



EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF PROJECT INDICATORS:

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 2017

Support to the return of Somali refugees and internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through a community-oriented approach to reintegration in Somalia

Somali Reintegration Programme (SRP)



Implemented by



Cover: *Youth learning mobile repair course courtesy of GIZ funded vocational skills training centre under SRP in Kismayo district.*

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ACRONYMS

ARC	American refugee Committee
CEFE	Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprise
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
FGDS	Focused Group discussion
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
JCC	Jubalandese Charity Centre
JCCIA	Jubaland Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
JRIA	Jubaland Refugee and IDPs Affairs
KII	Key informant Interviews
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FCS	Food Security and Dietary Diversity
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
SMEs	Small Medium and Economic Enterprises
SRP	Somali Reintegration Program
TOTs	Training of Trainers
WASDA	Wajir South Development Agency
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia has approximately 1.1 million people who remain internally displaced and who live in overcrowded settlements in major towns including Kismayo. Until December 2017, about 71,000 refugees had returned to Somalia, 31,000 of who only returned in 2017. Of this total, 46,000 chose Kismayo as their preferred place of return. Kismayo is also host to 73,774 internally displaced persons (IDPs). A combination of factors placed additional strain on the already stretched existing social infrastructure and food situation in Kismayo. These included the arrival of returnees and an increase of IDPs, due to the Somalia government's military offensive on Al-shabab strongholds as well as drought. As a result of the aforementioned displacement, IDPs ability to generate income and meet household needs was challenged. Different community segments mainly returnees, IDPs, and the local population are not capable of securing their livelihoods. This difficult context further eroded the already low willingness of local communities to host returnees and IDPs. In response to this, the German government commissioned Somali Reintegration Programme (SRP) to support the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and the local population in Lower Juba, Kismayo and enable them to establish and secure sustainable livelihoods and fosters local peaceful conflict management. The objective of this evaluation was to assess the key outcome and output indicators of the project for project progress and/or final project reporting, identify challenges; lessons learned and make recommendations for follow-up interventions or actions for stakeholders in implementing other related projects and programs.

Methodology

Researchcare, the entity contracted to compile this report, used mixed design evaluation to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methods as complementary methods since each approach provides more value when used in a mixed-method design, providing information and conclusions that are more coherent, reliable, and useful than those from single-method studies.

Researchcare used the combination of primary and secondary sources, quantitative and qualitative methods to triangulate data and address the weakness of one technique over other. Data collection tools including household questionnaires (HHQ), interview guides for focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs), observations, geographic information system (GIS) mapping of infrastructure, and desk review were some of the tools/techniques used. A total of 793 beneficiaries were interviewed through household survey using a closed questionnaire.

Findings

Household information: 68 % (n=538) of the total sample of 793 household beneficiaries were female and 32% (n=255) were male. Besides, 51% of the households interviewed were female headed household while 49% were male headed households.

Age and household size: 40% of the respondents are aged between 18-35 years while 33% are aged between 36-45 yrs. 21% are above 45 years while 6% are below 18 years of age.

Household Category: 43.8 % (n=347) of the respondents were IDPs while 37.5 % (n=297) were local residents. 18.8 % (n=149) were refugee returnees, indicating that the project targeted and benefited all the three groups.

Household Income and Living Conditions

Improved Living Condition after Vocational trainings and skill development Intervention: 45% of the total beneficiaries of vocational skills trainings and skill development

activities noted that their living conditions had improved somewhat, indicating slight improvement, while the conditions of the majority (49%) remained the same. This indicates that there was no improvement because some of the Vocational skills training (VSTs) are yet to graduate while others cited lack of start-up capital. Besides, 6% said general living conditions improved much better after benefiting from the project.

Increase in Income after Vocational trainings and skill development Intervention: The income of the majority (63%) of the beneficiaries of vocational trainings and skill development/job fair was less than US\$ 50 in the month preceding the evaluation, indicating that they earned less than 2 dollars a day. Additionally, 13% of the respondents indicated that they earned US\$ 50-100 while 24% earned more than US\$ 100 in the month preceding the evaluation, which indicates that they earned more than 2 dollars day. The average daily income for the IDPs, refugee returnees and the host community was reported to be US\$ 3, US\$ 4 and US\$ 5 respectively, compared to baseline which indicated an average daily income for the IDPs, refugee returnees and the host community to be US\$ 1, US\$ 2 and US\$ 4 respectively. This shows an average increase in income after the project intervention. They attributed the increase in their monthly income to the project support, especially beneficiaries who received both skills development and grants/loans.

Living Condition after the Entrepreneurship, Small, Medium Enterprise and Income Generating Activities Intervention: majority (46%) of the beneficiaries observed that their general living conditions had improved after the project while 38% said there was slight improvement. However, 16% indicated no improvement.

Increase in Income after Entrepreneurship, Small, Medium Enterprise and Income Generating Activities Intervention: 7% of the beneficiaries reported increase in income to a small extent while 12% indicated no increase of income at all. When asked about their monthly income, 43% of the beneficiaries of entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities and market rehabilitation alluded to earning less than 50 US dollars in the month preceding the evaluation, indicating that they earn less than 2 dollars a day. However, a substantial number (33%) earned more than 100 dollars while 24% earned 50-100 dollars in the month preceding the evaluation. Besides, majority of the beneficiaries (81%) reported an increase in income after project intervention. In addition, the baseline shows that 58% of the refugee returnees and 83% of the IDP households reported to earn less than US\$ 2 a day while, a significant number (43%) of the host community indicated to earn less than US\$ 2 a day which indicates an improvement after the project intervention.

Living condition after Water Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) intervention: 39%(n=31) of the respondents who directly benefited from WASH indicated that their living conditions related to WASH had improved much better while 48% observed it had improved somewhat better. Thirteen percent said conditions related to WASH stayed the same even after benefiting from the project.

Access to clean water: Most of the beneficiaries (47%) were drawing water from protected wells while 36% relied on public boreholes. The rest (17%) relied on private boreholes, public taps, piped water and donkey carts. This is contrary to the baseline report where 49% of the households were using ether unprotected shallow wells and water supplied from donkey carts which are prone to contamination.

Improvement on the Quality and quantity of water: 79% of the respondents reported an increase in the quantity of water consumed at the household level while 76% reported an improvement in the quality of water to a great extent. On average, evaluation results indicate that the households used 102 liters of water per day which translates to 13.6 liters per person per day which is above the emergency threshold of 7.5 liters per person per day

(sphere standards). The improved access to water quantity and quality especially at IDPs camps was attributed to the provision of donkey carts and rehabilitation of existing shallow wells and digging new ones in different locations. Besides, respondents indicated through SRP support, the price of a 20 liter jerry can of water supplied through donkey carts had significantly dropped from the normal market price of SoSh 8000 (US\$ 0.33) to SoSh 3000 (US\$ 0.125). It is also noteworthy that the price of 20 liter jerry can of water fetched from shallow wells had dropped from SoSh 5000 (US\$ 0.20) to SoSh 1000 (US\$ 0.04). The camp leaders noted that the small fee collected from the members was used for maintenance of shallow wells and to generate income for the custodians of the donkey carts.

Distance to water facility: majority of the households (86%) reported a decrease in the distance covered to access water sources, i.e. from 1.5KM before the project to 500M after the project intervention for those living close to the shallow wells. However, 14% of the household beneficiaries indicated that the distance they covered stayed the same. Further, 59% alluded to covering less than 500 meters to access water as recommended in sphere standards of 500 meters¹. Twenty-eight percent indicated covering 0.5KM-1KM in order to access water while few households (13%) cover longer distance of more than 1KM. In terms of time, a majority (71%) take less than 15 minutes while 20% take 15-30 minutes to collect water from the water facilities. Few beneficiaries (9%) take more than 30 minutes to collect water from the water facilities.

Appropriate water treatment practices: Majority (59.7%) of the respondents reported to use bleach/chlorine to treat their water while 11.4% boiled their water before drinking. The baseline results showed that majority of the community members (64%) do not treat drinking water perhaps indicating either lack of awareness or inaccessibility to water treatment chemicals, contrary to the evaluation findings.

Sanitation Facilities: 88% of the beneficiaries benefiting from WASH activities indicated that sanitation in the area has improved while 12% indicated that the sanitation levels remained the same. Majority of the beneficiaries indicated using latrines (66.3%) while the rest (33.7%) reported using toilets, which shows access to improved toilet facilities compared to the baseline result which showed 25% and 13% of refugee returnees and IDPs using open defecation respectively.

Living condition after for work Intervention : Most of the respondents (42%) observed that their living conditions stayed the same, indicating no improvement while 40% said they had improved somewhat better indicating slight improvement. Additionally, 18% said general living conditions had improved much better after benefiting from the project. This indicates the impact of the project was short-term as the monthly stipend boosted households' capacity to meet their basic needs.

Increased Economic Activities

Improvement of entrepreneurship / business skills and Performance of sales after the training: High number of the respondents who benefited from CEFE and business management skills trainings and grants by ARC and NRC respectively, reported an increase in sales after the business trainings and grants support with 27% indicating sales improving much better and 31% indicating slight improvement. The provision of new skills and provision of grants and loans through SRP boosted small business holders' capacity to diversify investments from selling small items such as selling grass and charcoal, to opening tea kiosks and groceries which are more profitable. The business skills training instilled new business approaches, marketing skills and customer attraction that saw the adoption of new business

¹ <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/>

practices such as bookkeeping, opening business and savings accounts and accessing more loans from financial institutions. However, 42% of the beneficiaries, mainly those who have been given grants or loans reported that their sales remained the same citing lack of access to credit as having limited their options and capacity to grow their businesses. The respondents hailed the training as useful, with 99% strongly agreeing that their skills on entrepreneurship/business skills improved after the trainings. It is noteworthy that 1% of the respondents were undecided.

Improvement in Marketing and Distribution of Items: Majority (99%) of the respondents who benefited from business trainings indicated that after they received business trainings, there was significant improvement on their marketing skills and distribution and in the sale of food items, clothes, tie and dye materials. For instance, Awale women group, a local women caucus, indicated that they are able to market their products through showcasing their wares and attracting customers to purchase their dresses. Besides, some of the members have graduated from short courses and opened new business outlets.

Access to Food Increased Resilience of Target Communities

Food Security and Dietary Diversity (FCS): Results from the evaluation showed that a majority of the three community groups were found to have acceptable food consumption i.e. refugee returnees (85%), IDPs (77%) and local residents (69%). Ten percent of the refugee returnees, 21% of the IDPs and 27% of the local residents reported borderline consumption score². Few respondents of less than 5% reported poor food consumption score across the three groups compared to the baseline result which shows majority of the refugee returnees (73%) and IDPs (68%) and community (42%) reporting poor consumption score. This shows an improvement in food consumption and food access by the beneficiaries after the project intervention.

Household Hunger Scale: 69% of the refugee returnees, 74% of the IDPs and 68% of local resident have little or no household hunger. Besides, 31% of the refugee returnees, 32% of the local residents and 26% of the IDPs reported moderate hunger. There is no household in the three groups that reported severe hunger scale contrary to the baseline which showed high rates of moderate hunger scale for the IDPs (86%) and refugee returnees (78%) and host communities (37%).

Household Coping Strategies: Results show that respondents did not use the most severe strategies. Besides, the respondents indicated that they never used or hardly used at all (1-2 days), less severe and moderately severe strategies. In comparison with the baseline result, the host community used a combination of less severe, moderate and most severe coping strategies regularly (3-4 days). Besides, the IDPs reported to have used less preferred and less expensive food and limiting portion size at meals as less severe coping strategies. In addition, the IDPs often adopted moderate coping strategies such as restricting consumption by adults, borrowing food, and reduction of number of meals in a day. This indicates that there is huge improvement in using copying strategies as the beneficiaries have access to food and income.

Conflict Resolution and Mediation

Conflict resolution and mediation/Sports for peace: Through SRP, several conflict resolution committees such as market committees, water management committees and sports ground committees were selected from the different community segments and trained on conflict resolution and mediation. Interviews with these groups indicated the trainings received were useful and helped avert potential conflicts over the use of communal resources.

² Rapid needs assessment for returning refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Kismayo

For instance, a majority (90%) of them has reported an improvement in their capacity and ability to prevent, mediate and resolve conflict among their groups while 10% said it remained the same because there was no conflict witnessed in their localities. However, 82% of these respondents did not participate in mediation activities after conflict resolution training while 18% participated in mediation activities of between one to three times after conflict resolution training. Besides, the respondents who did not use their skills after the training indicated that there is high likelihood (56%) that they will use their mediation skills in future while 44% will probably use their skills in future.

LESSONS LEARNT

Entrepreneurship, SMES and Business development

- 1) The evaluation found that entrepreneurship and SMES activities were more successful, sustainable and beneficial to beneficiaries. For instance, the provision of start-up kits to Awale Women Group and grants have improved members' household income from an average monthly income of US\$ 100 to US\$ 250, thus empowering women to be self-sufficient, feed and educate their children.
- 2) Of the 10 credit beneficiaries who took loans from KAAH through SRP, 9 of them have since repaid their loans within the first one year and have successfully started their own businesses. Many of the financial institutions offer easy access to credit facilities; however, there has been low uptake of people applying for loans arguably due to lack of information and security or guarantors.
- 3) The CEFE business training model has been hailed as beneficial. Beneficiaries, especially returnees who participated in the training said that they have used the business practices learned. Majority of the returnees who were hitherto small business holders noted that the training exposed them to relevant market information that helped them venture into enterprises deemed profitable.
- 4) Building of Dalacada market has significantly enhanced small scale business holders' capacity to access decent shelter. The partnership with local community in building the market was an innovative approach to build community ownership and sustainability.
- 5) Majority of the youth trainees in solar, AC and mobile repairs expressed optimism and confidence to use skills gained upon graduation.
- 6) The gender inclusion in all the program activities was a step in the right direction, as this provided many single mothers the opportunity to access grants and trainings through SRP and successfully improved their livelihoods.
- 7) The targeting of the three community segments for the business training has enhanced integration and provided new opportunities such as market information and business practices especially for returnees who have since opened shops.

WASH Activities

- 8) Beneficiaries of WASH activities noted that the constitution of the water management committees has helped reduce perennial water conflicts and extortion that was hitherto rife in public water points in Kismayo town.
- 9) During the evaluation, it was noted that there were several communal latrines constructed by humanitarian agencies over the years which were dotted across the camps. These latrines are filled up and have been abandoned. Similarly, there are communal pit latrines and latrines with septic tanks built through SRP. The former ones are almost getting filled up and desludging them is cumbersome compared to the latter ones which are easy to desludge and maintain. A lot of focus has been on building more community latrines without proper sustainable plan of how to rehabilitate them once they are filled up. Potentially, this could undermine gains made and put households in dilemma of finding alternative options as well as dealing with the mess. Therefore, it is recommended that GIZ invests in building latrines with septic tanks to improve sanitation.

