

FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION FOR NAROK PEACE PROJECT

KILGORIS- NAROK COUNTY

Submitted

TO



Prepared By

**JONAH KHAMATHEW CHERUTICH
TRIPPLE NEXUS (DEVELOPMENT, HUMANITARIAN AND PEACE BUILDING)**

SPECIALIST

P.O BOX 710-30100

ELDORET

Email: kamatiw@gmail.com

Phone: +254 721944516

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ACCRONYMS

EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPFK	Free Pentecostal Fellowship in Kenya
GSU	General Service Unit
IAS DK	International Aid Services Denmark
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to the successful completion of the Narok Peace Project evaluation. First and foremost, we extend our sincere thanks to IAS Denmark for their generous funding and unwavering support of the project.

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We are especially grateful to the evaluation team, led by lead Researcher and Consultant, Mr. Jonah Khamathew assisted by Research Assistants Moses Rono and Saoli, and supported by Enumerators Kisaka, Mercy, Stephen, and Edison, for their hard work and commitment. Special thanks to the households who participated in the household survey, the Focus Group Discussion participants, Early Warning Monitors and Responders, and the Government officials, including Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, who provided invaluable insights. We also acknowledge the contributions of religious leaders and youth who played a key role in the evaluation.

Your collective efforts and contributions have been crucial in making this evaluation a success and will continue to guide our ongoing efforts towards lasting peace in Narok.

The Narok Peace Project, implemented by the Free Pentecostal Fellowship (FPFK) in Kilgoris, Narok County, aimed to foster peace, reconciliation, and community resilience against violent conflicts. This evaluation assessed the project's performance over the past year, focusing on its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and contribution to strengthening civil society.

The evaluation of the Narok Peace Project employed a comprehensive mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques to ensure a thorough assessment. This methodology included a desk review of existing project documents and literature, providing a solid foundation for understanding the project's context and objectives. To ensure the highest ethical standards, the evaluation process adhered to strict ethical guidelines, including obtaining informed consent from all participants, ensuring confidentiality, and minimizing any potential harm. Additionally, the evaluation team was trained on ethical research practices to respect the rights and dignity of all involved stakeholders.

A survey was administered to 291 participants, equally distributed between communities, to gather quantitative data on project outcomes. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with government officials, security personnel, faith leaders, and other stakeholders to gain in-depth insights from various perspectives. In addition, six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held, including two each with women, youth, and elders, to capture diverse community perspectives. Data analysis utilized MS Excel, SPSS, and Kobo collect, employing triangulation for validation to ensure the reliability of findings.

The evaluation revealed significant positive outcomes across multiple dimensions. In terms of relevance, 90.48% of respondents agreed that the project addressed the needs of targeted groups, while 86.40% found the project's strategies and theory of change appropriate. The project also demonstrated strong alignment with Sustainable Development Goals and Kenya's constitutional values. Effectiveness was evident, with 81.91% of respondents reporting that the project's goals were mostly or completely achieved. Notably, 90% of the primary target group reported being able to resolve conflicts non-violently, exceeding the 80% target. The project's efficiency was reflected in 88.56% of respondents rating its communication and feedback mechanisms as effective or very effective, and in meeting or exceeding most targets within the given timeframe.

The project's impact was substantial, with 88.62% believing it contributed greatly or moderately to building community resilience against future conflicts, and 86.74% agreeing that it strengthened civil society engagement for change. Gender equality was also addressed, with 93% feeling the project provided equal or mostly equal opportunities for men and women. Regarding sustainability, 83.82% considered it likely or very likely that project benefits would continue after donor funding ceases, with key factors including community involvement, continued funding, and government support.

Despite these successes, the project faced challenges including persistent insecurity and violence disrupting activities, insufficient funding limiting scope and reach, and community divisions posing obstacles to cooperation. To address these challenges and build on the project's successes, recommendations include increasing funding and resource allocation, enhancing community involvement (particularly of youth and schoolchildren), strengthening local engagement, prioritizing support for vulnerable groups, improving project execution through better coordination and monitoring, and designing future projects with a minimum three-year duration to ensure sustained impact.

The Narok Peace Project has demonstrated significant success in fostering peace and building community resilience. It has effectively addressed the needs of targeted groups, strengthened civil society engagement, and empowered community organizations. The project's strategies in conflict resolution, livelihood support, and psychosocial assistance have shown positive results, often exceeding set targets.

However, challenges such as insecurity, funding limitations, and community divisions have impacted the project's full potential. Addressing these challenges through increased resources, enhanced community involvement, and improved local engagement will be crucial for future success.

The Narok Peace Project's success was driven by best practices, including a community-led, inclusive approach, local capacity building, and integration of peace initiatives with local governance structures, ensuring sustainability and broad-based support.

The high likelihood of project benefits continuing beyond donor funding indicates strong potential for sustainability. By implementing the recommended strategies, focusing on long-term engagement, and maintaining strong community and government support, the Narok Peace Project can further enhance its impact and contribute to lasting peace and development in Narok County.

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

The Final Project Evaluation of the Narok Peace Project was presented with a deep sense of satisfaction. Gratitude was extended to the Free Pentecostal Fellowship (FPFK) for their trust in the team to carry out this crucial task.

The Narok Peace Project has served as a beacon of hope and resilience in Narok County, focusing on fostering peace and reconciliation within and between communities. Over the past year, the project implemented innovative strategies aimed at preventing conflicts, supporting trauma healing, and empowering vulnerable youth through diversified livelihood opportunities.

The primary objective of the evaluation was to assess the performance and impact of the project over the last year. The evaluation sought to draw valuable lessons and identify best practices that could inform and guide future initiatives. The evaluation aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and its overall contribution to strengthening civil society.

The evaluation approach involved a thorough desk review, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. This methodology ensured the capture of a broad range of perspectives and insights from various stakeholders. The team was committed to conducting a rigorous and transparent evaluation, applying scientifically accepted techniques and methodologies to analyze the data collected.

The evaluation's scope covered the project target areas of Kilgoris in Narok County. Engagements included consultations with government officials, security actors, cultural elders, youth, community members, peace champions, volunteers, advisory committee members, staff, and non-state actors.

A clear timeline was established for the evaluation activities, ensuring the timely delivery of findings and recommendations. The ultimate goal was to provide actionable insights that would enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of peace-building efforts in Narok County and beyond.

In conclusion, appreciation was expressed to everyone involved in the project for their dedication and support. Their contributions were recognized as invaluable, and there was an expressed eagerness to continue working together towards the shared vision of achieving lasting peace and resilience in the communities.

1.1 Background

The Free Pentecostal Fellowship (FPFK) is an evangelical church registered in Kenya, operating in 34 regions with over 2,000 congregations and a combined membership exceeding 350,000. Formed in 1977 from a fellowship by Norwegian and Swedish missionaries active in Kenya since the 1950s and 1960s, FPFK aims to meet societal needs holistically based on Christian values. The church's mission is to preach the Word of God and establish churches to meet spiritual, economic, and social needs through evangelism, education, training, and socio-economic activities.

FPFK plays an active civil society role through membership in the Act Alliance Kenya Forum and the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK). It has a semi-autonomous social development department running projects in gender resilience, peace-building, human rights, and environment and climate change resilience programs. The projects are managed by professional and competent staff at both national and regional offices.

1.2 Project Description

The Narok Peace Project aimed to deepen inter and intra-community reconciliation through community dialogues targeting women, youth, elders, and school-going children. The second phase, implemented over one year in Narok County, adopted an ICT-integrated approach to early warning and early response (EWER) to prevent and respond to conflicts. The project aimed to strengthen community resilience to violent conflicts with specific objectives to:

1. Establish functioning community networks for violent conflict early warning and response.
2. Increase the capacity of community organization leaders to support members in coping with stress and trauma.
3. Diversify sources of livelihoods for vulnerable youths in targeted areas.

