables*
- *We do not buy vegetables again*
- *We got good harvest at dry period*
- *The kitchen gardens worked*

6) Effective water management and utilization

- *For years now I have harvested water and has helped me in watering my kitchen garden during dry seasons*
- *Helped in water utilization and limited space is used*
- *Helped in water utilization and limited space is used*
- *I was able to get enough Sukuma in my kitchen garden with less water*
- *I was able to save water and manage my soil*
- *We were able to get enough Kales using less water*

7) Acquisition of new skills

- *Learned to plant crops that do well in low rainfall*
- *Learnt how do various family processes*
- *Learnt how to do effective farming*
- *Learnt how to plant kales using without application of manure*
- *More crops harvested*
- *More crops using less water*
- *We are now able to plant drought resistance crops*
- *We are now able to plant vegetables at home and harvest a lot*
- *More eggs production*
- *More productions of crops and sustainable economic stability to the small-scale farmers*
- *More vegetable in the garden*
- *Our life became easy after learning many strategies of adapting climate change*

8) Women and leadership

- *Women were able to keep time*
- *Women and men were able to get involved in leadership*
- *Women were given chances to even have leadership in the society*

The above GRACC projects effectiveness was confirmed during key informants' interviews where informants stated that the project has brought positive and lasting changes in the lives of those directly benefiting. The notion of lasting changes was affirmed by women beneficially who said that the projects have brought economic and financial stability, food security, character development and ability to manage their affairs as well as acquisition of voice and agency.

Climate Change Mentorship

Participation in mentorship programs by the women respondents was low (18.5%). These mentorship programs include; women empowerment programs, poultry rearing programs, GBV and Anti-FGM programs. World vision, Acted and Action Aid were mentioned as the main service providers of these mentorship programmes.

3.2.2 Gender roles in climate change

The vulnerability of women to climate change was rated at 69%. Moreover, the capacity of the women to adapt to the effects of climate change was rated at 65% (moderate). The appointment of women to leadership roles in Tangelbei was investigated and the evaluation singled out the following considerations; their contribution in the society towards developments activities; Ability to communicate and amongst people, powerful women; Looking at education background; family and /or husband status in the community. An analysis of these selection criterion indicates some level of inequality in the selection of women for leadership roles.

Impact of climate change on women led economic activities

Agriculture and trade were identified as the main economic activities amongst women in Tangelbei. The impact of climate change on these women led economic activities was thus analyzed and the following adverse effects were identified;

- Crop failure due to inadequate rainfall and unpredictable drought seasons
- Climate has led to water shortage thus making women walk long distance to access water. Apart from increasing the time wasted in fetching water, the long distance to the water points also results to insecurity for the women. This also explains the cases of GBVs in the project area.
- Women have failed to carry out trade since there are no foodstuff, milk or meat to sell. The prolonged drought for instance has killed livestock that provided women with milk and meat for trade while crop failure result to low yields from the farming of crops such as maize, beans, vegetables through their kitchen gardens.

3.2.2.1 The involvement of men in GRACC project

The study established that GRACC projects mainly target women because they are most vulnerable and mostly affected by climate change. This was well stipulated by one key informant who stated that the primary focus of the project was women due to their vulnerability. Women responses regarding men involvement are captured in the box 3 below:

Box 3: Ways in which GRACC projects have effectively involved men to support women's climate change related activities and in address GBV

- Men now allow women to participate in business
- Women have also been allowed equal ownership of property in the community
- The acceptance of monogamy by the men in the communities
- Women are now participating in decision making and in leadership roles
- By conducting forums to teach men on GBV hence they support women
- Awareness creation campaigns on the issue affecting women due to climate change
- Education to women have helped men understand that women empowerment is important and that women are also worth being respected.
- Men participation in agricultural activities
- Through the project husbands have seen the importance of women participation in economic empowerment and hence they give them permission to attend GRACC trainings
- Giving women chance to do other business apart from farming
- GRACC involved men in women programs like VSLA woman groups
- GRACC involvement men in program where women were taught their rights
- Helping in initiating peace programs
- Helping women financially to do alternative sources of income
- Involving men in mentorship programs
- The formation of VSLA groups. Most groups involved men. Both men and women interact together during their activities which has enabled men to experience and see the power of women in the society
- There are general groups for all that Action Aid came up with that brought both genders together. Men got an opportunity to sit together on the same table with women hence they learn importance of involving women in all activities
- VSLA groups brought both women and men together. Many teaching of GRACC was on the strategy of adapting climate change. When people came together in meetings, men got chance to learn importance of empowering women in the society

The study therefore established that men are also involved in the GRACC project though to a small extent. Their joining groups, men get an opportunity to learn the importance of supporting and involving women in all activities in the community. Bringing both men and women together is results to healthy interaction, dialogue and understand importance of mutual respect and supporting women. Observably, involving men in the projects have several benefits including sustainability of the project gains beyond life cycle.

3.3 Impact of Covid on communities

COVID-19 is a global pandemic which has severely affected world economy and disrupted people's livelihood. Women in marginalized areas are said to be in high risk of transmission and fatalities, loss of livelihood and increased violence¹².

To this effect, women beneficiaries of GRACC projects in Tiaty mentioned the impact of COVID-19 and mitigation strategies put in place by Action Aid. The health protocols by the Ministry of Health led to lockdowns and restriction of movements across Counties hence adverse effects on livelihood of communities. The surveyed respondents mentioned the major impacts of Covid-19 to include; collapse and disruption of businesses, restricted social interaction leading to loss of job opportunities, lack of food, escalated insecurity

¹² United women (September, 2020) COVID-19 and its economic toll on women: The story behind the numbers. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/9/feature-covid-19-economic-impacts-on-women>

due to the livestock theft, rise in food prices, food shortages, poor agricultural harvest due to fertilizer shortage and high cost of transport. Summary of the impact as mentioned is presented in Box 4 below:

Box 4: Impact of Covid on communities

- No access to some area to do business
- Food shortage
- High commodities prices
- Inadequate goods and commodities for business
- Limited Interaction among communities
- Loss of jobs
- Lack of jobs due to restricted movements
- Lack of food due to little or no money to cater for the family needs
- Limited and no access to commodities due to curfew
- Lack of plant seeds to cultivate
- Lack of market for agricultural produce.
- Loss of livestock due to famine coupled by lack of market for the livestock
- *“Our VSLA groups went bankrupt since we didn't manage to congregate together and do our activities”- VSLA group member Churo*
- Social distancing protocols by the Ministry of Health made women VSLA groups difficult to carry on their daily activities. There was suspension of group activities

3.3.1 Support by GRACC to communities to mitigate against impact of Covid-19

The respondents indicated various measures they took to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the evaluation findings, households for instance reduced the frequency of meals and as was mentioned by one of the respondents, *“We had to take fewer meals, instead of having three to four meals a day, we reduced to two”*. Other households resorted to selling of their livestock so as to buy food and other commodities as was mentioned by a respondent *“I sold my goats to local buyers in order to afford foodstuff”*. The women VSLA groups were also relied upon as a cushion where the women raised funds from the groups to meet their basic needs for survival. This indicates that the community was vulnerable to the pangs of COVID -19 pandemic and resultant health protocols. Others started businesses based on the available goods in the households and from their farms.