Future partnership

- 10) GIZ partnership with various local agencies with wealth of experience and presence in Kismayo was a good decision. It was noted that one of GIZ partners involved in the SRP did not complete the project assigned and disappeared with some project budget. Although this has not affected the program activities, it provides a useful lesson for future engagement with new partners.

Contractors

- 11) Equally, often prequalified companies are not of the same capacity in terms of experience, expertise and financial strength. Therefore, evaluating bids based on a linear factor of the lowest bidder is not enough without considering other factors. For instance, the botched construction of Women Development Centre is a good example and a useful lesson for GIZ.

Recommendations**Entrepreneurship, SMES and Business development**

- 1) GIZ should enhance its entrepreneurship and SMES activities with a view to strengthening newly established business groups such as Awale Women Group, Dalacada Market beneficiaries.
- 2) Further despite the presence of the credit facilities by financial institutions, there is little information about these facilities. GIZ should therefore engage private sector groups and sponsor a radio and television program to create public awareness of the existence of these credit facilities.
- 3) The cost of electricity supply in Kismayo town is expensive. Currently, the cost of 1 kilowatt is US\$ 1. Electricity and water are precious commodities that not many can afford in Kismayo. Strangely, not many people have embraced solar despite its popularity in many other parts of the country. GIZ in collaboration with the government line ministries should create awareness about solar adoption as alternative source of energy that is affordable. This could create an opportunity for the solar trainees find market for their skills and start own business upon graduation.
- 4) Despite the successful construction and handover of Dalacada market, the facility currently lacks lighting system coupled with poor road access. The market is in strategic location; however, the feeder road connecting the market is passable during the dry season but is cut off during the rainy season. If unaddressed, this could potentially affect the market accessibility. To avert this problem, GIZ could initiate income generating activities to rehabilitate the access road connecting to the main highway and install solar light system to enable traders sell the food stuff at night.
- 5) GIZ should help small and medium enterprises enhance marketing skills of their goods through engaging media stations in Kismayo to promote awareness.
- 6) GIZ should sensitize and train private sector groups and small medium enterprises on CEFE business model to enhance profitability and instill culture of good business practice.

WASH Activities

- 7) GIZ should enhance the building of latrines with septic tanks rather than communal pit latrines. The former ones are easy to maintain and durable than the pit latrines which are prone to collapse.

Future partnership

- 8) GIZ should conduct due diligence especially with new partners to ensure that agencies are locally registered and have requisite experience and capacity to undertake proposed project. Besides, GIZ staff on the ground could be consulted to conduct a background search.

Contractors

- 9) GIZ should also consider several factors especially when engaging a contractor. The procurement process should expand its benchmarking for scoring winning bidders rather than looking at the lowest bidder. Caution should be taken and evaluation teams should look into the past history of the company, qualification and experience. Consultation with national staff could be handy.
- 10) The current house in which the Women Development Centre occupies lacks water (because the shallow well had dried up) and owner has not provided alternative water source. Some of the women have resorted to begging for water from the neighborhood while others go home. GIZ should address this situation and persuade the owner to provide water.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Twenty four years after the outbreak of the Somali civil war, approximately 1.1 million people remain internally displaced in Somalia. Roughly the same number lives as refugees outside the country. The single largest agglomeration of Somali refugees is the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya with 332,000 registered Somali refugees. Following pressure from the Kenyan Government to repatriate Somali refugees back to Somalia, the number of persons returning to Somalia has greatly increased. Until December 2017, about 71,000 persons had returned to Somalia, 31,000 of who only returned in 2017. Of this total, 46,000 have opted for Kismayo as their preferred place of return. These large influxes of returnees have arrived at a time when Somalia is overwhelmed by results of a persistent drought that has plagued the country in the last few years. In 2017 alone, more than 20,000 persons were displaced in Kismayo, and joined the 40,000 IDPs living in camps within the town. The total population in Kismayo is estimated between 162 733³ to 183,300⁴ people.

The arrival of returnees and an increase of internally displaced persons (IDPs), due to Somalia government's military offensive on Al-shabab strongholds, are placing additional strain on the already stretched existing social infrastructure and food situation in Kismayo. As a result of displacement they lack capacity and ability to meet their basic needs and generate income. Conflicts over resources occur between returnees, IDPs and the vulnerable host community. Eventually, an improvement in livelihoods and food security would not only mitigate local conflicts, but enhance the pull factors in Kismayo towards potential returnees. Returning refugees, IDPs, and the local population are not capable of securing their livelihoods. This difficult context further reduces the already low willingness of local communities to host returnees and IDPs.

1.2 Project Description

In November 2014, the German Government Commissioned (GIZ) to support the Federal Government of Somalia in the effort to support returnees, IDPs and the host communities in their reintegration and to implement a project towards that end in the Lower Juba Region of Somalia. The Somalia Reintegration Programme started in January 2015 and ended in December 2017. The overall objective of the initial phase of GIZ Somali Reintegration Programme (SRP) was to support the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and the local population in Lower Juba, Kismayo and enable them to establish and secure sustainable livelihoods. The SRP programme operated in three fields of activity: it supported selected communities with the reintegration of returnees and IDPs; it contributed to the food security of returnees, IDPs and the local population; and it fostered local peaceful conflict management.

3

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/mission_report_docc_mission_to_kismayo_july_2017.pdf

4

<http://amisom-au.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Sector-II-Kismayo.pdf>

1.3 Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

The objective of this independent external evaluation is to assess the key outcome and output indicators of the project for project progress and/or final project reporting. The evaluation also identified challenges; lessons learned and made recommendations for follow-up interventions or actions for stakeholders in implementing other related projects and programs. The evaluation was undertaken in Kismayo town of Lower Juba region of Somalia.

1.4 Evaluation Objectives/ Expected Results

The evaluation provided valid and reliable information about the project indicators to be measured at end of the project. The evaluation focused on following six indicators:

- 1 Beneficiaries' (returnees, IDPs, host community) perception about improvement or non-improvement of their livelihoods/living conditions due to (re)integration measures (WATSAN, hygiene, donkey carts for income generation, vocational training, business trainings); at the end, a statement should be possible; whether 10,000 persons confirm or deny an improvement of their livelihoods/living conditions, using a rating scale of 1-5 (indicator 1) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration;
- 2 Beneficiaries' (returnees, IDPs, host community) perception about the improvement or non-improvement of physical and economic access to food?; at the end, a statement should be possible whether 270 returnees, 3,000 IDPs and 2,500 host community members (thereof at least 50% women) confirm an improvement, or lack of (indicator 2) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration;
- 3 Mediation activities of participants of capacity-building activities on peaceful conflict management after training and their perception about the contribution of their mediation to the peaceful management of conflicts; at the end, a statement should be possible whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator 3);
- 4 Number of representatives of local authorities and of the local population who confirm that their capacities to jointly develop and implement reintegration measures improved by at least 1 rank on a scale of 1 (very good) to 5 (insufficient); at the end, a statement should be possible whether 4 representatives of local authorities and 10 of the local population confirm this (indicator A1);
- 5 Participants of business and food related trainings on increased economic activities (processing, distribution and/or marketing of food items) confirm that they have increased their economic activities; ; at the end, a statement should be possible whether 150 persons confirm an increase of their economic activities (indicator B2);
- 6 Number of participants of capacity development activities on mediation who indicate that their capacities of peaceful conflict mediation have improved; at the end, a statement should be possible whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator C1).⁵

⁵ Indicators A2, B1 and C2 will be informed through the project monitoring system and are not part of this evaluation.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

Researchcare used mixed design evaluation to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methods as complementary methods since each approach provides more value when used in a mixed-method design, providing information and conclusions that are more coherent, reliable, and useful than those from single-method studies. While quantitative methods provide essential data on whether or not changes have occurred as a result of a program, qualitative methods identify the underlying explanations for why we do or do not observe these changes. Qualitative methods also identify social and institutional impacts that are hard to quantify, and uncover unanticipated processes or outcomes. Mixed-method approaches are necessary, because whether development programs work as intended depends not only on how efficiently resources and knowledge are transferred, but also on complex economic and social dynamics in households, communities, and institutions.

Researchcare used the combination of primary and secondary sources, quantitative and qualitative methods to triangulate data and address the weakness of one technique over other. Data collection tools including household questionnaires (HHQ), Interview guides for FGDs & KIIs, observations, GIS mapping of infrastructure, and desk review are some of the tools/techniques used.

2.2 Sampling Procedures

In order to ensure representativeness, multistage sampling process was used involving several sampling methods. A disproportionate and systematic sampling method was used to ensure equity in household distribution and representation in the final sample. Systematic sampling method was used to select the beneficiary households to participate in the evaluation per location. The target population was determined for each indicator and, appropriate sample size determined by use of a sample calculation formula below.

n_0	$\frac{(Z^2pq)}{e^2}$(Step 1)
n_1	$\frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}}$(step 2)

Where
 n_0 = sample size; n_1 = sample size for target population; N =target population per Indicator; z = confidence level (95% - 1.96); p and q = probabilities of success and failure respectively ($p = 0.5$; $q (1-p) = 0.5$) e = desired level of precision at 0.5.

Using the above formula the following sample of households was generated for each indicator based on beneficiary population. A total of 793 beneficiaries were interviewed through household survey using closed questionnaire. The minimum required sample size for each indicator is shown in table 1 below:

Table 1 Targeted population and Sample size

Indicator	Indicator verification	Target pop	Sample size
Perception about improvement or non-improvement of their livelihoods/ living conditions due to (re)integration measures (WATSAN, hygiene, donkey carts for income generation, vocational training, business trainings)	Whether 10,000 persons confirm or deny an improvement of their livelihoods/living conditions, using a rating scale of 1-5 (indicator 1) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration	10,000 persons or 1539 HHS	308 HHS

Perception about the improvement or non-improvement of physical and economic access to food	Whether 270 returnees, 3,000 IDPs and 2,500 host community members (thereof at least 50% women) confirm an improvement, or lack of (indicator 2) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration;	5770 persons or 888 HHs	268 HHs
Mediation activities of participants of capacity-building activities on peaceful conflict management after training	Whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator 3);	250 persons	50 persons
Participants of business and food related trainings on increased economic activities (processing, distribution and/or marketing of food items)	Whether 150 persons confirm an increase of their economic activities (indicator B2);	150 persons	108 person
Number of participants of capacity development activities on mediation who indicate that their capacities of peaceful conflict mediation have improved	Whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator C1)	250 persons	50 persons

Purposive sampling technique was used to select key informants (KIs) and Focus group discussion (FGDs) participants to participate in the evaluation. The use of this technique led to the selection of participants who are especially informative and possess the knowledge, ideas or experiences that are particularly relevant to the assessment. Researchcare observed gender sensitivity and demographic characteristics of the participants.

2.3 Household survey for quantitative data

Researchcare used mobile based data collection system (ONA) for quantitative data collection and data collected using mobile and tablet devices and transmitted to secure Online Cloud Servers on daily basis. Researchcare consultants were responsible for the selection, training and supervision of the data collection enumerators at the field level. The household questionnaire was pretested to a sample of households with similar characteristics of the target households to help enumerators understand the tool better and offer an opportunity to clarify and review ambiguous, repeated or out of place questions.



Geo-map of GPS coordinates of beneficiaries interviewed in Kismayo town

2.4 Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants for qualitative data

Judgmental/purposive sampling was used to determine the participants of the focus group discussions. Researchcare also ensured that the targeted groups are the precise groups able to provide the required information that granted better understanding of the context. To maximize participation among selected respondents, separate FGDs will be conducted for women and men. A total of 15 FGDs (each comprised of 8 persons) were conducted and by facilitated by two experienced facilitators.

In terms of KIs, Researchcare engaged knowledgeable key informants with a diverse set of representatives with different backgrounds and from different groups to triangulate and enrich data collected to inform on the evaluation indicators. Researchcare used semi-structured key informant guide customized for each group of key informants. For instance, a separate key informant interview guide was developed for local community leaders, local administrations, government representatives and Implementing partners' representatives.

At the end of each interview, the interviewer prepared an interview summary sheet reducing information into manageable themes, issues, and recommendations but capturing all the relevant information. Each summary provided information about main points made, implications of these observations, and any insights or ideas the interviewer had during the interview. Researchcare conducted 15 KIs.

2.5 Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration is an integral to the whole process of data collection (Household survey, FGDs and KIs) and data management during the assignment. Researchcare team sought the consent of all the participants; no participants were compelled to participate in the household interviews FGD and KIs, neither was any made to remain a participant if s/he wanted to leave. Researchcare also provided clear statement of the purpose of the household survey, FGDs and KIs; to allow participants to make an informed decision. Moreover, Researchcare ensured confidentiality to protect the views of the participants during and after the interviews and took steps to ensure that that their information will not be divulged.

2.6 Data Analysis and Quality Assurance

Researchcare Africa consultants ensured completeness of data collection from the field. The use of mobile devices made all the relevant and critical questions are answered. Further, the team undertook questionnaire cleaning to countercheck completeness. Researchcare data manager reviewed the data on daily basis as it was transmitted to the online servers. Any inconsistent information and errors were corrected before finalizing the field. Data was then exported to SPSS for analysis. The findings from the quantitative data of the household survey are presented in the form of frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, socio-economic variables (age, gender, education). Global Positioning System (GPS) data was also used in geo-infographics to map data in interactive maps for the areas targeted by GIZ.

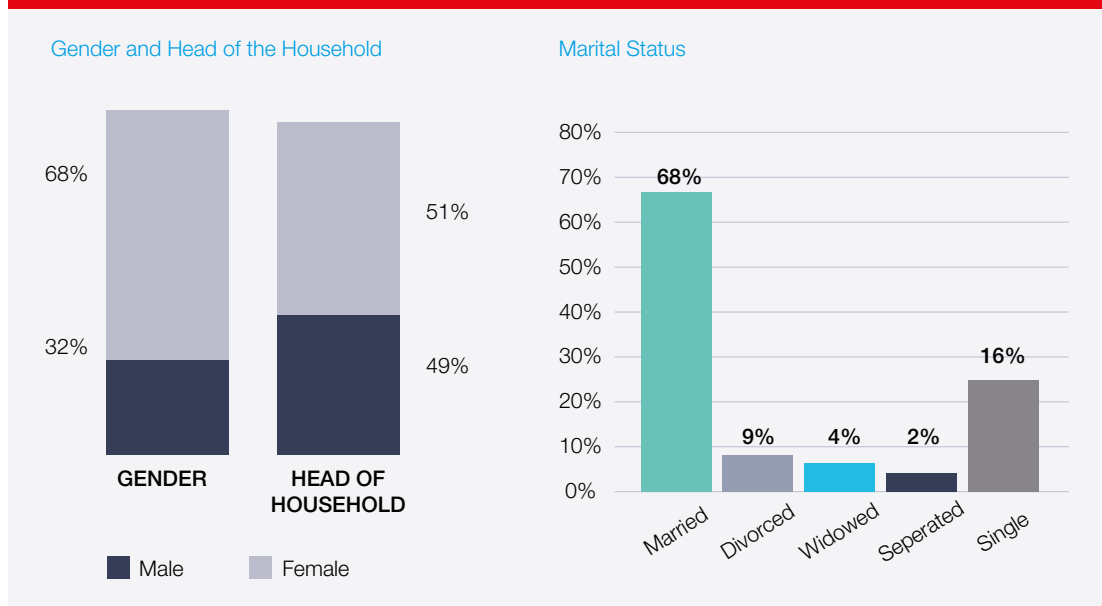
3.0 FINDINGS/RESULTS

3.1 Household information

3.1.1 Gender, Head of the Household and Marital Status

The data was collected from a sample of 793 household beneficiaries of whom 68 % (n=538) were female and 32% (n=255) were male household representatives. Besides, 51% of the households interviewed were female headed household while 49% were male headed households. This indicates that the project targeted vulnerable households.