1.3 Context

1.3.1 The Narok Peace Project

The Narok Peace Project spearheaded by the Free Pentecostal Fellowship in Kenya (FPFK), with the support from IAS Denmark, aims to address these conflicts through comprehensive peace-building initiatives. The project's primary objective is to foster inter and intra-community reconciliation, strengthen community resilience to violent conflicts, and promote sustainable peace in Kilgoris. This initiative is crucial as it aligns with both national and international frameworks dedicated to peace and development.

1.3.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Narok Peace Project contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations, including:

- SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions - The project directly addresses SDG 16 by promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Through community dialogues, early warning systems, and capacity building, the project aims to reduce violence and enhance community trust in local institutions.
- SDG 5: Gender Equality - By targeting women and empowering them through participation in peace-building activities, the project supports SDG 5. It ensures that women have a significant role in decision-making processes related to conflict resolution and community resilience.
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth - The project's focus on diversifying livelihoods (barber shops and salon businesses for the youth and participating in driving course for vulnerable youth aligns with SDG 8, promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. This helps in mitigating one of the root causes of conflict, which is economic vulnerability.
- SDG 4: Quality Education - Through engagement with school-going children and educational activities on peace and reconciliation, the project supports SDG 4 by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

1.3.3 The Kenyan Constitution

The Narok Peace Project is also aligned with the principles and objectives enshrined in the Kenyan Constitution, particularly in the promotion of national values and principles of governance as outlined in Chapter Two, Article 10. These values include:

- Patriotism and National Unity - By fostering reconciliation and unity among different communities in Kilgoris, the project upholds the constitutional value of national unity.

- Social Justice and Human Rights - The project's focus on supporting vulnerable groups, including trauma healing and psychosocial support, aligns with the constitutional commitment to social justice and the protection of human rights.
- Good Governance, Integrity, and Accountability - The establishment of community networks for conflict early warning and response systems promotes good governance and accountability at the local level, ensuring community leaders and local authorities are responsive to the needs of the people.
- Inclusivity and Participation - By involving women, youth, and community leaders in peace-building processes, the project adheres to the constitutional principle of inclusivity and the right of every person to participate in decision-making processes affecting their lives.

1.4 Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation

Evaluations are a critical component of project management and development programming globally. They provide an evidence-based assessment of a project's impact, efficiency, and sustainability, which in turn guides future initiatives and policy decisions. In the specific context of peace-building projects, evaluations are particularly crucial as they offer insights into the nuanced impacts of interventions in conflict-affected areas.

The evaluation conducted aimed to assess the performance of the project phase over the past year, draw lessons, and identify best practices to inform future programming. By generating relevant data, this evaluation is intended to guide the design and implementation of future peace initiatives, ensuring that they are more effective, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of the communities they serve.

The evaluation was guided by the following specific objectives:

1. Assess the relevance of the project focus, target groups, strategies, theory of change and draw relevant lessons
2. Determine the effectiveness of the project interventions drawing lessons and best practices
3. Appraise organizational and strategic efficiency, (including management structures, communications, feedback and relationships) to staff, church, community involvement and advocacy in relations to the projects' achievements with the view of drawing best practices and lessons.
4. Examine the best practices and lessons learned from the process of managing project risks and sustainability.
5. To assess the degree to which the project contributed to strengthening civil society

2.1. Introduction

The evaluation of the Narok Peace Project began with a comprehensive desk review, which served as a critical foundation by examining existing literature and providing essential background information. This informed the development of methodologies tailored to the unique socio-cultural, economic, and environmental dynamics of Narok County. The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. Surveys, utilizing questionnaires, were designed to gather a broad range of data, which was cross-referenced with insights from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The FGDs captured diverse perspectives from women, youth, and elders, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the issues. KIIs provided specialized knowledge from key stakeholders, enriching the qualitative data. During data analysis, triangulation and cross-referencing with secondary sources were used to validate findings. The Cochran formula was applied to determine a sample size of 290 participants, evenly distributed between communities, to ensure representativeness and conflict sensitivity.

2.1.1 Desk review

Initiating an evaluation of this nature with a comprehensive desk review of existing literature is considered essential. Before venturing into fieldwork, it's wise to examine the wealth of knowledge accumulated by previous researchers in the field. As Travis (2016) notes, similar inquiries have likely been explored before. Therefore, the current evaluation commenced with a thorough examination of pertinent documents. This initial step not only furnished crucial background information but also laid a solid groundwork for subsequent phases of the evaluation. The desk review provided valuable insights into the issues under scrutiny, guiding the development of methodologies for other evaluation components.

Understanding the significance of context, the evaluation design is finely tuned to the unique socio-cultural, economic, and environmental dynamics shaping Narok County. Central to this approach is stakeholder engagement, which ensures active involvement and ownership of the assessment by community members and key stakeholders. The evaluation leverages both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques.

2.1.2 Survey

Questionnaires were utilized as a comprehensive tool for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data, effectively supporting a mixed-methods approach in the evaluation process. By designing the questionnaires to capture a wide range of information, the evaluation was able to gather numerical data, such as demographic details and response frequencies, alongside more nuanced qualitative data that reflected participants' experiences, perceptions, and attitudes.

The structured nature of the questionnaires allowed for consistency in data collection across different respondent groups, ensuring that key variables were systematically explored. This method provided a robust foundation for understanding the scope of the project's impact, as it enabled the collection of data that could be easily analysed statistically, while also offering open-ended responses that revealed deeper insights into participants' views and experiences.

To enhance the reliability and validity of the findings, the data obtained from the questionnaires was meticulously cross-referenced with information gathered through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). This triangulation process ensured that the results were not solely dependent on one method of data collection but were instead verified through multiple sources. By comparing and integrating data from these different methods, the evaluation was able to confirm trends, identify discrepancies, and develop a more comprehensive and credible understanding of the project's outcomes. This rigorous approach to data verification and triangulation ultimately strengthened the evaluation, providing a well-rounded analysis that could inform future decision-making and project planning.

2.1.3 Key Informant Interview

The evaluation employed Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) as a critical methodology to access the specialized knowledge and unique perspectives of individuals occupying key roles relevant to the research topic, as outlined by Cossham and Johanson (2019). KIIs are particularly valuable in research as they provide an opportunity to engage with strategically positioned stakeholders who possess deep, context-specific insights that are often inaccessible through other data collection methods. These interviews enable researchers to delve deeper into the subject matter, uncovering nuanced perspectives and gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand.

For this evaluation, the key informants represented a diverse range of stakeholders, including government officials such as the Assistant County Commissioner, a member of the General Service Unit (GSU) command in Nkararo, 2 Chiefs and 2 Assistant Chiefs, 6 village elders, and two faith leaders. These individuals were selected for their first-hand experience and in-depth understanding of the local context, particularly in relation to the Narok Peace Project. Their positions allowed them to offer valuable insights into the socio-political dynamics, cultural practices, and challenges specific to the region, which are crucial for a thorough evaluation of the project's impact.

2.1.4 Focus Group Discussion

FGDs are a qualitative research method designed to explore participants' thoughts, feelings, and perceptions on a given topic. Unlike individual interviews, FGDs provide a platform where participants can interact, build upon each other's responses, and collectively explore various aspects of the research topic. The interactive nature of FGDs fosters a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the issues at hand, as participants are encouraged to share their viewpoints, support or challenge others' opinions, and contribute additional insights.

This methodology draws heavily on the principles established by Morgan (1997) and Krueger and Casey (2014). According to Morgan (1997), FGDs are particularly effective in capturing the social context within which individual opinions are formed. Krueger and Casey (2014) further highlight the value of FGDs in providing a structured yet flexible environment that encourages open communication and collective problem-solving. These theoretical underpinnings guided the design and execution of the FGDs for this research.