The study established that the community was in need of interventions to cope and ensure resilience and it was notable that the interventions received by the households came from NGOs such as Red Cross Kenya and from the National Government through donation of relief foods.

When the women were asked how Action Aid GRACC project adjusted to support the community interact with alternative livelihoods due to climate change during COVID -19 pandemic, the women beneficiaries provided the responses highlighted in Box 5 below:

Box 5: How Action Aid projects adjusted to aid the community interact with alternative livelihood due to climate change during COVID -19 pandemic

- Action Aid donated sanitizers, hygiene items and water tanks. This helped the households to maintain good hygiene and fight covid 19. Also, the we were able preserve water using the tanks.
- Action Aid came up with Kitchen Garden which helped the community adapt to the climate change.
- *Action Aid donated tools used to fight Covid -19 for example sanitizers and drums used to store water for washing hands. They also donate tanks in schools to store water hence our children were able to survive water shortage problems’ – respondent in Churo*
- *“Action Aid helped a lot to fight covid 19. They taught us how to wash our hands, how to sanitize*

and also how to adapt climate change” – respondent in Tangelbei

- *Donation of sanitizing equipment like buckets designed to be used for storing water for sanitization*
- *Educating people on doing small scale farming enabled people to work hard*
- Encouraged people to invest in different business such as practice of poultry without relying on farming only
- Introduction to kitchen gardens and chicken rearing improved and provided food for families
- Provided irrigation tools that enable households do irrigation on the kitchen gardens
- Provision of hand wash materials and masks to prevent Covid-19 pandemic
- They created awareness on dangers of Covid-19
- They offer free maize, grass and vegetables seeds
- Training on climate change program that increased production of commodities
- Training people on how to cope with the problem i.e VSLA groups

Observably, the above interventions offered by Action Aid during the covid-19 pandemic prove to be effective in enhancing women resilience from the impact ensued. The study established that majority of respondent felt that above intervention prevented the spread of COVID-19 among the community members. The households were also able to acquire seeds which was rare to get due to transportation problems cause by COVID-19, and that Kitchen gardens provided food for the family and to the community at large. The beneficiaries stated that water harvesting opened new chapter of how households preserved water. They were also able to maintain good hygiene and were protected from contracting COVID-19. The study also asked respondents for suggestions on how Action Aid could improve on the risk interventions and the responses provided in Box 6 below:

Box 6: Suggestions for improvement

- Action aid should help in funding the VSLAs. Continue teaching the communities on importance of savings.
- Action aid should make efforts to bring innovative and educative projects
- Action Aid to increase the proportion of people that are issued with the modern bee hives and those are issued with goats and poultry
- Consider cash transfers to be given during the drought and famine times
- Continuous education onto people and proper measures to enhance co-existence of communities
- In the event of pandemic and disasters Action Aid could consider providing communities with foodstuffs and water
- Educate people on resilience and early warning response in the event of pandemics and disasters
- Financial support to empower women
- Action Aid to continue empowering girlchild education
- *“I urge Action Aid to continue improving community’s livelihood. I also request Action Aid to offer women groups a Tour to visit various places so that they can see development done in other areas” – women leader Tangelbei*
- *More water projects should be undertaken to enable people to get water nearer to them to help in being able to irrigate their products*
- More support from Action Aid, will help in reducing diseases mostly from kids
- Provision of more water kiosk will help reduce water scarcity and therefore growth of farming
- Provision of water tanks will enable people do same irrigation and be able to get food and improve on their livelihoods
- Provision of drought resistant crops and new breeds of livestock that can adapt to the climate

change

- Continue the empowerment of PWDs
- Initiate awareness creation as early as possible during emergencies to prevent diseases outbreak
- Action Aid should consider to provide the communities with fencing wires that they can use to protect their farm produce and crops against being destroyed by animals like goats

3.4 Stakeholder engagement in GRACC project

The evaluation asked the respondents their opinion on the level of involvement of the relevant stakeholders (NGOs, government etc) in dialogue to co-create effective gender responsive intervention strategies. The evaluation results revealed that the project coordinators and officers involved all the stakeholders throughout the stages of the project that is -during the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases. This was affirmed by Tiaty Chief who maintained that he not only informed but also mobilized the community for certain projects being undertaken by Action Aid. Accordingly, he liaised with the project team whenever they needed support to reach the community, to help identify the vulnerable group and helped to ensure that project activities were implemented.

Additionally, Action Aid engaged the local and central government to support in the implementation of projects through a collaborative approach. For instance, the county administrator, acknowledged being involved in implementing Kenya Action Plan II on women peace and security 1325. The County Administrator was involved in a baseline survey by the Kenya Action Plan II project which sought to understand the position of women in negotiating effective participation through involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* and Peace committees.

The GRACC Project collaborated with other duty bearers to enhance policies protecting women and the prevention part. Such that, they were able to develop Baringo Climate Aid Bill which was deliberated and passed in March 2022¹³.

Women groups and mixed groups (consisting of men, women and PWD) have also been formed and were involved from inception of the project to monitoring and evaluation phases. According to one of the key informants, the women groups have created success stories on how they are able to save and earn income from the sale of their produce and this has motivated others to participated in the project.

Women Training of Trainers (ToTs) on peace have been supported so they can be able to train others on climate change. Notably, in Baringo South, Baringo North & Tiaty GRACC project supported the formation of a movement called *KASELYA Women TOT Network* which brings together the women to advocate for peace. The group has also established a community conservancy where they employ reformed warriors.

The evaluation noted the involvement of PWDs in the project activities. In Tangulbei, Churo and Maya, children have been taken to school through support of the project.

In light of the above finding, it can be concluded that Action Aid employs socio-ecological humanist, inclusivity approach where everyone is included. Through networking with VSLA groups, women groups, village elders, the chiefs and other county duty bearers.

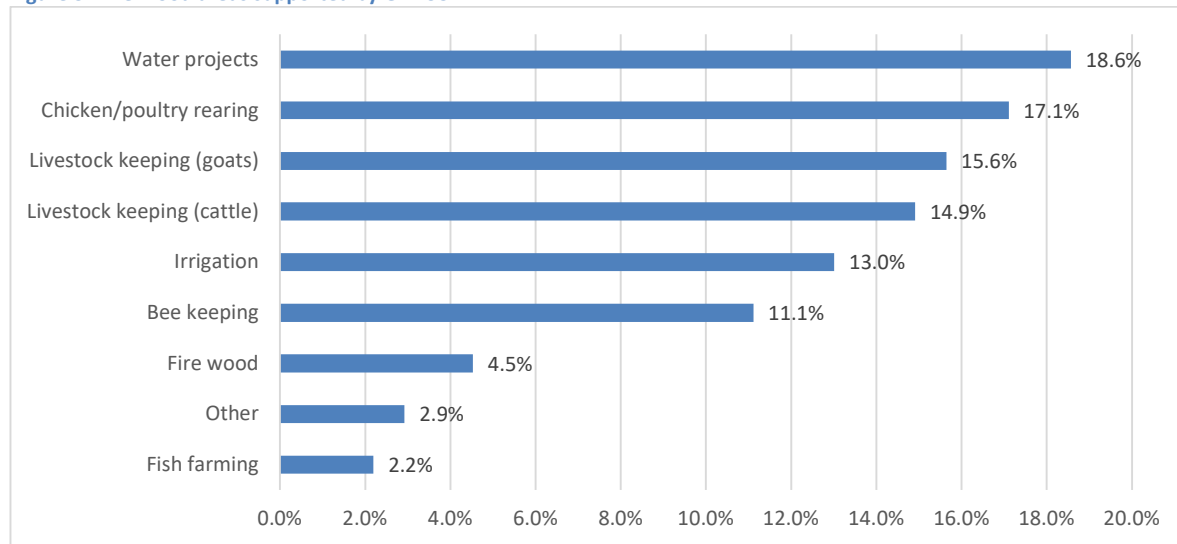
¹³ file:///C:/Users/Dell/Downloads/Chrome%20downloads/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20BILL.pdf