Figure 1: Gender and Marital Status of the Respondents



3.1.2 Age and household size

Forty percent of the respondents are aged between 18-35 years while 33% are aged between 36-45 yrs. 21% are above 45 years while 6% are below 18 years of age (figure 2). The households have an average of 7.5 members, indicating that the project targeted large household size In addition; the households have an average of 4.6 children and 2.9 adults (table 2).

Figure 2: Age of the Respondent

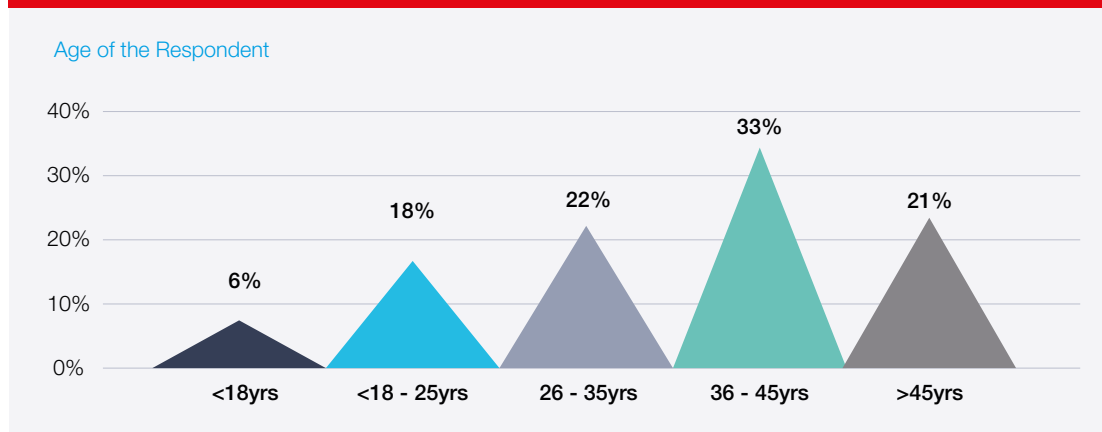


Table 2 Household Members and Household Size

Statistic	Male child	Female child	Total children	Male adult	Female adult	Total adult	Total HH members
N	793.0	793.0	793.0	793.0	793.0	793.0	793.0
Mean	2.4	2.2	4.6	1.5	1.5	2.9	7.5
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	8.0	7.0	11.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	20.0
Sum	1938.0	1708.0	3646.0	1155.0	1182.0	2337.0	5983.0

3.1.3 Household Category

Out of the sample, 43.8 % (n=347) of the respondents were IDPs while 37.5 % (n=297) were local residents. In addition, 18.8 % (n=149) were refugee returnees, indicating that the project targeted and benefited all the three groups.

Table 3 Household Category of the Respondents

Household Category of the respondents	Frequency	Percent
Refugee Returnee	149	18.8
Internally Displaces Persons (IDPs)	347	43.8
Local Resident	297	37.5
Total	793	100.0

3.1.4 Project Activities the Respondents Benefited From

The evaluation reached the beneficiaries in all the locations where the program activities were implemented to understand and get holistic feedback on the project intervention. Thirty nine percent of the respondents are the beneficiaries of entrepreneurship, SMEs, market rehabilitation and income generating activities of the project. In addition, 24.8% were beneficiaries of the vocational skills trainings and skill development/job fair while 17.9% were beneficiaries of cash-for-work intervention. Twelve percent of the households interviewed benefited from Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities (such as shallow wells, latrine and waste disposal) while 6.3% were respondents benefited from conflict resolution and mediation/sports for peace activities.

Table 4 Project Activity that the Respondents Benefited From

Project Activity Benefited from	Frequency	Percent
Water Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities (such as shallow wells, latrine and waste disposal)	95	12.0
Vocational trainings and skill development/Job fair	197	24.8
Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities and market rehabilitation	309	39.0
Cash for work Intervention	142	17.9
Conflict resolution and mediation/Sports for peace	50	6.3
Total	793	100.0

3.2 Household Income and Living Conditions

3.2.1 Vocational trainings and skill development

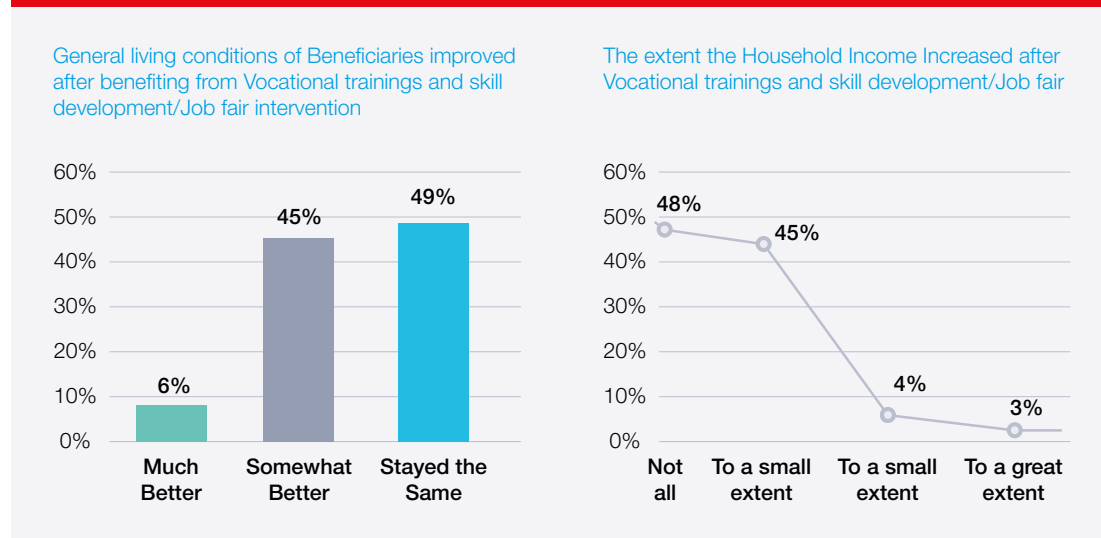
3.2.1.1 Living Condition and Increase of income after the Project Intervention

During the evaluation, interviews with beneficiaries who received vocational skills training such as Awale Women Group and some of the vocational trainees noted that they have gained useful skills and learnt alternative livelihoods. For instance, over 45 youth (male and female) have undergone a three-month intensive course on mobile and AC repairing and Solar. The course was designed to impart specialized skills and create jobs for youth in order to cultivate hope and inspire others to enroll for such course. Thanks to SRP, the trainees are expected to graduate soon. Although the training for Awale women group was short, majority of the graduates learned new skills such as making African dresses, sewing clothes and tie and dye as well Henna making. The beneficiaries reported an increase in monthly household income and are able to meet family needs.

Besides, some of the students enrolled in the mobile repair course were previously involved in the mobile repair business and have started using the skills gained. They are eager to expand their businesses once they graduate and receive start-up kits. Interviews with the respective beneficiaries of vocational skills trainings and skill development activities revealed that, 45% of them have had their living conditions improved somewhat better, indicating

slight improvement, while a majority (49%) said that their living conditions stayed the same, indicating no improvement. Other than that, 6% said that general living conditions improved much better after benefiting from the project. On average, the vocational trainings and skill development respondents scored the improvement of their living condition on 2.4 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represents much worse or insufficient while 1 represents much better/sufficient. The beneficiaries were asked the extent to which their household incomes increased after vocational trainings and skill development/job fair. Most of the beneficiaries indicated that there was no increase of income at all since they have not started earning from the skills gained yet and have not yet completed their courses to generate income employment of vocational skills. Forty five percent reported increase in income to a small extent, while 7% said their incomes have increased to some extent or great extent.

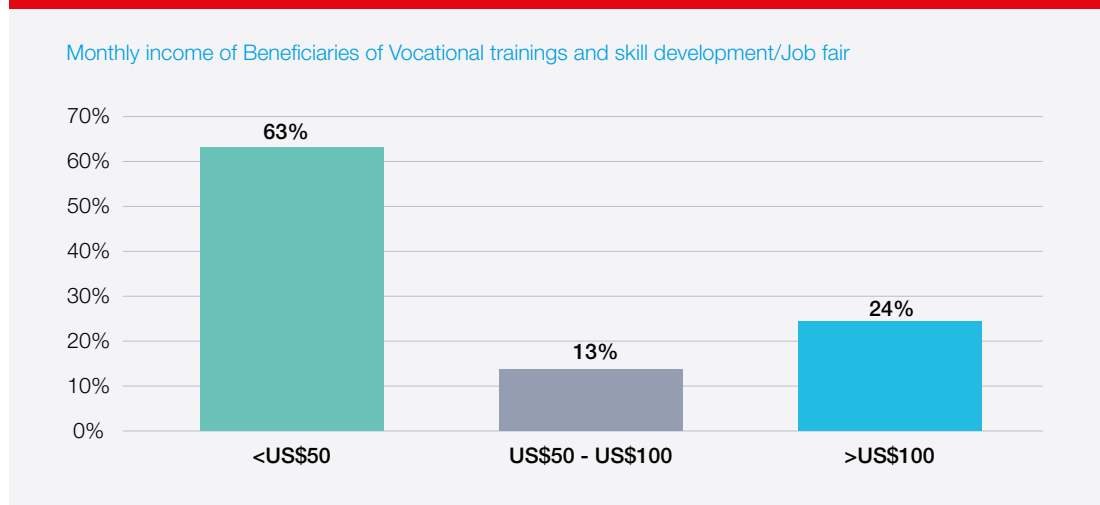
Figure 3: The Improved General Living Conditions and Income of Beneficiaries after Benefiting from Vocational Trainings and Skill Development/Job Fair



3.2.1.2 Increase in Income after the Project Intervention

The income of the majority (63%) of the beneficiaries of vocational skills trainings and skill development/job fair was less than US\$ 50 in the month preceding the evaluation, indicating that they earned less than US\$ 2 a day. Besides, 13% earned US\$ 50-100 while 24% earned more than US\$ 100 dollars in the month preceding the evaluation, which indicates that they earn more than US\$ 2 a day. This indicates that most of the vocational skills trainees are yet to graduate.

Figure 5: Beneficiaries of Vocational trainings and Skill Development/Job Fair



3.2.2 Entrepreneurship, Small, Medium Enterprise and Income Generating Activities

3.2.2.1 Living Condition and Income after the Project Intervention

GIZ, through SRP, supported numerous small scale projects that included provision of US\$ 500 grants to 80 women who were selected based on the vulnerability status and another 10 women who received loans of US\$ 1000 each through KAAH. Also, the construction of Dalacada market helped many small scale business vendors access clean and decent markets centre. Further, the provision of quality sewing machines, sewing materials and hiring of trainers to train women on the production of African dresses, making of tie and dye and computers skills has enhanced the capacity and confidence of dozens of women beneficiaries to build their own business. Interviews with some of these beneficiaries during the evaluation revealed that almost all them recorded an increase their household incomes, were able to pay school fees and to expand their businesses.

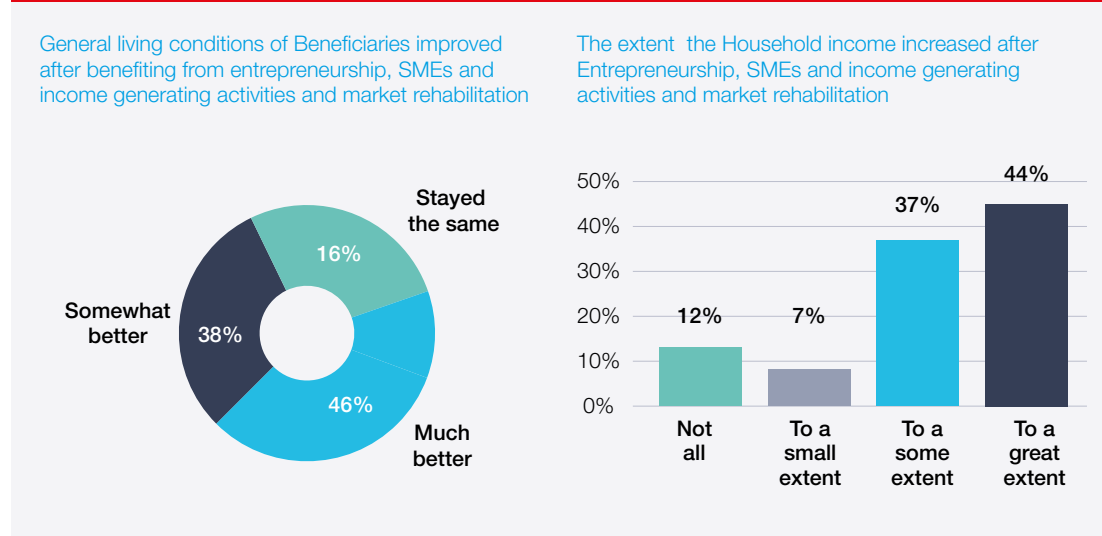


Fatuma Noor Abdi is one of the SRP entrepreneurship, SMEs beneficiaries who received business development training from NRC and US\$ 500 business startup grant. She said that through GIZ support, she has grown her business from selling ice cream and charcoal only to opening a kiosk (shown in picture) where she sells groceries, charcoal and other food stuffs. Appreciative of the support, she said, *“I am able to generate a monthly income of US\$ 250 up from US\$ 100 before the project, which I use to cover the basic needs and pay school fees for my 3 children while making savings”*.