To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the evaluation assignment 6 FGDs were conducted, each comprising different demographic groups and taking into consideration conflict sensitivity approach where each group was interviewed in their locality. The groups were selected to include:

1. 2 FGDs with Women

These groups aimed to capture the unique experiences, challenges, and perspectives of women related to the Narok Peace Project. Special attention was given to creating a safe and supportive environment where women could freely share their thoughts.

2. 2 FGDs with Youth

These discussions focused on the views of younger participants, exploring their unique challenges, aspirations, and contributions to the topic. The youth FGDs provided insights into how younger generations perceive and engage with the issues being studied.

3. 2 FGDs with Elders

The elder groups provided a historical and generational perspective on the Narok Peace Project, offering wisdom, experience, and long-term insights. The inclusion of elders ensured that the research captured the continuity and change in attitudes and practices over time.

The comments from the participants in the FGDs are presented as part of the findings in the next chapter.

2.2 Data Analysis

During the data analysis phase, a rigorous approach was employed to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. Triangulation played a central role, involving the cross-referencing of primary data with diverse sources and methodologies. This process was designed to validate the data by comparing it with other data sets, thereby enhancing the credibility of the results. By integrating data from surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), the evaluation ensured that the conclusions were well-founded and reflective of multiple perspectives.

Additionally, primary data was systematically cross-checked with secondary data, including existing reports, existing literature, and relevant statistical records. This cross-verification process reinforced the reliability of the findings, grounding the analysis in both current and historical contexts.

To facilitate comprehensive analysis, the evaluation utilized advanced tools such as MS Excel, SPSS, and Kobo collect. MS Excel, aided in efficient data management and basic statistical analysis, while SPSS was employed for more complex statistical tests and modelling. Kobo collect, a digital data collection tool, streamlined the data-gathering process and ensured accuracy in capturing field data.

The analysis was guided by scientifically accepted techniques, including comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences across data sets, causal effect analysis to explore relationships between variables, and stakeholder analysis to assess the influence and interests of various stakeholders in the project. By applying these robust analytical methods, the evaluation produced a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the project's performance and impact, providing actionable insights for future interventions.

2.2: Sample and Sample Size

To determine the appropriate sample size for the evaluation of the project, Cochran formula for sample size calculation was utilized. This formula is widely used for determining sample sizes in surveys and is suitable for large populations.

Finite population formula for Sample Size Calculation

Use finite population formula:

$$n = \frac{N * Z^2 * P * (1 - P)}{E^2 * (N - 1) + Z^2 * P * (1 - P)}$$

Where,

N = population size

Z = z-value

p= estimated proportion

E= margin of error

Let's calculate this with a 95% confidence level (Z = 1.96) and a margin of error of 5% (E = 0.05).

N=1160, Z=1.96, P=0.5, E = 0.05

$$n = \frac{1160 * 1.96^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2 * (1160 - 1) + 1.96^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5)}$$

$$n \approx 288.76$$

Hence a sample size of 289

Thus, the sample size is approximately 289.

Based on the local dynamics so that the project does not exacerbate further conflicts a total of 290 participants for the survey were selected with each community having a similar number of 145.

3.1. Demographic Characteristics

3.1.1. Response rate

The survey initially collected responses from 291 participants. However, during the data cleaning process, 12 questionnaires were disregarded due to incompleteness and failure to meet data quality standards. As a result, the final dataset comprised 279 valid responses, yielding an effective response rate of approximately 95.9%. This high response rate indicates a robust level of participation and reliability in the data collected for subsequent analysis.

3.1.2. Gender distribution

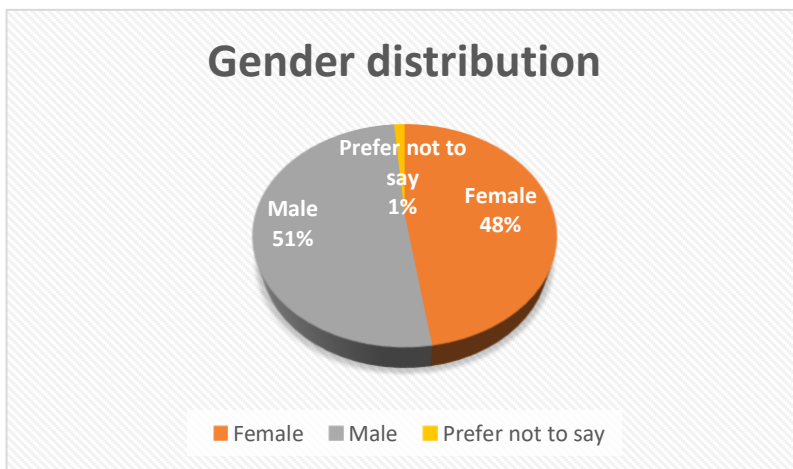


Figure 1: Gender distribution

The gender statistics show that males make up the majority of the population at 51.02%, followed closely by females at 47.62%. A small percentage, 1.36%, prefers not to disclose their gender. This distribution indicates a relatively balanced gender ratio, with slightly more males than females and a minimal proportion of individuals who choose not to specify their gender.

3.1.3. Age Group Distribution

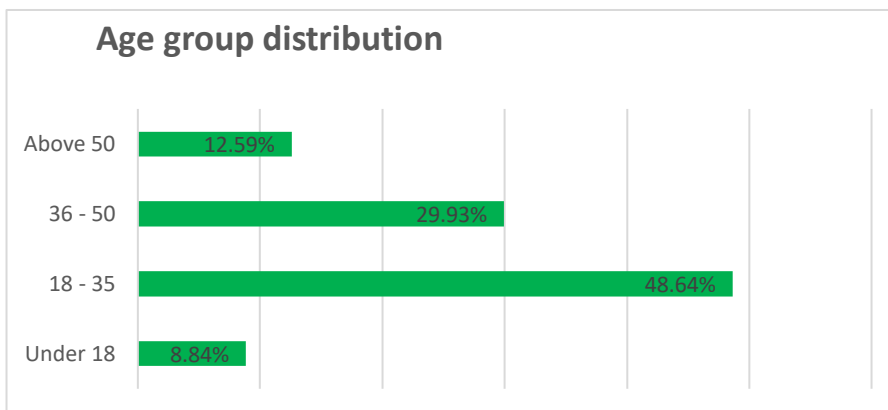


Figure 2: Age group distribution

The provided statistics reveal that the population is predominantly young, with 48.64% falling within the 18-35 age groups, indicating a significant presence of young adults. The 36-50 age groups also constitute a substantial portion, at 29.93%, suggesting a mature working-age population. Individuals under 18 represent 8.84%, highlighting a smaller proportion of children and teenagers. Lastly, those above 50 make up 12.59% of the population, indicating a moderate presence of older adults. Overall, the data suggests a demographic heavily skewed towards young and middle-aged adults, with a smaller representation of both the youngest and oldest age groups.