3.5 Strategies supported by Action Aid to address climate change

3.5.1 Livelihood strategies

The results in Figure 3 below shows that GRACC supported water projects (18.6%), poultry rearing (17.1%), goat and sheep rearing (30.5%), irrigation (13%) and bee keeping (11.1%).

Figure 3: Livelihood areas supported by GRACC



The interventions that worked well include the water project in areas where water shortage was being experienced, poultry farming which has enabled people earn income through selling of eggs, livestock keeping where households received new breeds of goats, reduced reliance on firewood through introduction of energy saving *Jikos* and engaging in Village Savings which has increased the community practice of savings. Despite these successes, the livelihood interventions faced various challenges that include; increased number of livestock hence overgrazing and inadequate water in the waterpoints, burning of charcoal which affect and make bees to move to other places, theft of bee hives and poultry farming was affected by diseases causing random deaths. In order to mitigate against the foregoing challenges, the following have been proposed by the households;

- Provision of bee hives to more households to help stop other people from theft
- Training to farmers on identification of poultry diseases to help stop the common deaths of chicks
- Building of dams, drilling of boreholes and other water projects to increase availability of water for both livestock and household use.
- Education on how people can get and buy hay and also ways on how to control the number of livestock hence reducing overgrazing
- Providence of ready market for the farmers

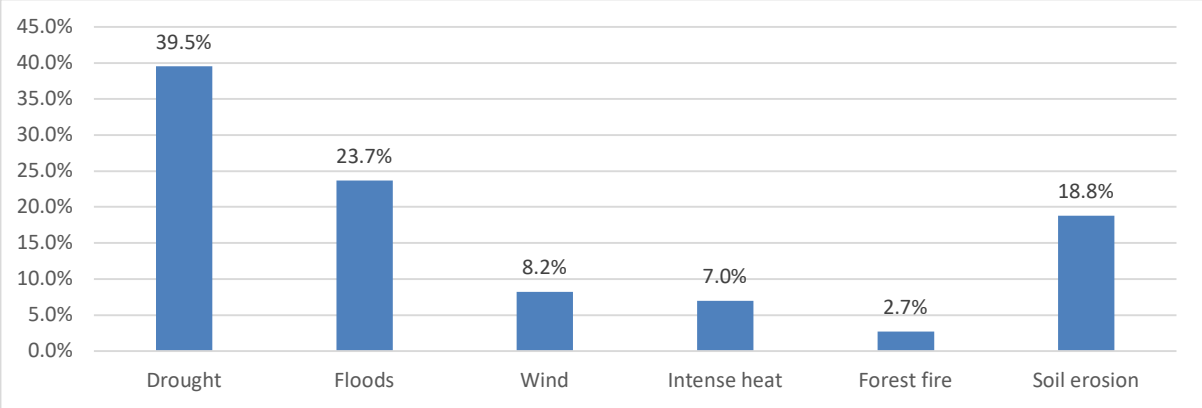


A kitchen garden in Tangelbei

3.5.2 Disaster reduction

The project supported various disaster reduction interventions. Drought related interventions was mentioned by 39.5%, followed by flood interventions (23.7%) and soil erosion (18.8%). Other areas of intervention include; wind (8.2%), intense heat (7.0%) and forest fires (2.7%).

Figure 4: Disaster reduction areas supported by GRACC



The finding indicated that soil erosion prevention measures such as construction of gabions and terraces worked well but it still needs to be revisited in places like *Kachilitwa* and *Amaya*. Households were trained on kitchen farming which through practice, improved and reduced hunger issues during drought. The introduction to tree planting farming has provided wind breaks and shade. Cutting of trees for charcoal and firewood has reduced hence reducing soil erosion.

The challenges faced by the disaster reduction measures include failure of the trees to grow due to the harsh environment, inadequate information, inadequate funds to complete the initiated projects and the training not reaching a wide range of community members hence while others are improving others continue to remain behind.

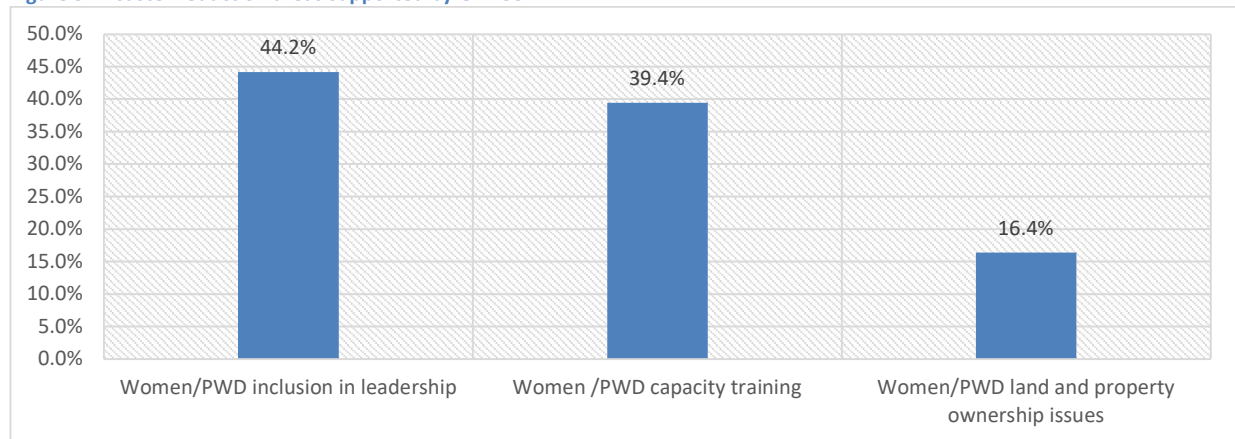
The recommendations proposed by the respondents include;

- Close follow up on project interventions until they are fully functional
- Conduct of trainings to farmers
- Advice to communities to plant more trees to create microclimate
- Creating special group to monitor disasters in every point
- Education on importance of selling and having a certain number of livestock which is easy to control and treat in case of diseases
- Create policies to guide people and control the cutting down of trees
- Create collaboration with KFS to implement serious laws guarding the forests

3.5.3 Governance

The project highly influenced the inclusion of women and PWDs in leadership as mentioned by 44.2% of respondents followed by training of women and PWDs (39.4%). Initiatives to mitigate women/PWD land and property ownership issues was cited by 16.4% of respondents.