The beneficiaries who gained from entrepreneurship, small, medium enterprise and income generating activities were asked if their general living conditions improved after the project intervention. A majority (46%) said that their general living conditions improved much better after benefiting from the project while, 38% said it had improved somewhat better indicating

slight improvement. However, 16% indicated that their living conditions stayed the same, indicating no improvement. On average, the respondents of entrepreneurship, small, medium enterprise and income generating activities scored the improvement of their living condition at 1.7 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represents much worse or insufficient while 1 represents much better/sufficient. The beneficiaries were asked on the extent to which their household incomes increased after benefiting from Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities and market rehabilitation. Most of the respondents (44%) reported an increase in income to a great extent while 37% said their incomes had increased to some extent. Seven percent reported increases in their incomes to a small extent while 12% said was no increase of income at all.

Figure 6: General Living Conditions and Income of Beneficiaries Improved after Benefiting from Income Generating Activities

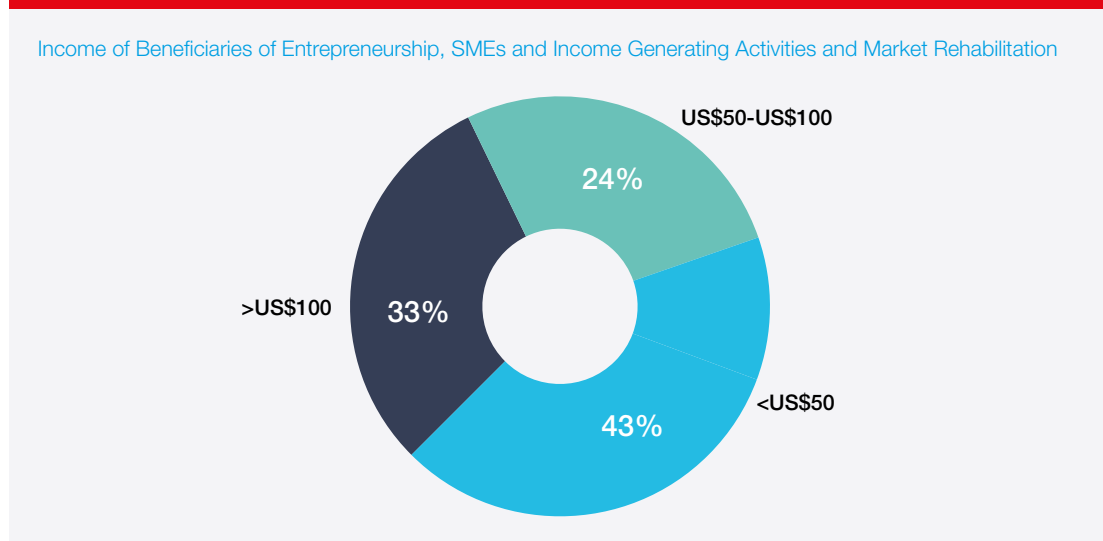


Large number of beneficiaries (43%) who benefited from entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities and market rehabilitation earned less than US\$ 50 in the month preceding the evaluation, indicating that they earned less than US\$ 2 a day. However, a substantial number (33%) earned more than US\$ 100 while 24% earned US\$ 50-100 in the month preceding the evaluation, which indicates that they earned more than US\$ 2 a day.

Mama Halima, a widowed mother of six, is one of the beneficiaries of business development and received US\$ 500 grant from SRP project. She noted she was able to grow her business from selling small groceries from a small shelf (shown in the picture below the window) to opening a shop where she sells food stuffs and other items. She said, *“the grant has boosted my capacity to not only expand my business but also pay school fees for my four children. Thankfully, I make US\$ 300 per month up from the previous monthly income of US\$ 120”*



Figure 8: Income of Beneficiaries of Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Income Generating Activities and Market Rehabilitation



3.2.3 Water Sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

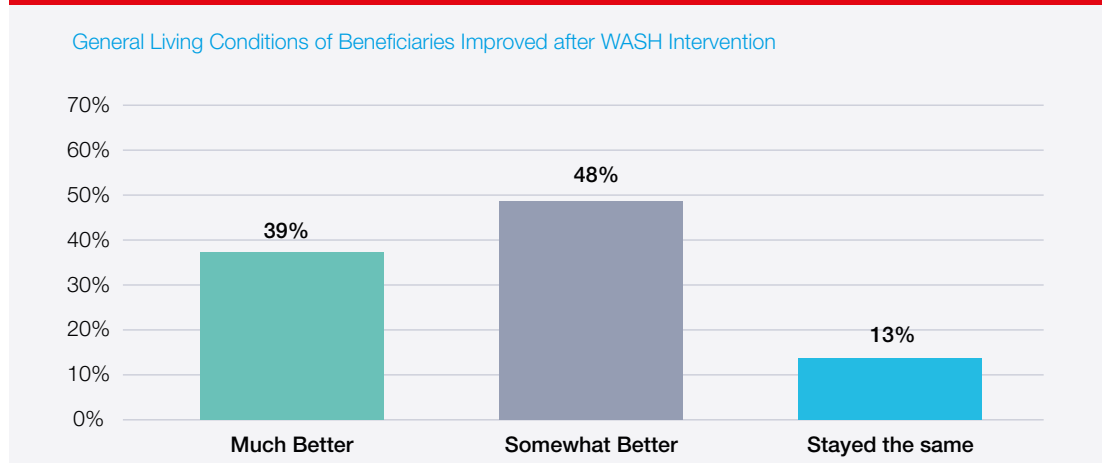
3.2.3.1 Living condition after the project intervention

Through the SRP, GIZ in partnership with WASDA and ARC rehabilitated 11 wells⁶ and built 78⁷ new latrines with hand-washing facilities in different locations in Kismayo town thereby improving access to water and sanitation for more than 8,000 people. Basic hygiene packages were supplied to 660 disadvantaged households. The rehabilitation of shallow wells has increased access to clean water at the affordable price of SoSh 1000 per 20 litres, a significant drop from the previous SoSh 8000 for the same volume. Interviews with the beneficiaries WASH activities during the evaluation indicated that their general living conditions had improved after the program intervention. Thirty nine percent of the respondents said that their living conditions related to water sanitation and hygiene had improved much better while 48% said it had improved somewhat better. Thirteen percent said that conditions related to Water Sanitation and hygiene stayed the same even after benefiting from the project. On average, WASH respondents scored the improvement of their living conditions at 1.7 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represents much worse or insufficient while 1 represents much better/sufficient.

⁶ Lafole, Ciudad giri, Hanshi, Marino,Dano are the locations where wells were rehabilitated

⁷ Locations of the latrines are: Marino, Galley, Barawe, Adad giri, Lafole, Tawakal, Hanshi, ADC Abaq Bambow , Galbeed Alle Qabe, Warii

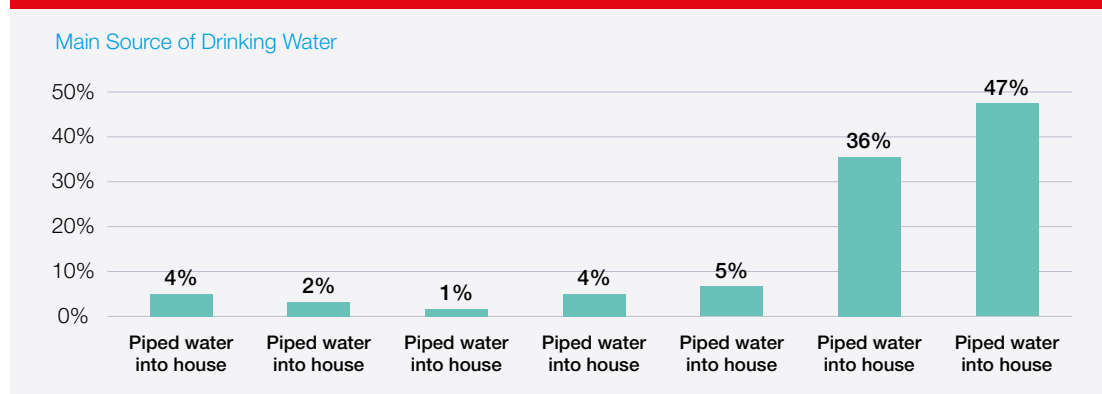
Figure 9: General Living Conditions of Beneficiaries Improved after WASH Intervention



3.2.3.2 Access to clean water

Access to clean and adequate water is a major challenge in Kismayo town since it was liberated in 2012. The water infrastructure was either vandalized or destroyed during the civil strife. The main water source hitherto, was in Yontoy sub location, 32KM north east of Kismayo town. Since the main water supply was destroyed, humanitarian agencies have dug several shallow wells with fresh water along the coastline in Dalxiska area. However, many of these shallow wells are privately owned and water is sold at exorbitant prices. Residents rely on a local water company (Caafi) to supply water to households through piped water while others have constructed shallow wells. However, the worst affected are IDPs and returnees who cannot afford piped water. In addition, residents who do not have shallow wells in their homes depend on water vendors using donkey carts, privately owned boreholes, protected dug wells and public boreholes at expensive prices. In order to address the limited access to clean water, GIZ through SRP supported the rehabilitation and construction of 11 shallow wells in partnership with ARC and WASDA in major IDPs camps. Besides, the project also donated 19 donkey carts to help deliver water to communities at cheaper prices. The results from the evaluation show that most of the beneficiaries (47%) are using protected wells and public boreholes. This in contrary to the baseline where 49% of the households were using either unprotected shallow wells and water supplied from donkey carts which are prone to contamination.

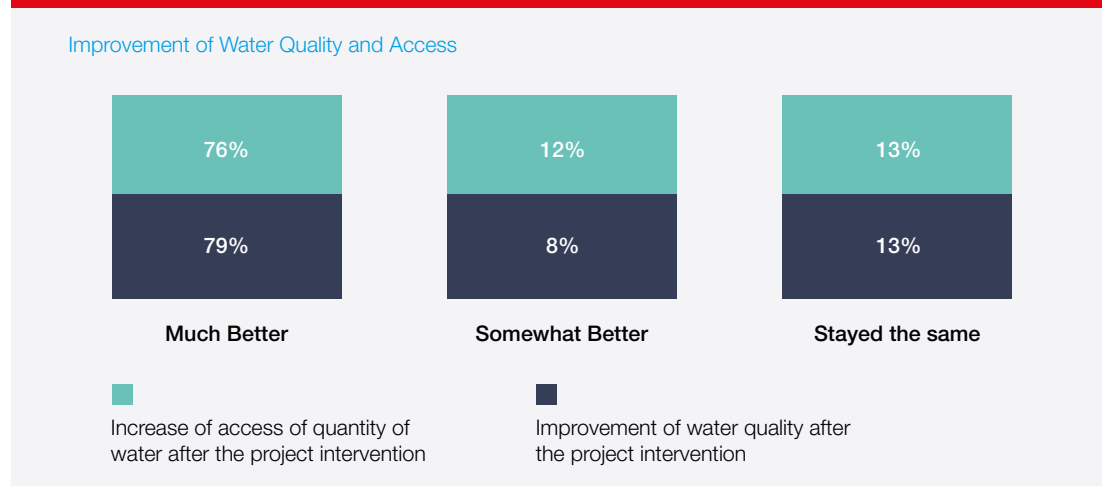
Figure 10: Main Source of Drinking Water



3.2.3.3 Improvement on the Quality and quantity of water

Following the construction of shallow and provision of donkey carts, residents have reported improved access to clean and cheap water. Visits to households in IDP camps during the evaluation revealed that a majority of the households had an increase in quantity of water and improvement of the water quality. For instance, 79% reported an increase in the water quantity while 76% reported an improvement in the quality of water to a great extent. However, few respondents have reported non-improvement in the quantity and quality of water after the project intervention. On average, evaluation results indicate that the households used 102 liters of water per day which translates to 13.6 liters per person per day which is above the emergency threshold of 7.5 liters per person per day (sphere standards). This is contrary to the baselines results which found out that 28% of the IDPs and 19% of the refugee returnees with seven household members use less than 50 liters of water a day, which translates to 7.1 liters per person per day which is below the emergency threshold of 7.5 liters per person per day (sphere standards).⁸

Figure 11: Improvement of Water Quality and Access



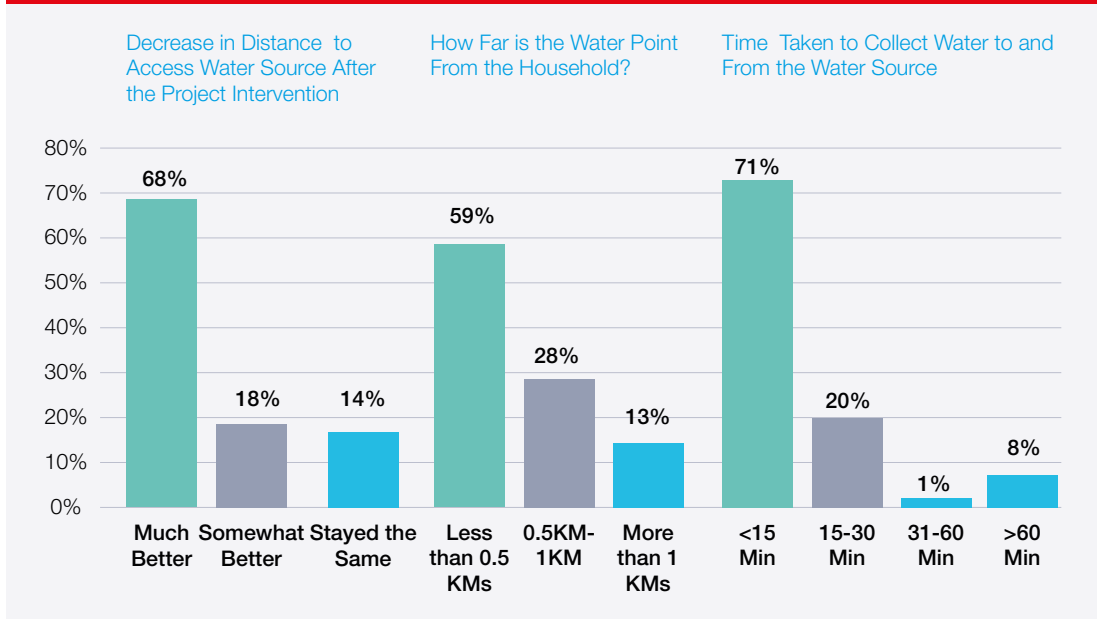
3.2.3.4 Distance to water facility

Majority of the households (86%) who benefited from WASH activities of the project have reported a decrease in distance to access water source after the project intervention. However, 14% said that the distance stayed the same. Further, 59% cover less than 500 meters to access water as recommended in sphere standards of 500 meters.⁹ Twenty eight percent covered 0.5KM-1KM to access water while few households (13%) cover longer distance of more than 1 KM. In terms of time, majority (71%) take less than 15 minutes while 20% take 15-30 minutes to collect water from the water facilities. Few beneficiaries (9%) take more than 30 minutes to collect water from the water facilities.