3.1.4. Role of respondent in the peace project

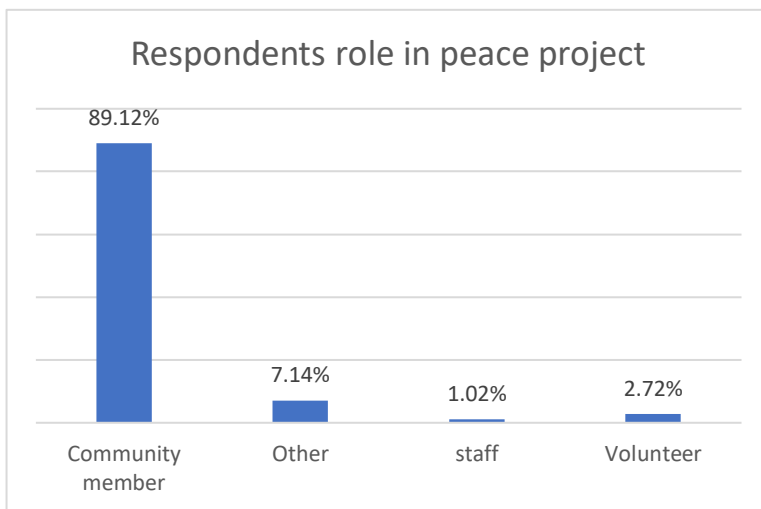


Figure 3: Respondents role in peace project

The statistics regarding community roles show that the vast majority, 89.12%, identify as community members. A smaller portion, 7.14%, falls into the "other" category, while staff members constitute 1.02% of the population. Volunteers make up 2.72%. This indicates that most individuals are general members of the community, with a small representation of staff and volunteers, and an additional small segment categorized as "other."

3.2 Findings on the Relevance and Overall Goal

3.2.1 Relevance

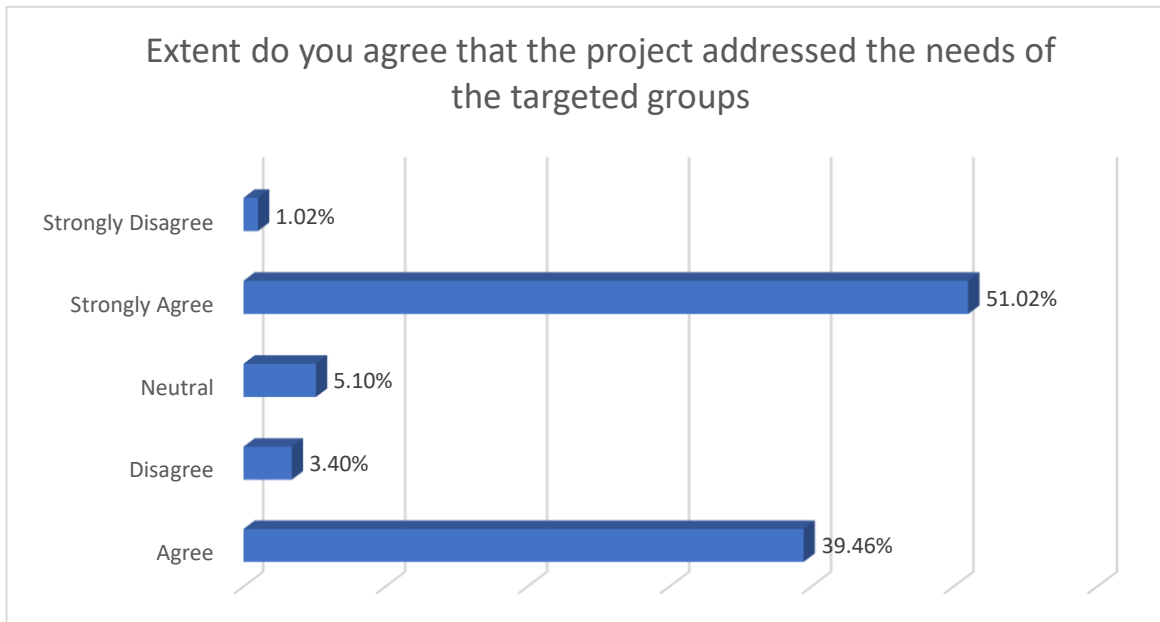


Figure 4: Extent do you agree that the project addressed the needs of the targeted groups

The statistics on the extent to which respondents agree that the project addressed the needs of the targeted groups indicate a largely positive reception. A majority, 51.02%, strongly agree, while 39.46% agree, totaling 90.48% of respondents who have a favorable view. Neutral responses account for 5.10%, showing a small group without a strong opinion. Only 3.40% disagree and 1.02% strongly disagree, indicating minimal dissatisfaction. Overall, the data suggests that the project is widely perceived as effectively meeting the needs of its targeted groups.

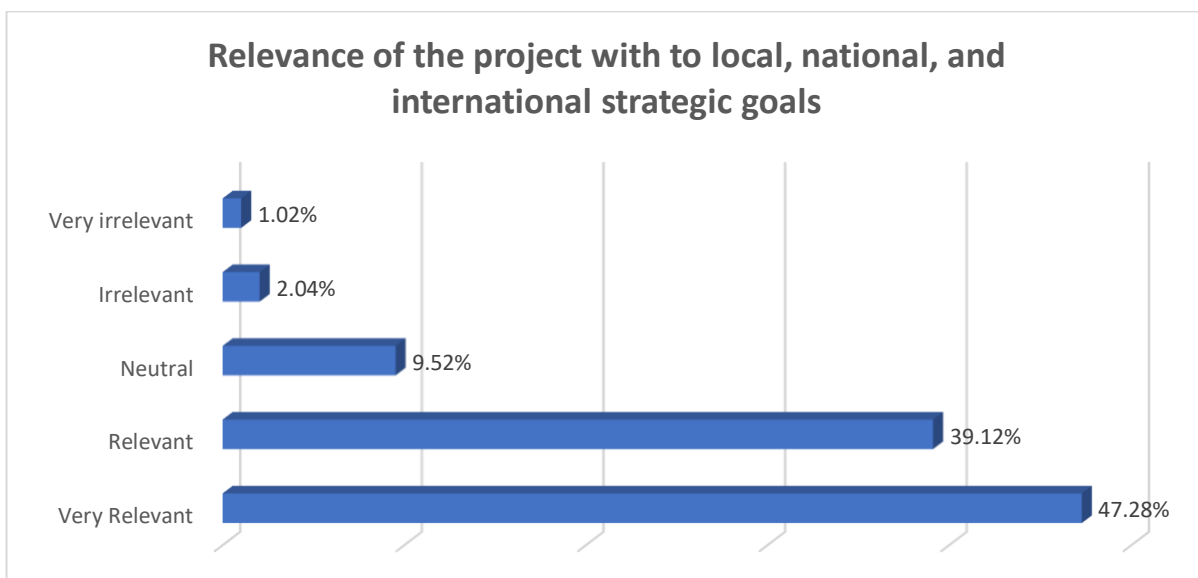


Figure 5: Relevance of the project with to local, national, and international strategic goals

The findings indicate that the majority of respondents perceive the topic or question as highly significant, with 47.28% rating it as "Very Relevant" and an additional 39.12% deeming it "Relevant." This demonstrates a strong consensus on the importance of the subject matter among the participants. Conversely, a smaller proportion of respondents are neutral, with 9.52% indicating neither relevance nor irrelevance. Only 3.06% of respondents view the topic as irrelevant, with 2.04% considering it "Irrelevant" and 1.02% finding it "Very Irrelevant." These results suggest a robust overall agreement on the topic's relevance, with minimal dissent regarding its importance.