Figure 5: Disaster reduction areas supported by GRACC



Among the measures of the successes of the governance interventions include that women have started ascending into power without looking down upon themselves. Respondents further indicated that women have come out to complete with men in leadership position in Tangelbei, women have been granted high leadership positions such as chiefs, women are now ready to compete for leadership positions without fear, PWDs are now knowledgeable of their rights and are now being considered in leadership positions. Accordingly, PWD were involved in the project through the VSLAs.

Moreover, in some other areas women are still seen to be lesser and not able to lead and hence are treated differently. Other shortcomings include that the women are not given equal chances like men particularly in ownership of property and access to education. Some women still do not believe in themselves to be leaders due to deep rooted cultural beliefs while cultural beliefs also underpin the empowerment of women. The prevalence of early marriages and early pregnancies also deny the women and girls the realization of their potential.

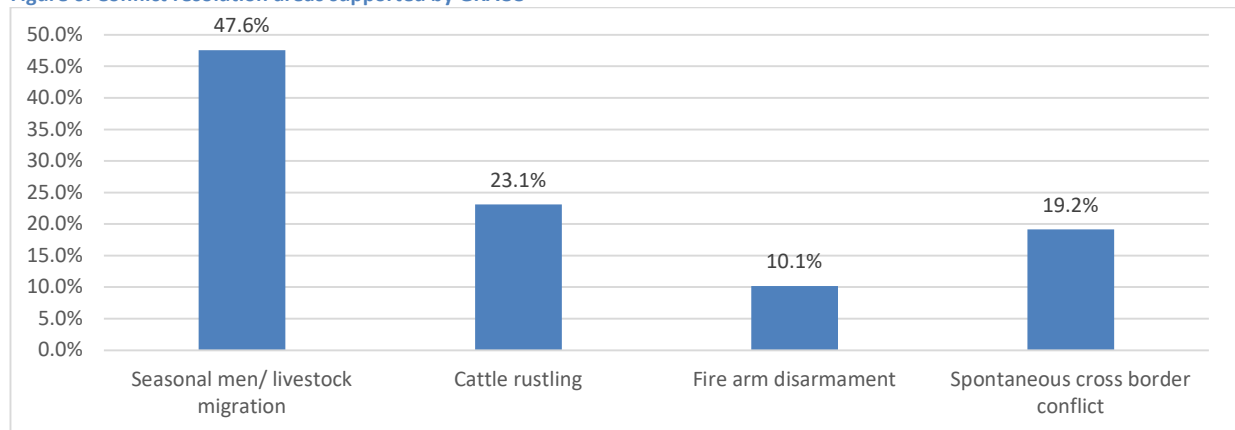
The mitigation measures proposed by the surveyed respondents include; creation of awareness on land property and ownership to women, continued implementation of VSLA groups, enlightened of communities on the importance of women to be granted chances in leadership and addressing the needs of vulnerable

groups including but not limited to education of PWDs and cash transfers for PWDs through the government social protection program. The community in Tangelbei also requested for extended support from the government through provision of Title deeds as this would minimize the conflicts.

3.5.4 Conflict resolution

The GRACC project supported more on the seasonal men and livestock migration as was mentioned by 47.6% of respondents. This was followed by interventions against cattle rustling (23.1%) and those aimed at reducing spontaneous cross border conflicts (19.2%). The result is presented in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Conflict resolution areas supported by GRACC



The evaluation identified the following success; water projects reduced the migrating of the households in search of water. The global awareness walk reached many people, as a result, conflicts caused by migration of animals reduced. Through education on importance of selling livestock to cut on the herd size, people are now doing so hence reducing the instances of overgrazing. Successful peace meetings and talks have brought solutions to the people in the project area. Communities were trained to grow hay grass for pasture and hence peaceful coexistence of people at the borders has improved as there is no competition for the limited pasture. Peace caravans helped solve insecurity and reduced the cross-border migration. Men in the community were empowered on practice of agriculture hence they have reduced overreliance on livestock keeping as they realized they can earn their livelihood alternatively through farming.

Tremendous efforts have been made on conflict resolution by the GRACC project. However, there are still instances of conflicts caused by migration of households in search of water. Moreover, some community members still graze their livestock on other people's land because of the firearms they possess hence causing animosity and retaliatory conflicts. Other community members also do not believe that it is appropriate to sell part of their livestock and have a controllable herd and hence when the drought hit, they have to migrate in search of the scarce water and pasture. This continues to result in conflicts.

In light of the foregoing shortcomings, the respondents proposed the following;

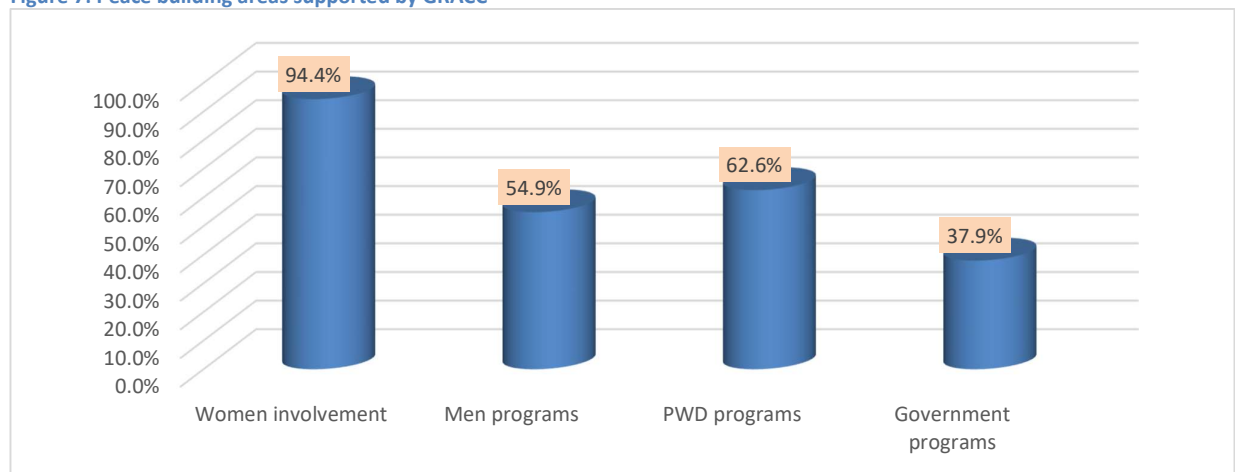
- Advise people on the importance of living in peace and rearing number of livestock that is manageable
- Advise people to plant grass to help in drought season
- Advising the people to embrace peace and surrender their firearms to authorities
- There is need for a multipronged stakeholder approach to find a lasting solution on peace
- Building more schools and roads to the residents for them to get empowered on developments
- Building of dams and waterpoints to provide water for animals and human consumption
- Conduct more peace meetings
- By encouraging learning and education of children
- Carry out continuous peace campaigns

- Implementation of regular peace caravans
- Construction of more schools in conflict affected areas and deployment of adequate security personnel from Government
- Involve the local administration particularly the chiefs and the village elders in those areas affected by conflict
- Teaching people how to conserve and sustainably use the available natural resources
- The people should be taught on alternative method of protecting their rights and not to take matters to their own hands

3.5.5 Peace building

Women involvement was the main peace building initiative by GRACC as was mentioned by 94.4% of respondents. This was followed by PWD programs (62.6%). Men program and government programs were mentioned by 54.9% and 27.9% of respondents respectively as shown in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7: Peace building areas supported by GRACC



The peace building programs involving women has seen some success. According to the respondents surveyed; women through negotiations and walks have been able to preach peaceful coexistence in their communities. Further, women now stand out and preach peace in places of worship and even with their neighbors, women voices are heard and respected in the society and they have been of great use in preparation of negotiations and peace meetings. As was mentioned by one respondent, *“Women can now do talks and be heard during meetings and even in communities and mothers are able to talk to their children and other people and be listened to’*.