⁸ <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/>

⁹ <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/>

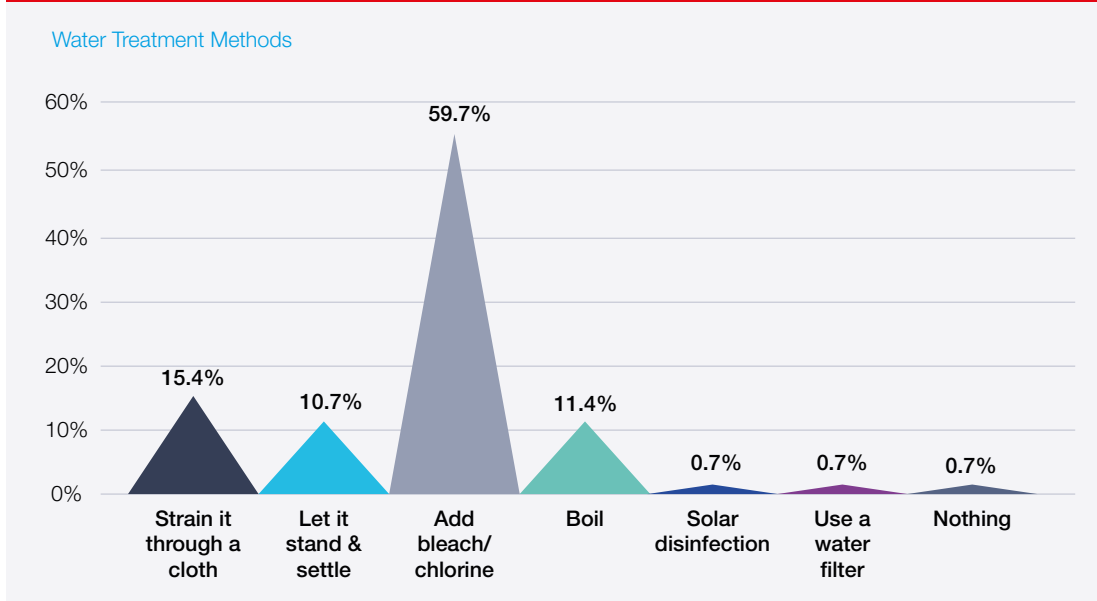
Figure 12: Distance to Water Facility in Kilometers and Hours



3.2.3.5 Appropriate water treatment practices

Majority of the respondents reported to use water treatment methods such as bleach/chlorine (59.7%) and while 11.4% boiled their water before drinking. The baseline results showed that a majority (64%) of the community members do not treat drinking water perhaps indicating either lack of awareness or inaccessibility to water treatment chemicals, contrary to the evaluation findings. This indicates an increase in the uptake of public awareness hygiene promotion on the importance of water treatment and distribution of water treatment chemicals to improve the quality of water and prevent the prevalence of waterborne diseases.

Figure 13: Water Treatment Methods



3.2.3.6 Desalination machine to Kismayo General Hospital

Kismayo General Hospital is a referral facility that serves not only residents of Kismayo but people from other regions in Jubbaland Federal state. Lack of water was a major concern in the hospital as it paralyzed service delivery. For instance, patients admitted in the hospital were unable to gain access to safe water for drinking and instead came with their own water for drinking, bathing and washing clothes. The director of the hospital also pointed out that hitherto, they used to spend huge sums of money every quarter for importing distilled water from Kenya for sterilization of equipment. The lack of clean water for drinking and sanitation further exposed patients to health hazards. The water shortage was averted after GIZ intervened and purchased a desalination machine with a capacity of producing 1000 liters of high quality distilled water. However, the director noted the 1000 liters produced was not sufficient to meet the high demand for water. This led to ICRC's intervention in purchasing a bigger desalination machine with the capacity of producing 10,000 liters of water that is sufficient to cushion the demand for water. The availability of two desalination machines has brought some relief and made constant water shortages in the facility a thing of the past.

Currently, the machines are complementing each other and used for different purposes. For instance, the desalination machine from GIZ serves as back up and is used once every week to produce 1000 liters of distilled water. The hospital director rates the GIZ donated machine higher than ICRC machine despite its limited capacity. This is because, the former is easy to use, does not need chemicals for water purification, saves income since it is solar-powered. This is in contrast to the ICRC desalination machine which is diesel powered and expensive to maintain and/or operate. Distilled water from the machine is also regarded as lower in quality to the extent that the medical staff prefer to use distilled water from the GIZ machine because water produced from it is pure and perfect for sterilizing equipment. To ensure sustainability GIZ has built a safe house and trained five hospital staffs to how to operate and maintain the machine.

3.2.3.7 Sanitation Facilities

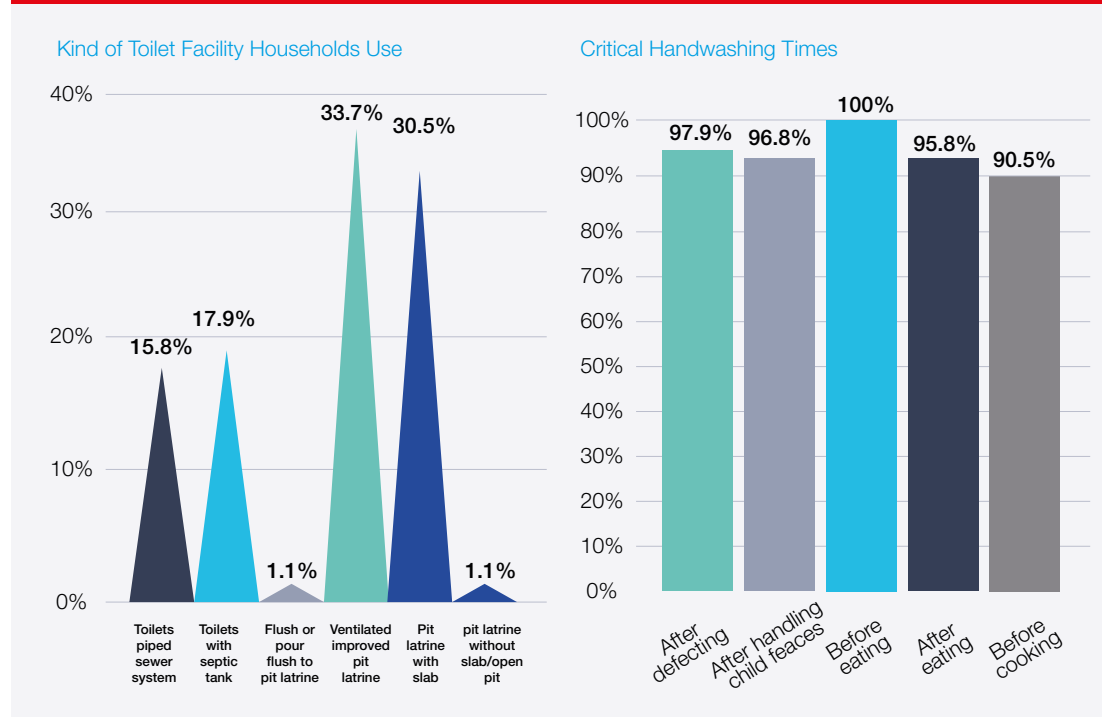
Kismayo municipality lacks proper waste management and disposal since the city was liberated from al-Shabab in 2012. The city's bulging population comprising of host communities, IDPs and returnees does not have access to descent latrines and as a result, cases of outbreak of AWD/cholera in many parts of the city has been rife. Efforts by INGOs to support hygiene promotion have not been sustainable. However, the situation has changed. Through GIZ, SRP initiated innovative projects to enhance sanitation in major IDP camps in Kismayo. The sanitation activities implemented included; the construction of 79 communal latrines to help restore the dignity of households and offered safe excreta disposal and hand washing facilities to improve hand washing practices. The project has resulted in behavior change among residents towards WASH.

According to FGDs, the provisions of latrines and sanitation kits have sharply reduced cases of open defecation. Besides, the project also supported communities by donating 8 fabricated donkey carts that were used for solid management in the camps. SRP also supported hygiene promotion activities through the distribution of hygiene kits for three-month period. Further, the project conducted water quality testing, monitoring and treatment. This was conducted to enhance safe water delivery and hygiene promotion activities in order to promote community capacity building.

Overall, 88% of the beneficiaries benefiting from WASH activities indicated that sanitation in the area had improved while 12% indicated that the sanitation levels remained the same. A majority (66.3%) of the beneficiaries are using latrines while the rest (33.7%) are using toilets. This shows that there's increased access to improved toilet facilities compared to the baseline result which shows 25% and 13% of refugee returnees and IDPs respectively using open defecation. One major issues with the IDPs is the proximity of the toilet facilities

to the household dwellings. In fact, 83% of the households share the toilet facilities. Most of the households who share toilet facilities share it on average of three households. Almost all the respondents who benefited from WASH activities practiced handwashing at critical times which include after defecating (97.9%), after handling child feces (96.8%), before eating (100.0%), after eating (95.8%) and before cooking (90.5%).

Figure 14: Type of Toilet Facilities and Critical Handwashing Times



3.2.4 Cash for work Intervention

3.2.4.1 Living condition after the project intervention

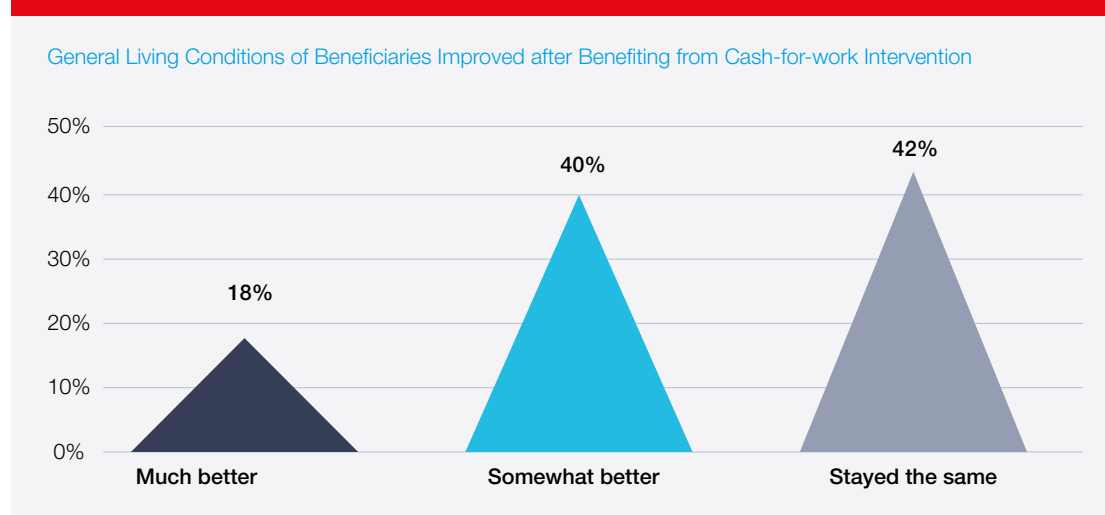
GIZ through SRP supported the rehabilitation of 15KM road drainage in Kismayo town through cash-for-work intervention. During the project implementation, 260 beneficiaries (100 IDPs, 80 returnees and 80 host communities) were employed. Ninety percent of the beneficiaries were women. Each beneficiary received US\$ 4 per day for casual labor with US\$ 10 going to foremen. According to JCC project manager, the selection of beneficiaries was done in collaboration with local chiefs across the five constituencies. Vulnerable members, women headed households and youth and men were selected.

The implementation period of the project was four months. During the cash-for-work activities, different segments of the community were able to work together and integrate in the four months of the project period. Due to lack of proper waste management and sanitation, people's activities have affected the road drainage system because it is often used for dumping waste. The continued poor waste management resulted in blockage of the drainage system. During the rainy season the transport network is disrupted as water floods into the roads and houses. Sometimes, because of poor sewerage system, there were numerous cases of cholera reported. The cash-for-work has improved the drainage system and water ways along the 15KM stretch connecting Kismayo airport in the northern part to Kismayo University along the coast line.

Although the period was short, the cash received enabled families especially those with small household members to meet their basic demands and make small savings. However,

since the project was short term it did not result in a major change in people's lives. The beneficiaries who gained from cash-for-work Intervention activities were asked if their general living conditions had improved after the project intervention. Most of the respondents (42%) indicated that their living conditions stayed the same, indicating no improvement while 40% said that their living conditions had improved somewhat better, indicating slight improvement. Eighteen percent said that their general living conditions improved much better after benefiting from the project. On average, the cash-for-work respondents scored the improvement of their living condition at 2.3 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represents much worse or insufficient while 1 represents much better/sufficient.

Figure 15: General Living Conditions of Beneficiaries Improved after Benefiting from Cash-for-work Intervention



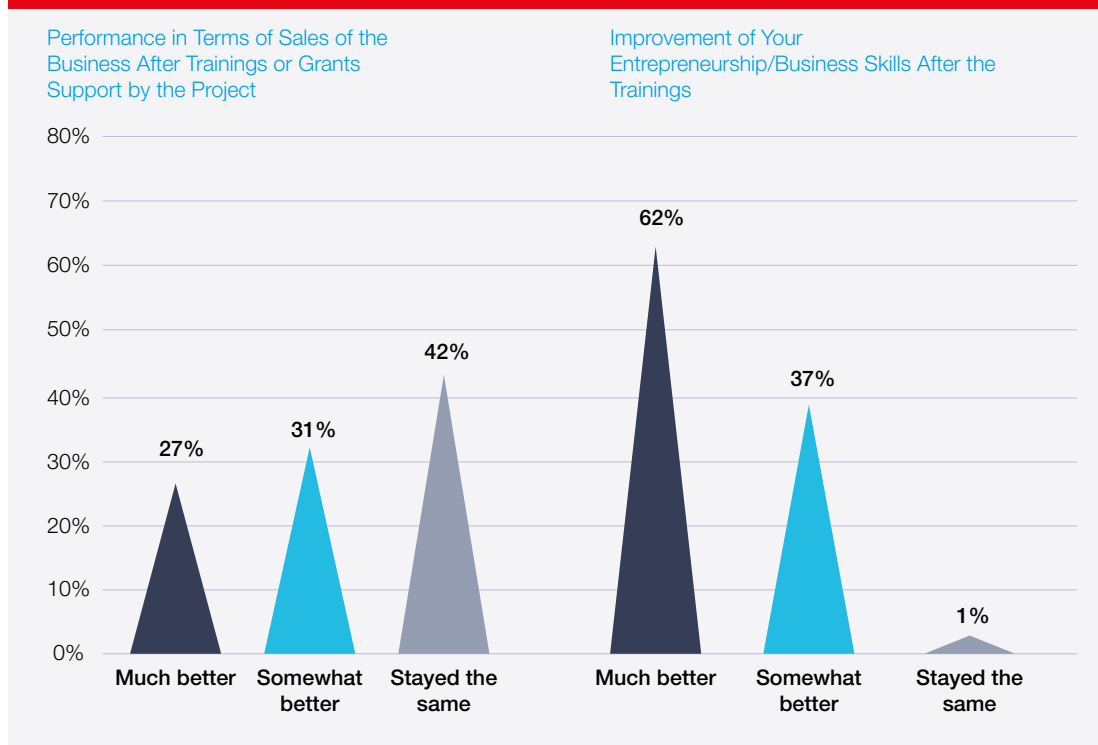
3.3 Increased Economic Activities

3.3.1 Entrepreneurship, Small, medium enterprise and income generating activities

3.3.1.1 Improvement of your entrepreneurship / business skills and Performance of sales after the training

Beneficiaries of SRP business skills trainings, grants and loans through KAAH have recorded an increase in their monthly sales. However, not all beneficiaries who received training made profit because of limited capital. Most of the beneficiaries were able to grow and diversify their business. Interviews with some of these beneficiaries yielded data which reported growths in their businesses and the ability to meet household needs. For instance, a high number of the respondents who benefited from trainings and grants interviewed reported an increase in sales after the business trainings and grants support with 27% indicating sales improving much better and 31% indicating slight improvement. However, 42% reported that their sales remained the same. The respondent hailed the business skills development training as useful. 99% strongly agree or agree that their skills on entrepreneurship / business skills Improved after the trainings. 1% of the respondents were undecided.