3.1.2 Appropriateness of the project's strategies and theory of change in meeting the needs of the participants.

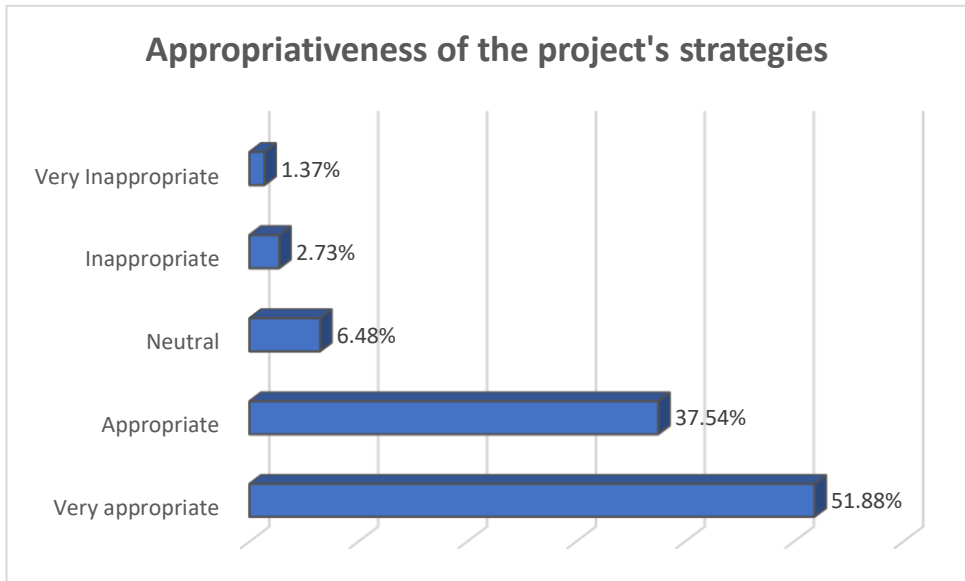


Figure 6: Appropriateness of the project's strategies

The evaluation of the project strategies reveals a predominantly positive assessment, with 51.88% of respondents considering them to be "Very Appropriate" and 37.54% finding them "Appropriate." This suggests that a significant majority of the stakeholders view the strategies as well-suited to the project's goals and objectives. Only 6.48% of respondents expressed a neutral stance, indicating a lack of strong opinions either for or against the strategies. A small proportion, 2.73%, deemed the strategies "Inappropriate," and an even smaller segment, 1.37%, rated them as "Very Inappropriate." From the FGD discussions, some of the noted strategies included; early warning and early response system by use of monitors were noted to be effective, additionally apprenticeship and economic empowerment efforts for youth was also critical strategy that the project supported. ***“The community monitors have a system in place where they report any issue that may pose a threat to the peace in the community. The number of people counseled after the conflicts is something to note for the project. We are happy that a number of members in our community were counseled”***. A participant from Enosaen FGD.

These findings highlight that while there is broad agreement on the appropriateness of the strategies, there remains a minor level of concern among a few respondents. Overall, the data underscores a strong general endorsement of the project strategies, with only a small fraction of respondents identifying areas of significant concern.

3.1.3 Level of achievement of Project's objectives on strengthening community resilience to violent conflicts

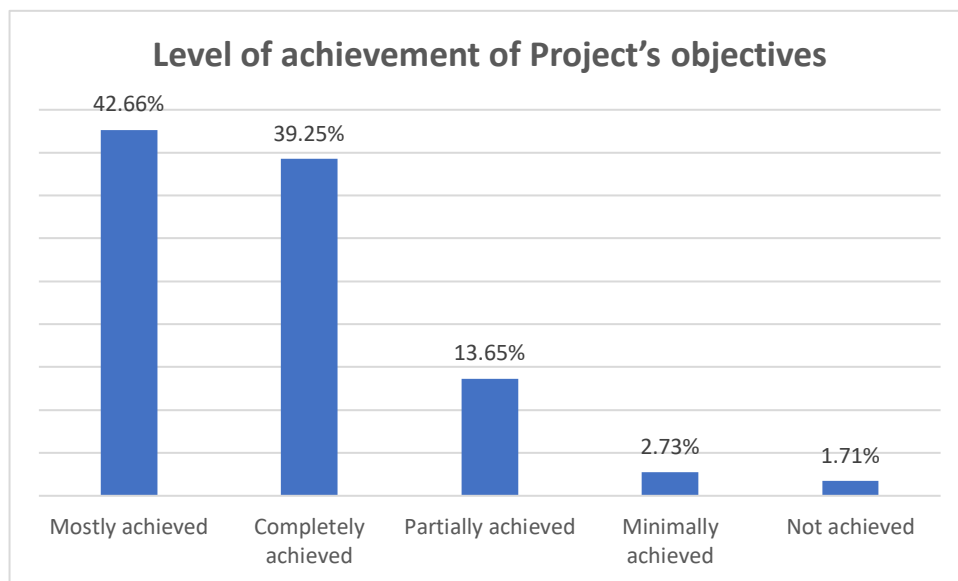


Figure 7: Level of achievement of Project's objectives

The assessment of goal achievement reveals a largely positive outcome, with 42.66% of respondents indicating that the goals were "Mostly Achieved." This suggests that a significant portion of respondents believes that the goals were largely met, though with some room for improvement. Additionally, 39.25% reported that the goals were "Completely Achieved," reflecting a strong level of satisfaction with the degree to which the goals were fulfilled. On the other hand, 13.65% of respondents felt that the goals were "Partially Achieved," indicating that while some progress was made, the goals were not fully realized. A smaller percentage, 2.73%, viewed the goals as "Minimally Achieved," pointing to only slight progress, and an even smaller group, 1.71%, believed that the goals were "Not Achieved" at all. These findings collectively illustrate that the majority of respondents perceive the goals as being either mostly or completely achieved, with only a minor proportion noting significant shortfalls in goal attainment.

3.1.2 Overall goal based on targets

Table 1: log frame target updates

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline	End of Project August 2024 Evaluation
By July 1, 2024, the Maasai clans in Kilgoris have started resolving their conflicts without violence	% of primary target group reporting that they are able to resolve more conflicts without violence	60%	90%
	Number of participants engaged in community peace dialogues	0	200
	Number of water points rehabilitated	0	1
	% of primary target group reporting that they support their families	50%	90%
	Number of youths Trained in skills for living through apprenticeship.	20	30

	Number of trained youths supported with livelihood assets and tools	20	30
	Number of learning visits for youth and women organized on integrated livelihood	20	30
By July 1, 2024 Advocacy with duty bearers (government, elders, and clan leaders) ensures that laws are respected and that there is mutual trust	% of participants reporting that duty bearers are adhering to laws and policies related to peace	30%	100%
	Number of community – security engagement forums	1	5
	Existence of a functioning early warning and early response system	1	1
	Number of forums held on linkages between formed groups and the government agencies	1	2
	Number of community leader forums through radio talks and other media platforms to raise awareness	7	20
Outcome 4. By July 1, 2024, victims and perpetrators of violence in Kilgoris experience fewer post-traumatic stress disorders	% reduction in reports of post-traumatic stress disorders	30%	90%
	Number of counselling sessions conducted for victims of violence	1	5
	Number of victims of violence counselled	0	100
	Number of review forums held with community leaders engaged in Psychosocial activities	0	1

The table outlines the progress of a project aimed at improving peace, livelihoods, and psychosocial well-being among the Maasai clans in Kilgoris, comparing the baseline with targets set for the end of 2024 and the status as of August 2024. The project has made significant strides, particularly in conflict resolution, where 90% of the primary target group reported being able to resolve conflicts non-violently, exceeding the 80% goal. Additionally, 200 participants have been engaged in community peace dialogues, meeting the target well ahead of schedule. In terms of livelihood support, the project rehabilitated one water point as planned, and 90% of the target group now reports supporting their families, surpassing the 75% goal. The project has also successfully trained and supported 30 youths with livelihood skills and assets, meeting these targets by August 2024. Learning visits for youth and women on integrated livelihood have exceeded expectations, with 30 visits organized against a target of 25. *“The good working relations between the office and the leaders from both communities made the selection of easy and the participation was alright. This is because the local authorities understand the people well”*. A woman participant from Nkararo FGD.

Advocacy efforts have led to 100% of participants reporting that duty bearers adhere to laws and policies related to peace, exceeding the 80% target. The project also met its goal of holding five community-security engagement forums and maintaining a functioning early warning and response system. However, the number of forums held on linkages between formed groups and government agencies fell slightly short, with only two out of three planned forums conducted. In contrast, community awareness efforts through radio talks and other media platforms far exceeded expectations, with 20 forums held instead of the targeted 10.