Despite the strides made in peace building, some villages still do not grant their women the chance due to cultural practices and believes. There is still rise in conflicts in some areas despite the fact that people are spoken to about importance of peace. Some people still see PWDs as lesser humans and hence are not accorded equal opportunity to contribute to activities in the communities. The respondents indicated that peace meetings happen mostly in a few places and hence less people have been reached overall. Some men did not receive the program in good heart and hence did not give their best. Many people are still ignoring the fact that women can talk in front of men and old men in the Society hence still want to oppress women. Because of large and vast geographical coverage of Tangelbei, many people have not been reached and do not understand the importance of having peace.

The following recommendations are proposed by the community for promotion of peace efforts in Tangelbei;

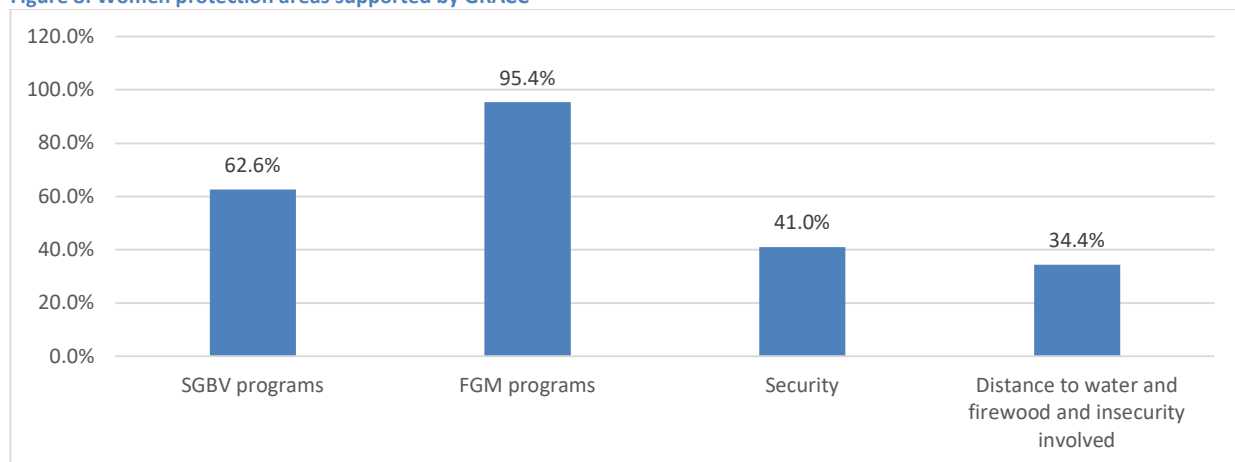
- Youth should be empowered to engage in business

- Working hand in hand with security agencies
- Through the peace caravans among the warring communities
- There should be enough funding among the various women interventions in the community seeking to bridge conflicts and restore peace
- The government should teach people and advise them to maintain peace
- *Making sure all children go to school. The future generation will be well educated and they will no longer depend on livestock keeping which is believed to be the main source of conflicts.*
- Government or NGOs to provide back-up resources like hay when grasses dry up and sink more boreholes to provide more water
- Equality in county government in terms of resources and job opportunities
- Awareness creation of communities on how to avoid conflicts
- Building consensus with a common development agenda among different worrying parties
- By carrying out peace campaigns
- Proper knowledge should be impacted on people for them to get good understanding of importance of peaceful coexistence

3.5.6 Women protection

The GRACC project supported women protection activities with the major being FGM related program as mentioned by 95.4% of respondents followed by programs against SGBV (62.5%) and security related programs (41%). The result is presented in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Women protection areas supported by GRACC



During the start of the GRACC project, many girls were saved and were able to go to school. They are now continuing with their education like their male counterparts. The cases of GBV and FGM have greatly reduced in the project area and this has encouraged advocacy and end of FGM in many places. Through education, those girls that were rescued from FGM and attended school were able to progress well without running away

The protection of women and girls in Tangelbei still faces some difficulty. As mentioned by one of the respondents interviewed, *“At some point Women Network that was actively implementing anti-FGM programs vanished and it's no longer existing”*. This therefore brought to a halt intervention put forth to protect girls against FGM. The long distance to water points and to collect firewood creates insecurity and risk of women and girls being abused on the way. It was also noted that FGM practice is still being done secretly by women and no action is being taken against those involved.

In places where education has not reached in Tangulbei, particularly the hard-to-reach areas, women are still undergoing the FGM vice and school children who have stopped attending school due to insecurity have been subjected to the act and married off at tender ages. Further, traditionally women are seen as tools in the society and have no power to lead hence are more vulnerable to the FGM and SGB abuse.

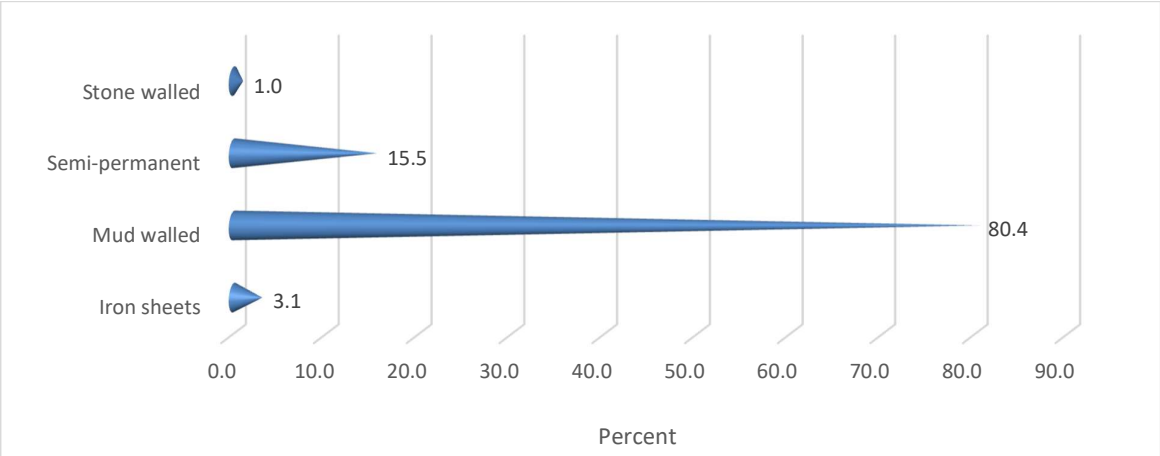
The surveyed respondents therefore propose the following to promote the protection of women in the society;

- Women should be taught about their rights and formed into groups that fight for women violation
- The society should treat women equally with men
- Training on alternatives to firewood such as use of energy saving Jikos. This will limit the distance to fetch firewood and hence keep the women and girls safe.
- The Women Network should be restored
- The education that was being given to the girls should be reintroduced to help the girls in school and those not in school from undergoing FGM
- Stringent measures and action should be taken against those putting women through FGM
- Strengthen the case management and reporting procedures to local authorities of those who still violate women rights
- Men should be educated for them to get proper understanding and be able to respect and protect women.
- Implementation of strategies to reintegrate out-of-school girls back to school to help prevent them from falling victim of early marriages or FGM.
- Security measures and government officers on protection of women and girlchild should be strengthened.