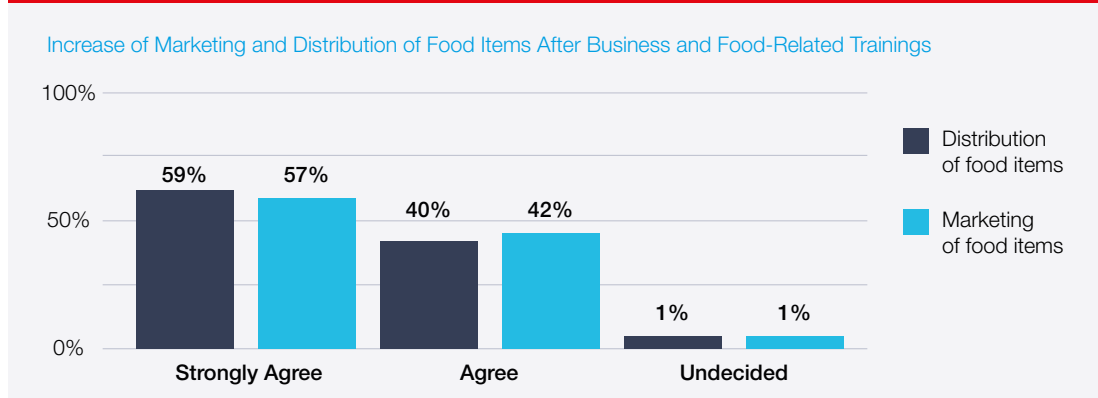
Figure 16: Improvement Business Skills and Sales



3.3.1.2 Improvement in Marketing and Distribution of Food Items

Beneficiaries of CEFE training and other trainings for Dalacada market have indicated they have used the training skills received in marketing their wares and attracting more clients. A majority of the respondent who benefited from business trainings indicated that they improved on the marketing (99%) and distribution (99%) of food items that they sell after business and food related trainings.

Figure 17: Increase of Marketing and Distribution of Food Items after Business and Food-Related Trainings



3.3.2 Vocational trainings and skill development

Numerous vocational trainings and skills development activities were undertaken to build the capacity of small scale business holders. These were youth and women drawn from the host community, IDPs, and returnees. Through SRP, GIZ supported vocational training skills for youth and provided tools kits such as sewing machines, computers and sewing materials to women groups. A majority of the beneficiaries have since started their own businesses and established partnerships. One notable beneficiary of the vocational skills training that

is on upward trajectory is Awale Women Group, a local women caucus, which received trainings, sewing machines and computers. In an interview with the head of organization, Mrs. Shamsu Sheikh, it transpired that the provision high quality sewing machines, computer and seconding an instructor to train the women on embroidery, making of African dresses as well as making curtains was successful. Since the project inception, more than 30 women have enrolled and gained the skills of making of beautiful curtains with unique designs as well as women dresses such as Sarong, Buibui, and Hijab which continue to attract customers, thus fetching them good money. She noted that some women have started their own sewing businesses at home and showcased their skills by producing tie and dye made clothes of various designs. Some of the women who were previously engaged in construction activities have quit and are making decent livelihoods while attending to their children. FGD interviews with Awale Women Group revealed that a majority of the women beneficiaries who are mainly IDPs, returnees and the host community are vulnerable single mothers and casual laborers who were previously involved in construction sector. Many of the women casual laborers interviewed noted that they have gained new and decent livelihoods that enabled them to leave the construction sector.

The women group applauded GIZ's support in hiring a skilled trainer who is knowledgeable in dress-making and has supported many graduates to gain new skills. The provision of high quality sewing machines has enabled many women to practice for long hours. Through SRP women from different segments were able to learn together, thus breaking barriers. This has enhanced women integration.

Further, the SRP competency of economies formulation of enterprises (CEFE) business model to develop the skills of entrepreneurs and those aspiring to start businesses was hailed as useful. A total of 250 women beneficiaries were trained and five training of trainers (TOTs) using CEFE business model¹⁰ and provision of grants of US\$ 1000 to 13 beneficiaries. Fifty percent of these beneficiaries were women who comprised of IDPs, the host community and returnees. The identification of these beneficiaries followed a laid down selection criteria jointly developed in collaboration with several agencies including ARC, GIZ, JCCIA, Kismayo Municipality and JRIA. The target beneficiaries included youth, women and men involved in small-scale businesses, school dropouts, and female headed households.

The CEFE training exposed beneficiaries to good business practices such as book-keeping, marketing skills, good banking, access to loan or credit from financial institutions and risk analysis etc. During the training a lot of simulations were done. Additionally, a business plan competition was held among the beneficiaries. The winners of the competition were awarded US\$ 1000 each from out of the 13 beneficiaries who presented the best business ideas based on innovativeness, profitability, relevance and sustainability. The CEFE training enhanced integration of IDPs and returnees and host communities as they learned together and shared experiences and challenges during the workshop. Further, 120 women from women development centre, received training on business development skills. Inasmuch as there has been modest change, the women leaders including the Ministry of Gender have lamented the lack of adequate space to produce and sell their merchandise. They noted that the current Centre is good but is not ideal because it is far from the market center, and that there is no running water and a latrine.

¹⁰ CEFE is a business model developed by an international firm that provide a comprehensive set of training instruments using an action-oriented approach and experiential learning methods to develop and enhance the business management and personal competencies of a wide range of target groups. <http://cefe.net/> accessed on 21 December 2017

3.4 Access to Food Increased Resilience of Target Communities

3.4.1 Food Security and Dietary Diversity (FCS)

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The household respondents were asked about the frequency of food consumption (in days) in the 7 preceding days. The consumption frequency of each food group was multiplied by an assigned weight that is based on its nutrient content (see table 5).¹¹ Those values are then summed to obtain the Food Consumption Score (FCS).

Table 5 Food Consumption Weight

Food	Weight	Justification
Main Staples	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates)
Pulse	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrient
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrient
Meat and Fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro- nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as a condiment and therefore re- classification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiments	0	Sauce, coffee, Vinegar, spices, tea, coffee, salt

The households with a total score between 0-20 were rated as having poor food consumption because they ate food without the right nutrients while 20.5 -35 was rated as borderline food consumption which indicates the average nutrient; and more than 35 score was rated as acceptable food consumption. Results from the evaluation shows that a majority of the three groups were found to have acceptable food consumption i.e. refugee returnees (85%), IDPs (77%) and local residents (69%). Ten percent of the refugee returnees, 21% of the IDPs and 27% of the local residents reported borderline consumption score. Few respondents who constituted less than 5% reported poor FCS across the three groups compared to the baseline result which showed that a majority of the refugee returnees (73%) and IDPs (68%) and community (42%) reporting poor FCS.¹² This shows an improvement in food consumption and food access by the beneficiaries after the project intervention.

Table 6 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Respondent category	Acceptable food consumption	Borderline food consumption	Poor Food Consumption
Refugee Returnee	85%	10%	5%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	77%	21%	2%
Local Resident	69%	27%	4%
ALL (combined)	75%	21%	3%

¹¹ WFP (2008) Food consumption analysis Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security. Analysis. http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

¹² Rapid needs assessment for returning refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Kismayo

3.4.2 Household Hunger Scale

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a simple indicator to measure household hunger in food insecure areas. It captures insufficient food quantity, which includes food supply and intake and physical consequences. HHS index is built around 3 questions representing varying degrees of food hunger experienced in a household by the number of times households have experienced hunger within the last 30 days- (perception). To tabulate the categorical HHS indicator, two different cutoff values (> 1 and > 3) are applied to the HHS scores that were generated from the households. The three household hunger categories are shown below.¹³

Table 7 Household Hunger Score scale

Household Hunger Score	Household Hunger Categories
0-1	Little to no hunger in the household
2-3	Moderate hunger in the household
4-6	Severe hunger in the household

The evaluation result shows that all the three categories have reported little to no hunger in the household. For instance, 69% of the refugee returnees, 74% of the IDPs and 68% of local residents have little or no household hunger. Besides, 31% of the refugee returnees, 32% of the local residents and 26% of the IDPs reported moderate hunger. There is no household in the three groups which reported severe hunger scale contrary to the baseline which showed high rates of moderate hunger for the IDPs (86%) and refugee returnees (78%) and host communities (37%). In addition, the baseline result shows that, respectively, 7% and 8% of the refugee returnees and IDPs interviewed indicated to have severe household hunger.¹⁴

Table 8 Beneficiaries Household Hunger Scale

Respondent Category	Little to no hunger in the household	Moderate hunger in the household
Refugee Returnee	69%	31%
IDPs	74%	26%
Local Resident	68%	32%
ALL(combined)	70%	30%

3.4.3 Household Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) was used as one of the indicators to provide a quick and current status indicator of the extent of food insecurity which is often useful for programmatic decision-making. In the assessment, through the HH questionnaire, twelve coping strategies were presented to the interviewees. During the analysis, the strategies were grouped as very severe, less severe and moderate, and a weight of 1-4 assigned based on how the community would rank the strategies from the most to least severe. The weight was based on a pilot study in Garissa by CARE.¹⁵ Garissa County has a close proximity with Kismayo in terms of location and culture and it is assumed that Kismayo residents would rank the strategies the same way (see table 9).

13 <https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HHS-Indicator-Guide-Aug2011.pdf>
 14 Rapid needs assessment for returning refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Kismayo
 15 http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf

Table 9 Coping Strategies Severity Weight

Category	Copying strategies	Severity weight	Severity
A	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1	Less Severe
C	Limit portion size at meals	1	
L	Ask family members in the Diaspora to support with remittances	1	
B	Borrow food	2	Moderately Severe
E	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2	
H	Sell more animals than usual	2	
J	Borrow money	2	
K	Material or financial support from the clan or extended family	2	
D	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	3	
I	Consume seed stocks held for the next season	3	
F	Skip entire days without eating	4	Most Severe
G	Collect any unusual amounts of types of wild foods for this season	4	

During the evaluation, the coping strategy used by each was inquired. Results show that respondents did not use the most severe strategies classified in table 10. Besides, the respondents indicated that they never used or hardly used at all (1-2 days) severe and moderately severe and less severe strategies. In comparison with the baseline result, the host community used a combination of less severe, moderate and most severe coping strategies regularly (3-4 days). On the other hand, the IDPs reported to have used less preferred and less expensive food and limiting portion size at meals as less severe coping strategies. In addition, the IDPs often adopted moderate coping strategies such as restricting consumption by adults, borrowing food, and reduction of number of meals in a day. This indicates that there is huge improvement in using copying strategies as the beneficiaries have access to food and income.

Table 10 Beneficiaries Coping Strategies

Copying strategies	Never Used	Hardly used at all (1-2 days)	Used Ones in a while (3-4 days)	Used pretty Often (5-6 days)	Total	Severity
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food-	38%	53%	9%	0%	100%	Less Severe
Limit portion size at meals	51%	40%	8%	0%	100%	
Ask family members in the Diaspora to support with remittances	79%	21%	0%	0%	100%	
Borrow food	40%	50%	10%	0%	100%	Moderately severe
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	71%	29%	0%	0%	100%	
Sell more animals than usual	56%	33%	10%	0%	100%	
Borrow money	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Material or financial support from the clan or extended family	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	47%	48%	5%	0%	100%	
Consume seed stocks held for the next season	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%	Most severe
Skip entire days without eating	91%	9%	0%	0%	100%	
Collect any unusual amounts of types of wild foods for this season	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	

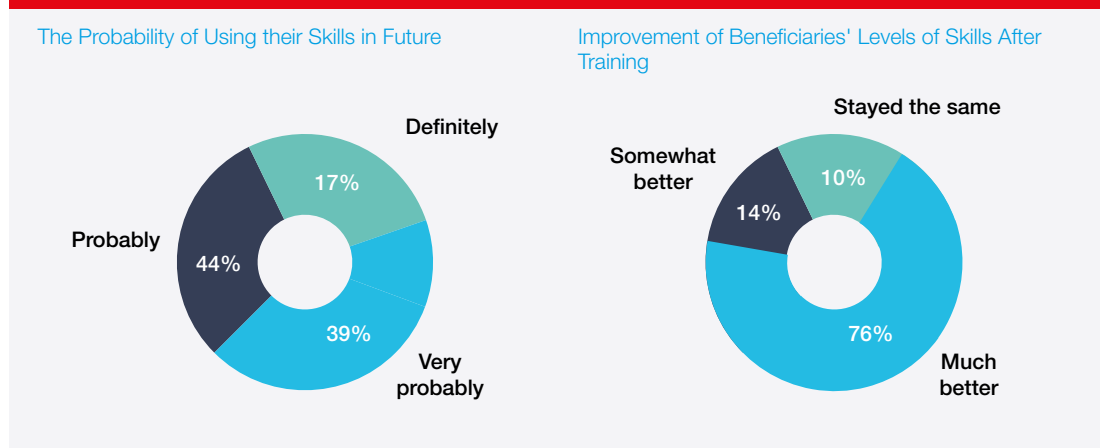
3.5 Conflict Resolution and Mediation

3.5.1 Conflict resolution and mediation/Sports for peace

SRP integrated conflict resolution and mediation in WASH, market Centre and sports ground committees through sports for peace. Whilst there is no active conflict in Kismayo, some of the project activities for mediation were integrated into promoting culture of peace through sports and prevention of resource-based conflict. In turn, the project trained youth and organized tournaments. The project addressed promoting fair play practices, discipline and avoidance of engagement in conflicts inside or outside the football pitch. The training addressed cases of sports hooliganism. In addition, the project promoted girls sports through construction of girls basketball pitch and provision of sports kits in Kismayo.