In the realm of psychosocial support, the project achieved a 90% reduction in reports of post-traumatic stress disorders, surpassing the 80% goal. Counseling efforts have also been successful, with five sessions

conducted and 100 victims of violence counseled, meeting the project's targets. Additionally, one review forum was held with community leaders engaged in psychosocial activities, fulfilling the project's objectives. Overall, the project has not only met but often exceeded its goals across multiple areas, demonstrating substantial progress by August 2024, with only minor shortfalls in a few areas.

3.3 Findings on the Project's Coherence

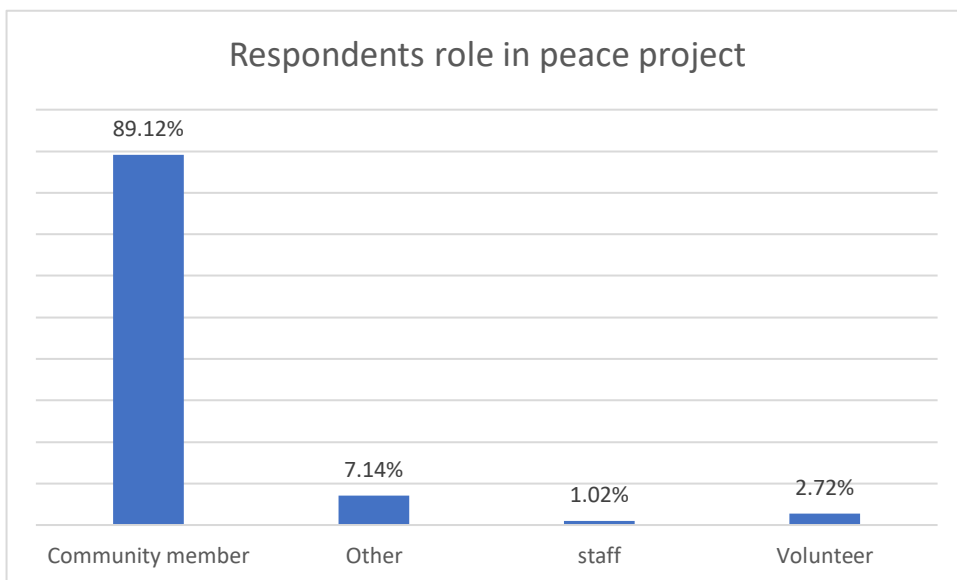


Figure 8: Respondents role in peace project

The statistics regarding community roles show that the vast majority, 89.12%, identify as community members. A smaller portion, 7.14%, falls into the "other" category, while staff members constitute 1.02% of the population. Volunteers make up 2.72%. This indicates that most individuals are general members of the community, with a small representation of staff and volunteers, and an additional small segment categorized as "other."

3.4 Findings on the Project's Efficiency

3.4.1 Effective were the project's communication and feedback mechanisms in supporting project implementation

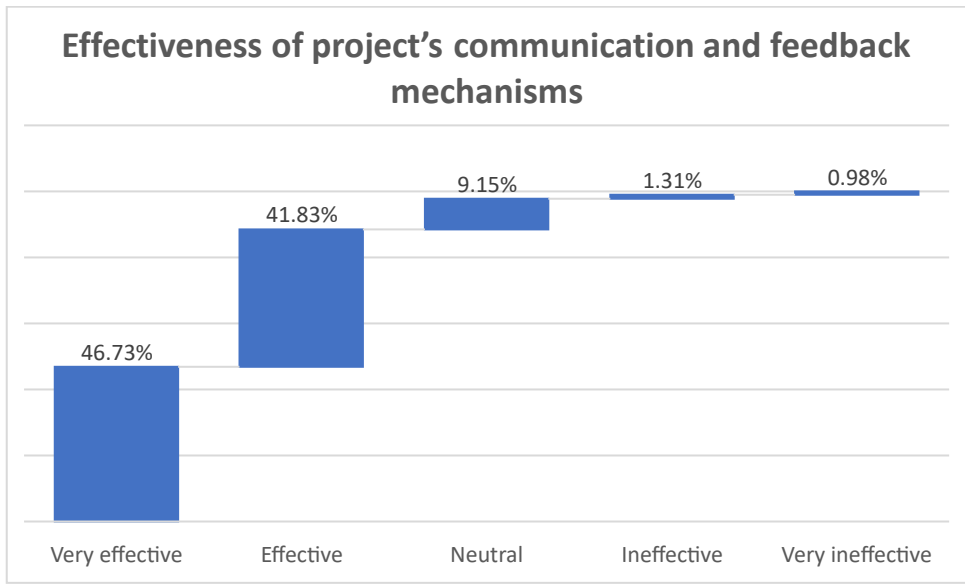


Figure 9: Effectiveness of project's communication and feedback mechanisms

The evaluation of the project's communication and feedback mechanisms in supporting implementation reveals a largely favorable assessment. A significant 46.73% of respondents rated these mechanisms as "Very Effective," indicating a high level of satisfaction with their role in facilitating project execution. Additionally, 41.83% considered them "Effective," suggesting that while the mechanisms are viewed positively, there may be areas for further enhancement. A smaller portion, 9.15%, expressed a neutral opinion, reflecting neither strong approval nor disapproval of the mechanisms. The levels of dissatisfaction are minimal, with only 1.31% of respondents rating them as "Ineffective" and 0.98% as "Very Ineffective." This data underscores a strong overall endorsement of the project's communication and feedback systems, with only a minor fraction identifying issues that could impact their effectiveness. Regular monitoring of the project interventions by the FPFK staff was noted in the discussion during the FGDs. *"If we have any issue or a concern we are able to reach FPFK office through the volunteers and monitors in the community very easily.* A woman participant in Nkararo FGD. *"I have contacts of the officer in charge of the project and if there are issues I usually call and report."* An elder from Enosaen FGD.