3.6 Housing and Energy Type

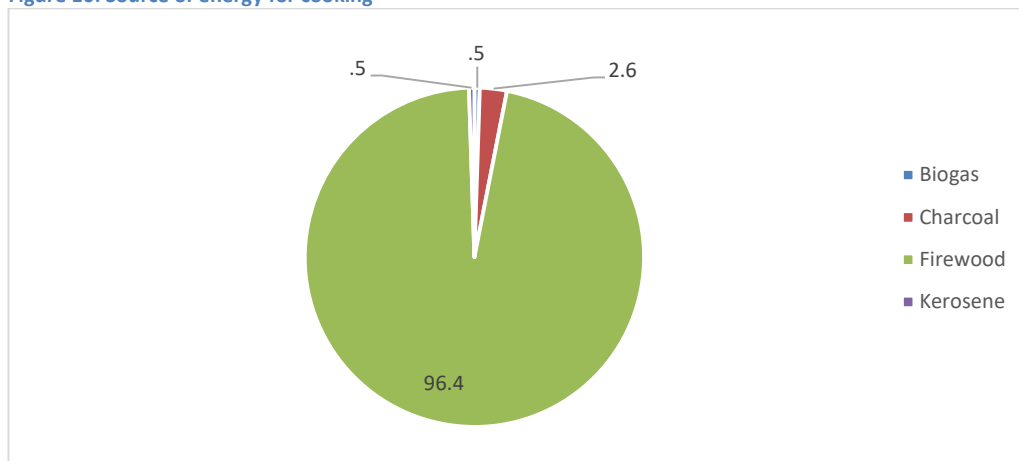
Majority (80.4%) of households live in Mud walled houses followed by 15.5% that live in semi-permanent houses. Those with stone walled houses was minimum (1%) as shown in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Type of housing



Use of firewood for cooking was prominent among the households surveyed as was mentioned by 96.4%. Use of charcoal followed at 2.6% while there those that used biogas and kerosene were 0.5% each. The results are showed in figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Source of energy for cooking



3.7 Water Access

The study evaluated the distance to water sources by households. The results in Table 4 below show that in Churo Ward, 63.9% of households could access a water point within a radius of 1-3 KM while 22.1% had to travel 4-5KMs. In Tangulbei ward however majority (52.1%) of the households travelled less than 1KM to access the nearest water source. Gracc project identified scarce water resources as one of the major causes of conflicts in the area. As a result, water points were created by the project hence minimizing the travel distances for communities in search of water. Despite the effort made, more needs to be done to meet the demand for clean water since the existing water sources are temporary and dry up during the dry season.

Table 4: Average distance to nearest water sources

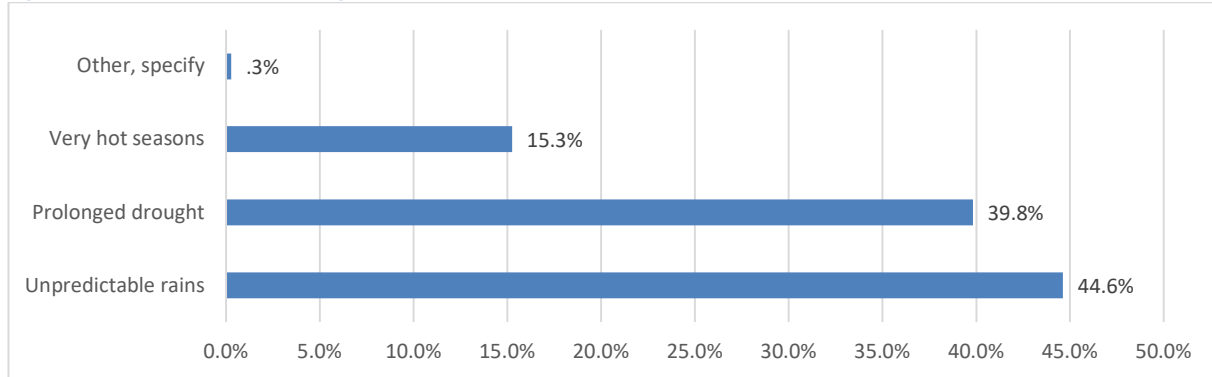
How far is your nearest water source?	Select Ward		Total
	Churo	Tangulbei/Korossi	
1-3 Km	63.9%	45.2%	56.9%
4-5 KM	22.1%	2.7%	14.9%
Less than 1 KM	5.7%	52.1%	23.1%
Over 5 Km	8.2%		5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Water challenges mentioned by households include; long distance to the waterpoints (55.1%), scarcity of water (24.1%) and unclean water (20.5%). The future programming of the project should thus take this into consideration.

3.7 Impacts of Climate Change

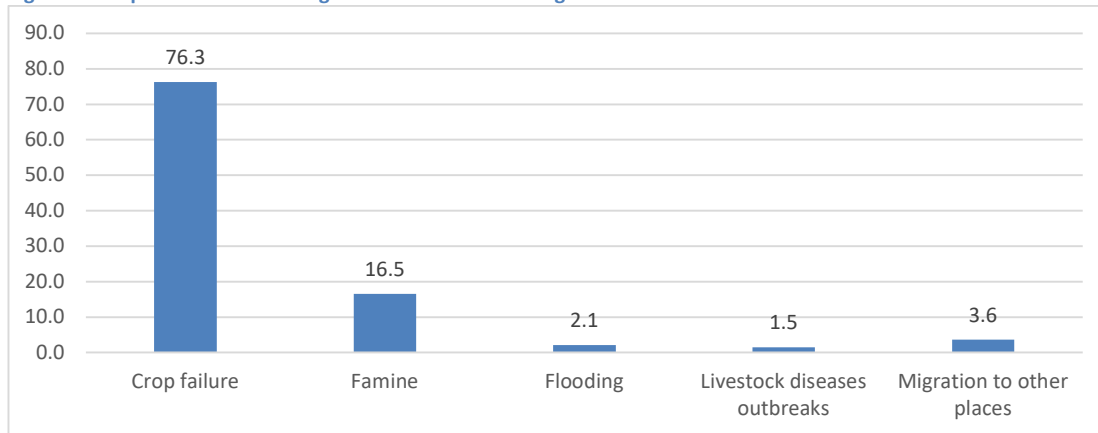
The significant climate changes observed by households in Tangulbei include; unpredictable rains (44.6%), prolonged drought (39.8%) and very hot seasons (15.3%). Other changes include pest and disease invasion of crops.