Fifty direct beneficiaries were interviewed on conflict resolution and mediation/sports for peace activities. A majority (90%) of the respondents who benefited from conflict resolution and mediation activities indicated that their mediation and conflict resolutions skills had improved while 10% said it had remained the same, indicating non-improvement after the training. Eighty two percent of these respondents did not participate in mediation activities after conflict resolution training while 18% participated in up to three times in mediation activities after conflict resolution training. The respondents who did not use their skills after the training indicated that there is high likely (56%) that they will use their mediation skills in future while 44% will probably use their skills in future.

Figure 18: Improvement of Beneficiaries' Conflict Resolution and Mediation Skills



3.6 Capacity building of local authorities

Insufficient capacity and resources have often been cited by pundits as major challenge facing local administrations in Kismayo to deliver better services. Often, local government institutions are under-staffed and lack basic office operations. Thus, SRP strengthened the capacity, visibility and performance of ministries and government agencies including; JRA, JCCIA, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Office of the Governor. For instance, GIZ partnership with JRIA strengthened its capacity through rehabilitation of offices, provision of office operations, office equipment, provision of transport and communication (including internet) allowance, stationaries, hiring of temporary data clerks to assist in returnees' registration and data entry and installation of solar equipment. Further, GIZ partnered with JCCIA to hold one-day training for business community members that was intended to create a forum where job seekers, mainly returnees, could meet with prospective employers. The project worked with Tayo Jobs to host a job fair that brought employers together with available skilled labour in Kismayo. As a result, an interactive website linking employers and employees was developed also help establish Tayo Job online.

The project also supported the Ministry of Gender in establishing and training a child protection committee, and provision of stationaries including computers and furniture. The project also trained various women groups established by the ministry to build their capacity in creating business. Additionally, the project is building a women development centre and rented a temporary centre where women are currently using while awaiting the completion of the women development centre. However, there were notable challenges experienced during the project implementation. For example, the completion of women development centre has stalled because of poor workmanship by the contractor, and this obliged the GIZ team to order a repeat of construction. However, the contractor has been adamant to restart the construction afresh. The stalemate has caused a lot of inconveniences for the women caucus who were looking forward to moving in to centre once it is completed. However, an interview with head of the women caucus noted that GIZ has rented a facility to serve as temporary centre but noted the center lacks basic services such as water and latrines to be used by the members. She noted pointed out that the only shallow well in the compound had dried up and that owner had not provided an alternative water source. Some of the women have resorted to begging water from the neighborhood while others go home.

Meanwhile, the SRP has supported the office of the Governor of Lower Jubba office in Kismayo. An interview with the Governor noted that SRP activities were timely and successful. He outlined that the program supported his drought response project and also recruited technical staff charged with communication and operations but quit after short period arguing

that his contract ended. Be that as it may, GIZ provided funds for office operations including stationaries, salaries for two staffs, supported the development of a website for Lower Jubba region and paid for internet connectivity. Further, SRP supported local government capacity and response to community conflict especially over resources and child rights protection through the establishment of various committees in different constituencies such as water management committees, market committee and sport ground committees and child protection committees which were linked to various government agencies.

3.7 Achievement of Project Indicators

The evaluation results for each of the project indicator are indicated below.

Indicator	Indicator verification	Target pop	Sample size	Final Evaluation Results
Perception about improvement or non-improvement of their livelihoods/living conditions due to (re)integration measures (WATSAN, hygiene, donkey carts for income generation, vocational training, business trainings)	Whether 10,000 persons confirm or deny an improvement of their livelihoods/ living conditions, using a rating scale of 1-5 (indicator 1) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration	10,000 persons or 1539 HHs	308 HHs	On average, the respondents(sample of 308) representative of 10,000 persons or 1539 HHs) scored the improvement of their living condition on 2 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represent much worse or insufficient while 1 represent much better / sufficient.
Perception about the improvement or non-improvement of physical and economic access to food	Whether 270 returnees, 3,000 IDPs and 2,500 host community members (thereof at least 50% women) confirm an improvement, or lack of (indicator 2) taking an average household size of 6.5 into consideration;	5770 persons or 888 HHs	268 HHs	<p>On average, the respondents(sample of 268) representative of 5770 persons or 888 HHs) scored their improvement or non-improvement of physical and economic access to food on 3 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represent much worse or insufficient while 1 represent much better / sufficient.</p> <p>Results from the evaluation shows that majority of the three groups were found to have acceptable food consumption(75%) while few were on borderline (21%) and Poor (3%) compared to baseline which showed acceptable food consumption (22%),borderline (21%) poor (58%).</p> <p>Evaluation also shows that majority of the beneficiaries have little to no hunger in the household (70%) and few with moderate hunger in the household (30%) compared to the baseline which shows little to no hunger in the household (34%) moderate hunger in the household (62%) and severe household hunger (4%).</p>

Mediation activities of participants of capacity-building activities on peaceful conflict management after training	Whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator 3);	250 persons	50 persons	Majority (82% of the 50 persons) who benefited from conflict resolution and mediation activities did not participate in mediation activities after conflict resolution training while 18% participate in mediation activities of between one to three times after conflict resolution training.
Participants of business and food related trainings on increased economic activities (processing, distribution and/ or marketing of food items)	Whether 150 persons confirm an increase of their economic activities (indicator B2);	150 persons	108 person	On average, the respondents(sample of 108) representative of 150 persons) scored an increase of their economic activities(increase processing of food items marketing, distribution of food item, sales and entrepreneurship / business skills)on 1.6 on a scale of 1-5 where 5 represent much worse or insufficient while 1 represent much better / sufficient.
Number of participants of capacity development activities on mediation who indicate that their capacities of peaceful conflict mediation have improved	Whether 20% of 250 participants, i.e. 50 persons, confirm this (indicator C1)	250 persons	50 persons	90% of 50 persons interviewed indicated their capacities of peaceful conflict mediation have improved while 10% said it remained the same, indicating non improvement after the training.

4.0 LESSONS LEARNT

LESSONS LEARNT

Entrepreneurship, SMES and Business development

- 1) The evaluation found that entrepreneurship and SMES activities were more successful and sustainable and beneficial to beneficiaries. For instance, the provision of start-up kits to Awale Women Group and grants have improved members' household income from an average monthly income of US\$ 100 to US\$ 250 thus empowered women to be self-sufficient, feed and educate their children.
- 2) Of the t10 credit beneficiaries who took loans from KAAH through SRP, nine of them have since repaid their loans within the first one year and have successfully started their own businesses. Many of the financial institutions offer easy access to credit facilities. However, there has been low uptake of people applying for loans arguably due to lack of information and security or guarantors.
- 3) CEFE business training model has been hailed as beneficial. Beneficiaries, especially returnees who participated in the training, said that they have used the business practices learned. A majority of the returnees who were hitherto small business holders noted that the training exposed them to relevant market information that helped them venture into enterprises deemed profitable.
- 4) Building of Dalacada market has significantly enhanced small scale business holders' capacity to access decent shelter. The partnership with the local community in building the market was an innovative approach to build community ownership and sustainability.
- 5) A majority of the youth trainees for solar, AC and mobile repairs expressed optimism and confidence that they would use skills gained upon graduation.
- 6) The gender inclusion in all the program activities was a step in the right direction, as this provided many single mothers with the opportunity to access grants and trainings through SRP and successfully improved their livelihoods.
- 7) The targeting of the three community segments for the business training has enhanced integration and provided new opportunities such as market information and business practices especially for returnees who have since opened shops.

WASH Activities

- 8) Beneficiaries of WASH activities noted that the constitution of the water management committees has helped reduce perennial water conflicts and extortion that was hitherto rife in public water points in Kismayo town.
- 9) During the evaluation, it was noted that the camps are dotted with several communal latrines constructed by humanitarian agencies over the years. These latrines are however filled up and have been abandoned. Similarly, there are communal pit latrines and latrines with septic tanks built through SRP. The former ones are almost getting filled up and desludging them is cumbersome compared to the latter ones which are easy to desludge and maintain. A lot of focus has been on building more community latrines without proper sustainable plans of how to rehabilitate the, once the latrines are filled up. Potentially this could undermine gains made and put households in dilemma of finding alternative options as well as dealing with the mess. Therefore, its recommended GIZ to invest in building latrines with septic tanks to improve sanitation.

Future partnership

- 10) GIZ partnership with various local agencies with wealth of experience and presence in Kismayo was a good decision. It was noted that one of GIZ partners involved in the SRP did not complete the project assigned and disappeared with some project budget. Although this has not affected the program activities but it provides a useful lesson for future engagement with new partners.

Contractors

- 11) Equally, often prequalified companies are not of the same capacity in terms of experience, expertise and financial strength. Therefore, evaluating bids based on a linear factor of the lowest bidder is not enough without considering other factors. For instance, the botched construction of Women Development Centre is a good example and a useful lesson for GIZ.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- 1 Through SRP intervention in various social sectors in Kismayo there has been an improvement of people's livelihoods/living conditions due to provision of hygiene, donkey carts for income generation, vocational training, and business trainings. However, some of the gains made are temporary and are therefore not sustainable.
- 2 The SRP intervention through provision of business grants, loans and trainings for three community segments had resulted slight improvement on their access to decent livelihood and ability to meet household demands. However, a lot remains to be done in the future and there is need to continue to support these groups have access to credit facilities.
- 3 Interviews with representatives of government ministries and agencies revealed that SRP activities promoted reintegration of the various community segments. Besides, SRP enhanced the capacity and visibility of government offices through provision of grants for office rehabilitation and operations and recruitment of temporary staffs. For instance, JRIA is one such agency that benefited from SRP program and was able to double its registration of returnees coming to Kismayo.
- 4 Participants who benefited from the capacity development activities on mediation indicated that the skills imparted were useful and that they have used them to address sports related conflicts in the neighbourhood.

5.2 Recommendations

Entrepreneurship, SMES and Business development

Recommendations

Entrepreneurship, SMES and Business development

- 1) GIZ should enhance its entrepreneurship and SMES activities with a view to strengthening newly established business groups such as Awale Women Group and Dalacada Market beneficiaries.
- 2) Further, despite the presence of the credit facilities by financial institution, there is little information about these facilities, GIZ should engage private sector groups and sponsor a radio and television program to create public awareness of the existence of these credit facilities.
- 3) The cost of electricity supply in Kismayo town is expensive. Currently, the cost of 1 kilowatt is US\$ 1. Electricity and water are precious commodities that not many can afford in Kismayo. Strangely, not many people have embraced solar energy despite its popularity in many other parts of the country. GIZ in collaboration with Somalia government line ministries should create awareness about solar energy adoption as alternative source of energy that is affordable. This could create an opportunity for the solar trainees find market for their skills and start own business upon graduation.
- 4) Despite the successful construction and handover of Dalacada market, the facility currently lacks lighting system coupled with poor road access. The market is in strategic location. However, the feeder road connecting the market is passable during the dry season but is cut off during the rainy season. If unaddressed this could potentially affect the market

accessibility. To avert this problem, GIZ could initiate an income generating activities to rehabilitate the access road connecting to the main highway and install solar lighting system to enable traders sell the food stuff at night.

- 5) GIZ should help small and medium enterprises enhance marketing skills of their goods through engaging media stations in Kismayo to promote awareness.
- 6) GIZ should sensitize and train private sector groups and small medium enterprises on CEFE business model to enhance profitability and instill culture of good business practice.

WASH Activities

- 7) GIZ should enhance the building of latrines with septic tanks rather than communal pit latrines. The former ones are easy to maintain and durable than the pit latrines which are prone to collapse.

Future partnership

- 8) GIZ should conduct due diligence especially on new partners to ensure that agencies are locally registered; have requisite experience and capacity to undertake a proposed project. Besides, GIZ staff on the ground could be consulted to conduct a background search.

Contractors

- 9) GIZ should also consider several factors especially when engaging a contractor. Procurement processes should expand its benchmarking for scoring winning bidders rather than looking at the lowest bidder. Caution should be taken and evaluation teams should look into the past history of the company, qualification an experience. Consultation with national staff could become handy.
- 10) The current house in which the Women Development Centre occupies lacks water (because the shallow well had dried up) and owner has not provided alternative water source leaving them without water. Some of the women have resorted to begging water from the neighborhood while others go home. GIZ should address this situation and persuade the owner to provide water

C.4	During the past month, what proportion of your income above did you spend on the following? (These percentages should total to 100%)	Food		%
		Household Goods		%
		Education		%
		Health		%
		Business input		%
		Agricultural Inputs		%
D. INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (to be asked on , income generating Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities, Market rehabilitation)				
D.1	How could you rate the performance in terms of sales of the business after trainings or grants support by the project? (income g beneficiaries of Entrepreneurship, SMEs)	[1]much better [2]Somewhat better [3]Stayed the same [4]Somewhat worse [5]Much worse		
D.2	What is your level of agreement on the improvement of your entrepreneurship / business skills after the trainings?	[1]Strongly Agree [2]Agree [3]Undecided [5]Disagree [6] Strongly Disagree		
D.3	What is your level of agreement on increase processing of food items after business and food related trainings	[1]Strongly Agree [2]Agree [3]Undecided [5]Disagree [6] Strongly Disagree		
D.4	What is your level of agreement on increase of distribution of food items after business and food related trainings?	[1]Strongly Agree [2]Agree [3]Undecided [5]Disagree [6] Strongly Disagree		
D.5	What is your level of agreement on increase of marketing of food items after business and food related trainings?	[1]Strongly Agree [2]Agree [3]Undecided [5]Disagree [6] Strongly Disagree		

E. ACCESS TO FOOD (to be asked on Vocational trainings and skill development/Job fair, Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities, and Cash for work Intervention activities)		
H. FOOD SECURITY AND DIETARY DIVERSITY (FCS)		
EI.	Food Consumption Score (FCS): How many days in the LAST ONE WEEK (7 days) has your household consumed the following foods and what was their source?	
	Food Item	No days
1.	Maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, millet, pasta, bread & other Cereals	
	Tubers - Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes	
2.	Beans, Peas, cow peas, groundnuts & cashew nuts	
3.	Vegetables and leaves – Spinach, cabbage, lettuce	
4.	Fruits – Mangoes, ripe bananas, apples, oranges, guava	
5.	Beef, goat, poultry, eggs and fish	
6.	Milk and milk products/dairy products	
7.	Sugar and sugar products, honey	
8.	Oils, fats and butter	
9.	Sauce, coffee, Vinegar, spices, tea, coffee, salt	

E.2 HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (to be asked on Vocational trainings and skill development/Job fair, Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities, and Cash for work Intervention activities)		
E.2.1.	In the last one month, was there ever no food of any kind to eat in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	1 = No 2 = Yes If No, skip to question 12.
E.2.1-a.	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month) 3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)
E.2.2.	In the last one month, did you or anyone in your household go to sleep hungry at night because there was not enough food?	1 = No 2 = Yes If No, skip to question 13
E.2.2-a	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month) 3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)
E.2.3.	In the last one month, did you or anyone in your household go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1 = No 2 = Yes If No, skip to next section.
E.2.3.a	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month) 3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)