3.5 Findings on the Project Effectiveness

3.5.1 Project contributed to building community resilience against future conflicts

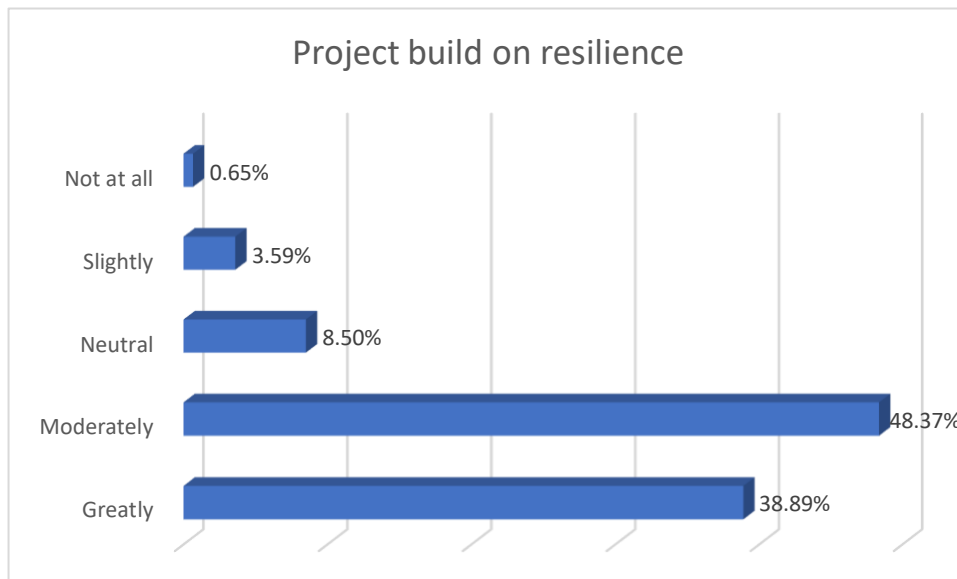


Figure 10: Project build on resilience

The ratings on the project's contribution to building community resilience against future conflicts indicate a generally positive impact. A notable 38.89% of respondents feel that the project has "Greatly" contributed to enhancing community resilience, reflecting a strong belief in its effectiveness. Additionally, 48.37% of respondents consider the contribution to be "Moderate," suggesting that while the project has made a significant impact, there may be room for further development. A smaller portion, 8.50%, remains neutral, indicating uncertainty or a lack of strong opinion on the project's effectiveness in this area. Only 3.59% of respondents feel the project has contributed "Slightly," and a very small 0.65% believe it has contributed "Not at All." These findings collectively highlight a strong overall perception of the project's role in strengthening community resilience, with the majority seeing it as either greatly or moderately impactful and only a minimal fraction perceiving little to no effect. Some of the notable discussions and factors that contributed to the strengthening of community resilience from the FGDs included; selection of committees from both sides of the community to oversee implementation and maintenance of the water project, improved road network which enabled rapid response by General Service Unit with the support of the community monitors, engagement of youth in economic activities and women having merry go rounds and visiting each other across the two communities. ***"We are happy that the interventions have not only supported the mutual coexistence of the two communities but also build a longer term relationships that could foster unity and tranquility among the two communities"***. A woman leader from Enosaen KII. ***"The GSU camp is linked with the community and is prepared to tackle any issues that may breach the peace that we have today. I believe that the GSU and the local leader work closely and are open to each other. We are open to any member of the community to visit our office and report any issue pertaining peace"***. A representative from GSU Camp/ Early Responder.

3.5.2 Strengthened civil society engagement for change

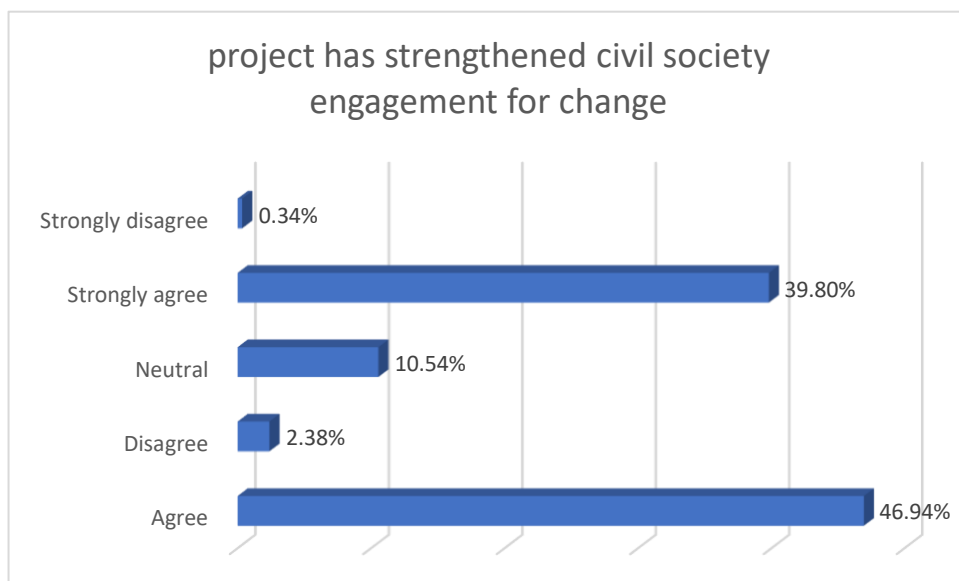


Figure 11: project has strengthened civil society engagement for change

The responses regarding whether the project has strengthened civil society engagement for change reveal a largely positive perception. A combined total of 86.74% of respondents agree or strongly agree that the project has effectively enhanced civil society engagement. Specifically, 46.94% of respondents agree with this assertion, while 39.80% strongly agree, indicating a high level of support for the project’s impact in this area. In contrast, only 2.38% of respondents disagree and a very small 0.34% strongly disagrees, reflecting minimal opposition to the project's role in strengthening civil society. Additionally, 10.54% of respondents are neutral, suggesting that they do not have strong opinions or have not observed a significant impact. Overall, these results highlight a strong consensus that the project has been successful in promoting civil society engagement, with only a minor proportion expressing disagreement or neutrality.

3.5.3 Project provided equal opportunities for men and women in its activities

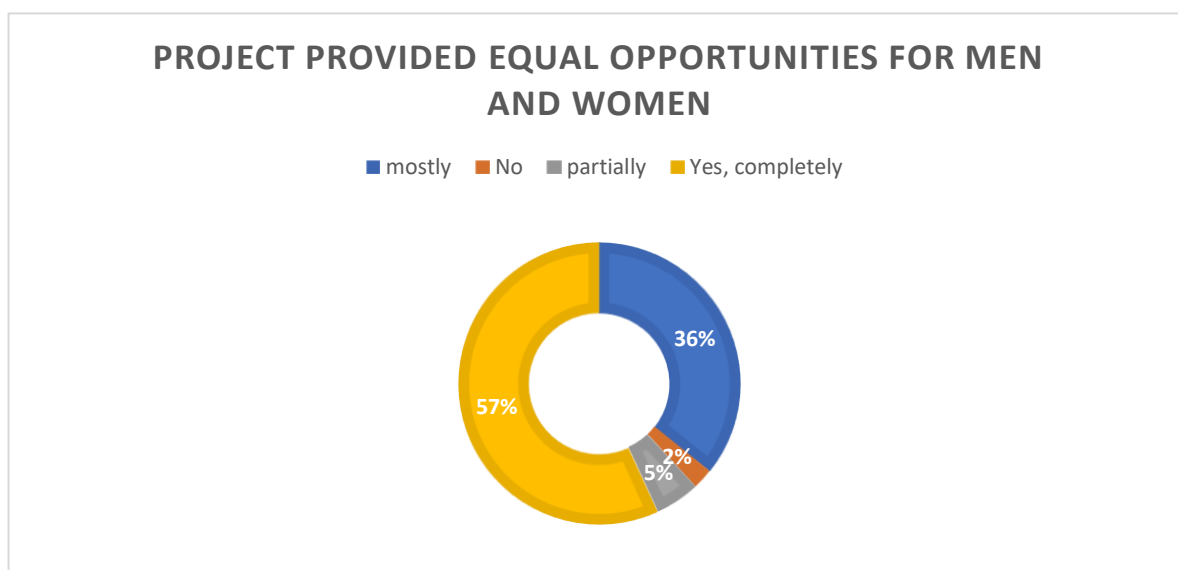


Figure 12: project provided equal opportunities for men and women

The responses on whether the project provided equal opportunities for men and women indicate a predominantly positive assessment. A significant 57% of respondents believe that the project provided equal opportunities "Yes, completely," reflecting a strong consensus that gender equality was fully achieved. Additionally, 36% of respondents think that equal opportunities were "Mostly" provided, suggesting that while there was substantial progress towards gender equality, some minor gaps might still exist. Only 5% of respondents felt that equal opportunities were provided "Partially," indicating some efforts towards gender equality but with noticeable limitations. A very small 2% of respondents believe that the project did not provide equal opportunities at all. These findings collectively demonstrate that the majority of respondents view the project as having been successful in promoting gender equality, with only a minor fraction perceiving significant shortcomings.