Figure 11: Observable climate changes



The impact of the climate change include; crop failure as was mentioned by 76.3% of households, famine (16.4%), migration to other areas in search of water and pasture (3.6%), flooding (2.1%) and livestock disease outbreaks (1.5%).

Figure 12: Impact of climate change to communities in Tangelbei



In order to mitigate against the adverse climate effects identified in Figure 12 above, households in Tangelbei have resorted to the following adjustments in their farming practices;

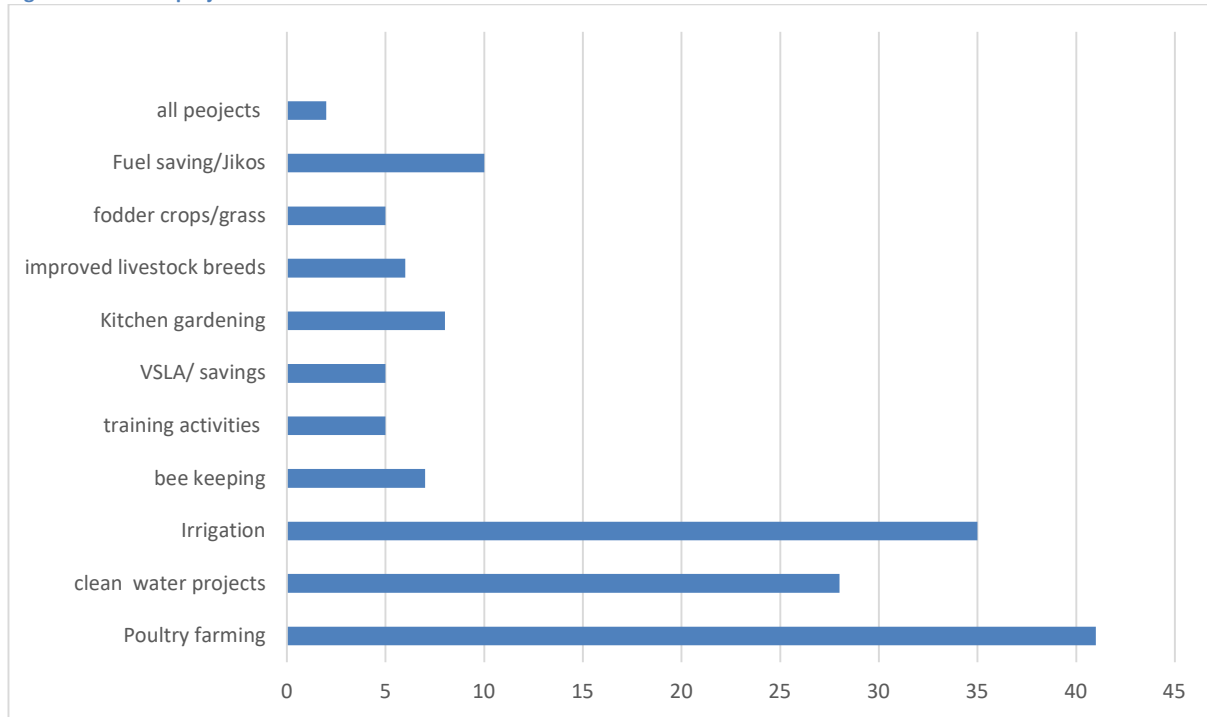
- Small scale farming,
- Planting of fruit trees,
- Planting drought resistance crops like a certain variety of maize seeds.
- Planting crops that take a short time to mature such as sweet potatoes and cassavas

Despite the above adaptation measures, the households still faced the following constraints; Lack of information on climate change (53.8%), lack of capital to engage in alternative livelihood activities (35.4%) and inadequate water supply (10.3%). There is also need for the County Government to join in and introduce policies to help the local communities adequately adapt to the climate change effects.

3.8 Project Successes

Poultry farming, farm irrigation and water projects were rated as GRACC interventions that worked well. This was followed by bee keeping, kitchen gardening and fuel saving *Jikos*. These and other rating are depicted in Figur9 below.

Figure 13: GRACC projects that worked well



There were notable sustainable benefits which were mentioned by informants. The study found that the gender transformative approach has been effective in enabling women claiming their spaces, being in leadership position and in influencing policy. GRACC co-create interventions with the beneficiary where conversation start at the village level all the way to duty bearers which ensure that they own the process and the projects are acceptable because they take cognizance of culture and indigenous knowledge. Additionally, the project worked closely with women and ToTs by listening to their voices during implementation phase, monitoring phase and making changes whenever need arose.

The project has been able to influences policy. Baringo County initiated climate change policy conversation in 2018 and this has been built through the second phase of the project 2019-2022. GRACC supported the development of the climate charter through collecting women voices and tracking changes in community behavior. As a result, women in Tiaty- Barigo County have been able to influence changes both at county level and in international spaces. For instance, in 2019, women from Tiaty participated in united women disaster risk management conference and met different national and international leaders. GRACC has created online forums where the women beneficially have made presentation to a wide range of audiences. a case in point is in November 2021 where one woman from Baringo was a speaker at COP27 conversation.

Observably, GRACC community approach ensured that the issues being addressed were those that meet the needs of the community, that they influenced policy and that women are able to share their experiences before and after the project. Women interviewed confirmed that they were taken for intercommunity learning programs and they also indicated that they are satisfied with the knowledge shared by the project.

Leadership training has had so much success which is visible from having a woman leader MCA elected in Churo Ward. This was considered a huge change success since the Ward at the beginning of the project had resistance as to why the GRACC was targeting women for training, empowerment and also organizing women into groups. Indeed, it is in this region where GRACC officer has even been threatened by the previous MCA because of the work they are doing of empowering women, voice and agency. This implies that in as much as the community embrace GRACC projects, the leaders are feeling threatened by the GRACC project building

capacity on women and fear that they might overtake men. However, on the other hand, men have accepted the project because they have seen a lot of changes in their women and economic advancement at the household level.