E.3 HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES(to be asked on Vocational trainings and skill development/Job fair, Entrepreneurship, SMEs and income generating activities, and Cash for work Intervention activities)			
E.3	Has your household done any of the listed things, and how frequent were they done in the past 7 days:		FREQUENCY Over the last 7 days , how many days did you use any of the following strategies? If not used, mark 0
	A	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	___
	B	Borrow food	___
	C	Limit portion size at meals	___
	D	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	___
	E	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	___
	F	Skip entire days without eating	___
	G	Collect any unusual amounts of types of wild foods for this season	___
	H	Sell more animals than usual	___
	I	Consume seed stocks held for the next season	___
	J	Borrow money	___
	K	Material or financial support from the clan or extended family	___
	L	Ask family members in the diaspora to support with remittances	___

F. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (to be asked on beneficiaries of Water Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities (such as shallow wells, latrine and waste disposal)	
F.1 What is the main source of drinking-water for members of your household? Record one): ([1] =Piped water into dwelling/House; [2] =Piped water into yard / plot; [3] =Public tap / standpipe; [4] =Private Borehole; [5] =Public borehole; [6] =Protected dug well; [7]=Unprotected dug well; [8]= Protected spring; [9]= Unprotected spring; [10]= Rainwater collection; [11] =Cart with small tank / drum; [12] =Tanker-truck; [13]= Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels); [14]= Other: Specify _____)	
F.2 How do you rate the improvement of water quality in your area after the project intervention such as construction of shallow well? [1]much better [2]Somewhat better [3]Stayed the same [4]Somewhat worse [5]Much worse	
F.3 How do you rate the increase of access of quantity of water in your area after the project intervention such as construction of shallow well? [1]much better [2]Somewhat better [3]Stayed the same [4]Somewhat worse [5]Much worse	
F.4 How do you rate distance covered by the household members to access water source decreased after the project intervention such as construction of shallow well? [1]much better [2]Somewhat better [3]Stayed the same [4]Somewhat worse [5]Much worse	
F.5 How as has the sanitation of your location improved after the project intervention [1]much better [2]Somewhat better [3]Stayed the same [4]Somewhat worse [5]Much worse	
F.6 What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? (Circle all that apply) [1]Strain it through a cloth [2]Let it stand and settle [3]Add bleach / chlorine [4]Boil [5]Solar disinfection [6]Use a water filter (ceramic / sand / composite) [7]Nothing [8]Other: Specify _____	F.7 How much water does this household fetch per day (Compute the number of litre fetched daily e.g. using number of 20 litre jerry cans) _ _ _ _ _ litre
F.8 How far is the water point from the household?	[1]Less than 0.5 KMs [2]0.5KM-1 KM [3]More than 1 KMs
F.9 How much time is taken to collect water to and from the water source?	Less than 15 Minutes 15-30 minutes 31-60 minutes More than 60 Minutes
F.10 What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? Record one):	([1]=toilets piped sewer system; [2]=toilets with septic tank [3]=Flush or pour flush to pit latrine;[4]=Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP); [5]=Pit latrine with slab; [6]= Pit latrine without slab / open pit [7]= bush or open field)
F.11 Do you share this facility with other households?	[1] Yes [2] No
F.12 How many households use this toilet facility?	_ _ households
F.13 Can any member of the public use this toilet?	[1] Yes [2] No
F.14 When do you usually wash your hands? Check all that apply.	[1]After defecating [2]After handling child faeces [3]Before eating [4]After eating [5]Before cooking [6]Other: Specify

G. Conflict Resolution and Mediation (to be asked on beneficiaries of Conflict resolution and mediation/Sports for peace)	
G.1 Have you participated mediation activities after conflict resolution training?	[1] Yes [2] No
G.2 If Yes, how many mediation activities have you participated after the training?	[1]One time [2] two times [3] three times [4] four times [5] five times [6] more than 5 times
G.3 if you have not participated in any mediation activity, what is the probability that you will use your skills in future?	[1]Definitely [2] Very Probably [2] Probably [3] Possibly [4] Probably Not [5] Definitely Not
G.4 how do you rate the importance of the conflict resolution training to you and your environment in mediating conflict?	[5]Not Important At All [4]Of Little Importance [3]Of Average Importance [2]Very Important [1]Absolutely Essential
G.5 how do you rate the improvement of your level of skills after the trainings?	[1] Much better [2] Somewhat better [3] Stayed the same [4] Somewhat worse [5] Much worse

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

A. VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAININGS (TWO FGD GROUPS SUPPORTED THROUGH NRC AND AWALE WOMEN GROUP)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the vocational skill and why were they selected (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)?
2. What type of vocational training did you participate and how has these developed your skills?
3. How marketable are these skill and how did you use your skill after the completion of the vocational trainings?
4. How many of you have started or set up a small business? (probe; count the number of participant in the FGD who have started small business against the total Number of FGD participant)
5. How did the training given to you help you in running your group business?
6. What kind of support were your given during the startup (probe if the respondents received start-up capital, advice, follow and any support)
7. How many of you have monthly income that you get from your skill and business startup activity (probe; count the number of participant in the FGD who have monthly income against the total Number of FGD participant)
8. What were success and challenges you face in undertaking vocational trainings and after the training?
9. What are the main changes you can propose to donor for future interventions?
10. How has increasing and developing your technical and vocational skills generate income and improve livelihoods?
11. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?

B. CASH FOR WORK (TWO FGD GROUPS SUPPORTED THROUGH JCC)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the cash for work in (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)? And why they selected?
2. How was the beneficiaries' selection and targeting done? Were all beneficiaries aware of their entitlement?
3. How does local people work together promoted inter-community relations through participation in project work?
4. How has the project intervention improved your livelihoods/living conditions?
5. other than providing short-term incomes, what are the long-term benefits of the cash for work activities to you and community members
6. Were women involved in the work and how were they involved?
7. How do you use for cash received from work? And how the cash did help you in food access and food diversity?
8. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence

C. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (THREE FGD GROUPS SUPPORTED THROUGH JCC, ARC AND WASDA)

1. How has the rehabilitation of shallow wells in your location by the project wells improved access and quality of water?
2. What are the condition (quantity and quality) of the water from the water facilities?
3. Has the community been consulted and participated in the site selection and who was involved- were women involved?
4. Whom do you think benefited from this activity in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)?
5. Were there any conflict associate with use of the water facilities and how was resolved?
6. How the construction of new latrines with hand-washing facilities has were built in your location by the project improved sanitation?
7. How are has waste disposal improved as result of the project through the provision of donkey carts to undertake the safe disposal of waste
8. How the Donkey carts distributed to community groups has helps to keep the local environment clean and provides jobs and income for those involved?
9. What is your perception on the effect of the hygiene promotions on hygiene diseases Incidence/ such as AWD/Cholera in the community?
10. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?
11. How will the community plan to sustain and use the facility in the long run?

D. SPORTS FOR PEACE AND CAPACITY BUILDING TRAININGS(THREE FGD GROUPS SUPPORTED THROUGH APRO, SODPI AND YAV)

1. How has sport for peace strengthened the role of women in society and opportunities for social and economic participation?
2. How do you use sport as pro-peace measures in your society?
3. How has participating in sports for peace activities promoted peace and human rights in your location/
4. How has sports for peace activates promoted social integration and foster tolerance within different groups of the community
5. How has the trainings enhanced your skills and knowledge that enhanced livelihood options.
6. How has the project created awareness creation on Gender Based Violence prevention and response
7. How has the trainings enhanced your leadership skills in conflict management and peace building?
8. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population?
9. How has drama for conflict transformation' activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population?
10. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence

E. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMES BUSINESS (THREE FGDS WITH BENEFICIARIES SUPPORTED THROUGH NRC, ARC AND JCC)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the project activities (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)? And why they selected?
2. What were the main benefits of trainings related to handling, storage and processing milk products?
3. How the hygienic practices and waste disposal improved after training and rehabilitation of market?
4. How as entrepreneurial and management trainings provided improved your skills and understanding in management and entrepreneurship?
5. How has food processing, distribution and sales of your business and in market improved after the project intervention(mention the activities e.g rehabilitation of markets and trainings)
6. How many of you have monthly income that you get from business startup activities (probe; count the number of participant in the FGD who have monthly income against the total Number of FGD participant)
7. How income generating activities does help you in food access and food diversity?
8. What are the positive and negative effects of business sales and profits after the project intervention?
9. Has the supply and demand increase in the market chain after improving sanitation and facilities at the market? And how?
10. How has the management of market and maintenance of hygiene improved general hygiene and health in the market?
11. How has the market committee safeguard the sustainability of market operations?
12. What are the main changes you can propose to the donor for future interventions?
13. What are the benefits and challenges of having integrated groups for Business opportunities composed of the IDP's, returnees and host community to improve reintegration and acceptance in the different groups.
14. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

A. VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAININGS (NRC, AWALE WOMEN GROUP AND LOCAL CHIEFS)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the vocational skill and why were they selected (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)?
2. What type of vocational training did they participate and how has these developed their skills?
3. How marketable are these skill and how did the beneficiaries use their skill after the completion of the vocational trainings?
4. Are you aware or how many of the beneficiaries have started or set up a small business?
5. How did the training given to you help you in ruining your group business?
6. What were success and challenges you face in undertaking vocational trainings and after the training?
7. What are the main changes you can propose to donor for future interventions?
8. How has increasing and developing beneficiaries technical and vocational skills generate income and improve livelihoods?
9. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?

B. CASH FOR WORK (VILLAGE RELIEF COMMITTEE, LOCAL CHIEFS AND JCC PROJECT TEAM)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the cash for work in (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)? And why they selected?
2. How was the beneficiaries' selection and targeting done? Were all beneficiaries aware of their entitlement?
3. How does local people work together promoted inter-community relations through participation in project work?
4. other than providing short-term incomes, what are the long-term benefits of the cash for work activities to community members
5. Were women involved in the work and how were they involved?
6. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence

C. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WATER USER COMMITTEE, LOCAL CHIEFS AND JCC, ARC AND WASDA PROJECT TEAMS)

1. How has the rehabilitation of shallow wells in your location by the project wells improved access and quality of water?
2. What are the condition (quantity and quality) of the water from the water facilities?
3. Has the community been consulted and participated in the site selection and who was involved- were women involved?
4. Whom do you think benefited from this activity in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)?
5. Were there any conflict associate with use of the water facilities and how was resolved?
6. How the construction of new latrines with hand-washing facilities has were built in your location by the project improved sanitation?
7. How are has waste disposal improved as result of the project through the provision of donkey carts to undertake the safe disposal of waste
8. How the Donkey carts distributed to community groups has helps to keep the local environment clean and provides jobs and income for those involved?
9. What is your perception on the effect of the hygiene promotions on hygiene diseases Incidence/such as AWD/Cholera in the community?
10. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?
11. How will the community plan to sustain and use the facility in the long run?

D. HANDING OVER OF THE DESALINATION MACHINE TO KISMAYO GENERAL HOSPITAL (KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT)

1. How has desalination machine to Kismayo general hospital helped the hospital access clean water?
2. will also significantly help in treating the hospital equipment to improve efficiency
3. what challenges do you face in managing the machine
4. What is the greatest impact of this machine on the hospital and how?

E. SPORTS FOR PEACE AND CAPACITY BUILDING TRAININGS(HEAD OF SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS, FEMALE COACH, MINISTRY OF SPORTS, LOCAL CHIEFS, AND APRO, SODPI AND YAV PROJECT TEAM)

1. How has sport for peace strengthened the role of women in society and opportunities for social and economic participation?
2. How has sports for peace activates promoted social integration and foster tolerance within different groups of the community
3. How has the trainings enhanced the skills and knowledge that enhanced livelihood options.
4. How has the project created awareness creation on Gender Based Violence prevention and response
5. How has the trainings enhanced beneficiaries leadership skills in conflict management and peace building?
6. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population?
7. How has drama for conflict transformation' activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population?
How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence

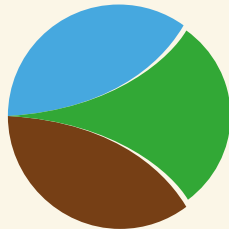
<p>F. ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUNCTIONAL WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CENTER IN KISMAYO (KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVES)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of Women Development Center in Kismayo? 2. Has your functions and roles in the society improved and how? 3. How has the trainings enhanced your leadership skills in conflict management and peace building? 4. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? 5. Which other local actors do you work with to enhance promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? And what are your working modalities? 6. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence
<p>G. SUPPORT TO JRA (KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVES)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of JRA in Kismayo? 2. Has your functions and roles in the society improved and how? 3. How has your Outreach Activities for IDPs Profiling and Registration of Returnees capacities improved after the project intervention/support? 4. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? 5. Which other local actors do you work with to enhance promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? And what are your working modalities? 6. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence 7. What are your greatest achievements and challenges after project intervention?
<p>H. SUPPORT TO JCCIA (KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVES)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of JCCIA in Kismayo? 2. Has your functions and roles in the society improved and how? 3. How has your Outreach Activities for IDPs Profiling and Registration of Returnees capacities improved after the project intervention/support? 4. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? 5. Which other local actors do you work with to enhance promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? And what are your working modalities? 6. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence 7. What are your greatest achievements and challenges after project intervention?

I. JUBALAND LINE MINISTRIES CAPACITY BUILDING (KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVES)

1. How has these project activities promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population?
2. Which other local actors do you work with to enhance promoted social cohesion and strengthen peaceful coexistence between returnees, IDPs and the local population? And what are your working modalities?
3. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence
4. What are your greatest achievements and challenges after project intervention?

J. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMES BUSINESS (MARKET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES, JUBALAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LOCAL CHIEFS, AND NRC, ARC AND JCC, PROJECT TEAMS)

1. Who are the main beneficiaries of the project activities (in terms of women, men, youth, IDPs, returnees, and Host community)? And why they selected?
2. What were the main benefits of trainings related to handling, storage and processing milk products?
3. How the hygienic practices and waste disposal improved after training and rehabilitation of market?
4. How has food processing, distribution and sales of your business and in market improved after the project intervention(mention the activities e.g rehabilitation of markets and trainings)
5. What are the positive and negative effects of business sales and profits after the project intervention?
6. Has the supply and demand increase in the market chain after improving sanitation and facilities at the market? And how?
7. How has the management of market and maintenance of hygiene improved general hygiene and health in the market? How has the market committee safeguard the sustainability of market operations?
8. What are the benefits and challenges of having integrated groups for Business opportunities composed of the IDP's, returnees and host community to improve reintegration and acceptance in the different groups.
9. How has the project intervention /support helped the communities in Kismayo to deal with conflicts between returnees, IDPs and the local population and to strengthen peaceful coexistence?



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