3.7 Project challenges

Informants noted various challenges below that affected GRACC project full realization of its objectives:

- Patriarchal nature of the community and giving the voice to the women comes with the challenges of men who have been holding power feeling that their power is being reduced (power dynamic)
- Sporadic conflict at the border point of Mkutani that has slowed down project implementation such that projects were delayed because of road closure
- The year 2021-22 was an electioneering season hence having access to duty bearer and government agencies was difficult. Consequently, this came with advantages in that some leaders felt it necessary to enact some of the bills or pass some of those acts such as the climate change acts before they left office. This they could use as a campaign tool of achievements that they passed the bill before the end of their previous regime.
- Cross border conflict at Mkutani among Pokot, Kalenjin and Njemps. However, during GRACC training the community are combined to enhance their integration and translators are used within the session
- Women engagement in economic activities has resulted to young men becoming reluctant to work such that there is gender role change since women are seen as both providers and caregivers (this is an unexpected outcome).
- Remoteness and long distance of travel was a major challenge during training and other meetings in that the women participants had to be accommodated hence creating an extra expense to the project. In addition, the long distance of travel makes the participants arrive late into the training hence create disruptions and as a result they may not benefit much from the training. As was mentioned by one key informant, the men arrive early but the women arrive late because they wake up to milk the cattle and ensure the children are left with food. Due to this inconvenience, the training facilitators recommended that the subsequent training be a boarding one and the attendance was 100%.
- The project area (Tiaty Sub-Cunty) is vast and hence some areas such as Chemalingot are hard to reach hence could not be reached by the project interventions.
- Insecurity of the area- there are roadblocks in the area and curfews hence limiting movement and access to some project areas.
- High illiteracy levels hence making the community delay in understanding the climate change project activities.
- Drought negatively impacted on the community and affected the gains the project had brought. As a result, the community was taken them aback despites the gains of the project. It also increased debt and burden in the community.
- The community members that are far from the water points/ boreholes could not benefit much from the water project interventions.
- Communication challenge -Some villages have no network and hence cannot respond on real time to emergencies.
- The donors require that the community members should have a mobile SIM card even if they are elderly where money is transferred to yet, majority of the community members particularly the elderly do not have proper identification or even mobile phones to receive cash transfer. In such instances, the caretaker is the one who receives on their behalf, and most do not have the goodwill

to pass it to the elderly. They steal and rip them off . The proposed solution is to do community sensitization and conduct follow-up on such disbursements.

- Language barrier discourage community members from visiting Action Aid offices to seek information because they cannot communicate in English or Kiswahili. Even reporting SGBV cases become a challenge since they need safe space to speak out freely but because of the language barrier, they need translators yet, some translators do not keep confidentiality they go out to inform others about the members' problem.
- Incitement cases. The study established that some local leaders (chiefs) incite community members that were not selected as beneficiaries during the targeting phase.
- Cultural and political activities made beneficiaries unavailable to participate fully in the project. This is because pastoralists take issues of politics very seriously such that they would rather miss a GRACC project meeting and attend a Member of County Assembly (MCA) or Member of Parliament (MP) meetings whenever they visit the village. In some instances, training participants would leave the meeting halfway to go listen to them.

3.8 Recommendations by the study respondents on areas of improvement by the study

Both beneficiary respondents and key informants gave various recommendations/ suggestions on how interventions can be improved as described below

3.8.1 The women respondents' opinion on how GRACC project interventions can be improved

- More investment and focus on water projects as water shortage continues to be a perennial problem to the community
- The project to assist communities conduct tree planting and donation of relief foods
- Provision of more skills and knowledge to improve community livelihoods. The households to be trained on poultry farming, growing of hay and understocking of livestock among other livelihood strategies.
- Training on pest and disease control to increase crop yield.
- Encouraging and education to people on importance of doing farming instead of overreliance on livestock keeping helps improve and change their way of life.
- Widen the reach of the project so that all locations are reached including the hard-to-reach areas.
- Continuous knowledge creation to discourage cutting of trees and burning of charcoal. This could be coupled with enlightenment of the communities on alternative livelihoods.
- Market linkages. Create markets for the beneficiaries to sale their farm produce.
- Village saving groups should be encouraged across the community and should reduce the membership number to below twenty persons per group.
- Action aid should carry out a practical kitchen garden piloting to be a benchmark for future new learners.

3.8.2 Recommendation provided by Key Informants

- The project should have groups in place and establish enterprises that will ensure the women are able to generate income beyond the project.
- The project should support the establishment of a climate committee for Tiaty constituency after the climate change bill is in place. The committee will then create community and government structures to manage climate change funds.
- Action Aid to consider extending the projects to other wards in Tiaty to avoid empowering one area and another remains behind. There is need to spread the program to Baringo South and other marginalized areas.

- The project scope could also be expanded to reach all marginalized groups apart from women. Land ownership in Tiaty is owned by men and hence to enhance the acceptance of the utilization of land by the women the project could consider equally targeting men to reduce the retrogressive cultures such as feeling that having more cows is prestigious.
- Youth are also still left out and will continue to engage in retrospective activities. It could therefore be important for GRACC to include youth specific programs. Further, the *Morans* are still left out in that after they have shunned away from the cattle rustling practices, they do not have an alternative. It would be important to reach out to those who would be interested in championing for peace.
- The GRACC to consider investment in boreholes and dams. The availability of water in the community enhances availability and participation of the community members in the project activities being implemented in their communities.
- The project could focus on fodder production by increasing the number of households that grow pasture. This will help to curb the perennial conflict and losses by those households that are already growing pasture and whose fields are invaded by the livestock of other households that come from other wards and feed on all the fodder.
- The project could champion the relevant authorities and agencies to facilitate the demarcation of land in Tangelbei to eliminate the problem where a community claims that they can graze their livestock anywhere. The lands in Churo and Maya have already been demarcated and hence minimal grazing field conflicts.
- The GRACC project should consider supporting PWDs programs particularly facilitating their access to government registration and education services. This is because the evaluation established that in some areas, children with disabilities were being locked in the house because they are seen as a curse. They therefore lack the proper care and are denied access to education like other children.
- There is need for the project to support the development of a gender policy
- There is need for the project to establish rescue centers for FGM and early marriages, because existing rescue center in the community was closed

3.9 Indicators of GRACC project acceptability and its sustainability

- Women in the group have their children in school
- There has been a reduction in early marriages
- There has been an improvement in negotiation skills of the husbands in solving and addressing domestic issues
- There has been increase in production of agricultural commodities and hence the vegetables, eggs and honey sold in the local markets are majorly from the local community.
- During training the participants were guided and trained to come up with a contingency and development plans. Upon conclusion of the training the committee sits with Action Aid to agree on the project to invest in. Copies of this plan remains with the committee that comprise- Community, government agency -NDMA and Action Aid. The plan also has timelines which highlights when activities to be implemented
- Women have become organized they have learnt new skills and are keeping time. They are also engaging in economic activities and businesses which enable them to take their children to school.
- Women having started business such as fruit tree farming where they planted 15-20 fruit trees is sustainable.
- The different economic and agriculture activities and the ability to generate income from those activities is a life time change that will continue beyond the life of the project.

- PDWs have been supported to register with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) where they were issued with the disability cards so that they are recognized by government structures and able to get long term support beyond the project life.
- Action Aid provided capacity enhancement to the women and linked them to different stakeholders to support their work on climate change interventions. Through those self-organized groups, the women policy will be sustainable.
- Some of the women groups, have been able to get money from Women Enterprise Fund. This accessibility to government loan facilities and not only their own saving (alternative source of funding) makes the intervention sustainable.
- Saving culture was not previously there but now women have embraced saving culture.
- VSLA groups handle their own conflicts and hopefully it translates to handling the perennial conflicts within the region.
- The men are happy to see the discipline espoused by their women. This character development is sustainable and has been built through the constitutions created and embraced by the VSLA groups.
- The acceptability of the VSLA could be demonstrated by the group members accepting to pay the late penalties whenever they arrive late to the group meetings. This could also be evidence of women owning the process.

4. Annexures

4.2 Data Collection Tools



Household
questionnaire.docx



Key informant
interview Guide AA.docx