3.5.4 Intended and Unintended Outcomes

Intended Outcomes

Establishing Functioning Community Networks for Early Warning and Response to Violent Conflicts

The project successfully established sustainable community networks for early warning and response to violent conflicts, creating a robust and proactive approach to conflict prevention. The establishment of these networks aligns with the project's objective of building resilience and empowering communities to respond swiftly and effectively to early conflict signals. Data shows that the early warning system is operational and functional, highlighting the project's success in creating a reliable mechanism for conflict detection and response. Five community-security engagement forums were organized, achieving the project's target and illustrating active community involvement in conflict prevention efforts. These forums served as vital platforms for dialogue and collaboration, strengthening the relationship between community members and security stakeholders. The active participation in these forums underscores the community's commitment to preventing violence and maintaining peace. Additionally, the impact of these networks is evidenced by the fact that 90% of the primary target group reported being able to resolve conflicts without resorting to violence. This significant outcome indicates that the established networks have effectively fostered a culture of peace and dialogue, equipping community members with the tools and knowledge to address and mitigate conflicts proactively.

Increasing the Capacity of Community Leaders to Support Members in Coping with Stress and Trauma

The project has successfully established a sustainable model for increasing the capacity of community leaders to support members in coping with stress and trauma, resulting in a lasting impact on community well-being. The project's effectiveness is demonstrated by 88.62% of respondents reporting a notable increase in the capacity of community leaders to provide support in managing stress and trauma. This significant improvement indicates that the project has successfully empowered leaders to take an active and ongoing role in fostering mental health resilience within their communities.

To achieve these outcomes, five counseling sessions were conducted, during which 100 victims of violence received counseling, fully meeting the project's targets. These sessions provided immediate relief to those affected and also equipped community leaders and volunteers with the necessary skills to continue offering support, demonstrating the project's focus on sustainable capacity building.

By enhancing the skills and knowledge of community leaders and volunteers, the project has established a framework for continuous support and intervention. This approach ensures that community leaders are well-prepared to handle stress and trauma-related issues independently, thereby embedding a culture of resilience and proactive care within the community. The training and capacity-building efforts undertaken

have created a network of well-trained individuals capable of providing ongoing psychological support, which is crucial for the long-term well-being and stability of the community.

3. Diversifying Sources of Livelihoods for Vulnerable Youths in Targeted Areas

The project has established a sustainable framework for diversifying livelihoods among vulnerable youths, creating lasting impact at the community level. By August 2024, the project successfully trained 30 youths in essential skills and provided them with livelihood assets and tools, achieving the target for the year. This foundational skill-building, combined with the provision of resources, ensures that these young individuals are equipped to continue their income-generating activities independently.

The organization of 30 learning visits, exceeding the original target of 25, reflects the project's commitment to continuous education and the practical application of skills. These visits facilitated knowledge exchange and fostered peer learning, which is crucial for long-term empowerment. The focus on involving both youth and women broadens the scope of impact, creating more inclusive economic growth within the community.

Moreover, the rehabilitation of one water point has significantly contributed to sustaining livelihoods by providing reliable access to water, a critical resource for agricultural activities and daily use. This improvement not only enhances the quality of life but also supports economic activities, ensuring that the gains from the project are maintained over time.

Collectively, these efforts have created a resilient community ecosystem where the skills, resources, and infrastructure put in place can support ongoing economic stability and growth, even beyond the project's lifecycle. The emphasis on training, resource provision, and community infrastructure development demonstrates a strategic approach to achieving sustainable livelihood diversification, thereby ensuring a lasting positive impact at the community level.

Unintended Outcomes

Positive Unintended Outcomes

- While gender equality was an implicit project objective, the project significantly advanced it beyond expectations. A total of 57% of respondents agreed that the project completely provided equal opportunities for men and women, with an additional 36% mostly agreeing. This demonstrates that the project successfully promoted gender inclusivity in its activities.
- The project inadvertently strengthened civil society engagement. A large majority (86.74%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that the project enhanced civil society's role in promoting change. This suggests that the project not only targeted direct peace-building activities but also fostered a more engaged and active civil society, which is crucial for long-term peace and stability.

The high level of community involvement, cited by 74.83% of respondents as a critical factor for sustainability, indicates an unintended yet positive outcome. This level of engagement suggests that the community feels a sense of ownership over the project, which can lead to greater sustainability and self-reliance in managing conflicts.

Negative Unintended Outcomes

- While government support was considered a factor in sustainability by 53.74% of respondents, this percentage is lower than community involvement and continued funding. This may reflect a perception of inadequate government involvement, which could potentially limit the project's long-term impact and sustainability if not addressed.
- A small but notable portion of respondents (around 10-12% in various categories) expressed neutral opinions regarding the effectiveness of the project's strategies and empowerment efforts.

This ambiguity may suggest that while the project is largely successful, certain aspects or implementation methods might not fully resonate with all community members.

The project fell short of its target for forums held on linkages between formed groups and government agencies, conducting only two out of the planned three. This shortfall could indicate challenges in fostering stronger collaboration between community groups and governmental bodies, which might affect the project's ability to integrate with broader governmental peace-building initiatives

3.5.5 The organization of target groups and their ability to identify and solve challenges.

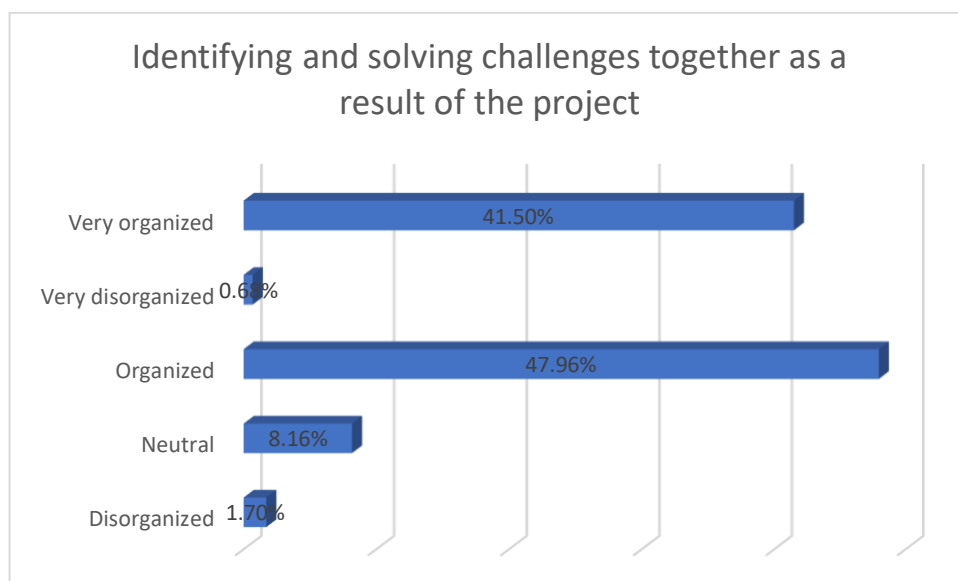


Figure 13: Identifying and solving challenges together as a result of the project

The responses regarding the organization of target groups in identifying and solving their challenges as a result of the project reflect a largely positive view. A substantial 41.50% of respondents find the target groups to be "Very Organized," indicating a high level of effectiveness in collaborative problem-solving and challenge identification. Additionally, 47.96% consider the target groups to be "Organized," suggesting that while there is a significant degree of organization, there may still be some areas for improvement. Only 8.16% of respondents are neutral, which implies a lack of strong opinion or observation regarding the groups' organization. A very small percentage, 1.70%, view the target groups as "Disorganized," and an even smaller 0.68% consider them to be "Very Disorganized." These results highlight that the majority of respondents perceive the target groups as effectively organized, with only a minimal proportion noting significant issues with organization. ***“We noted that the youth groups, women groups and the water committee were quite enthusiastic and were organized based on the training they received. I believe that such groups will eventually succeed in their activities due to their focus and projected objectives and vision”.*** A leader from Enosaen community.

3.5.6 Empowerment of community organizations to support members in coping with stress and trauma.

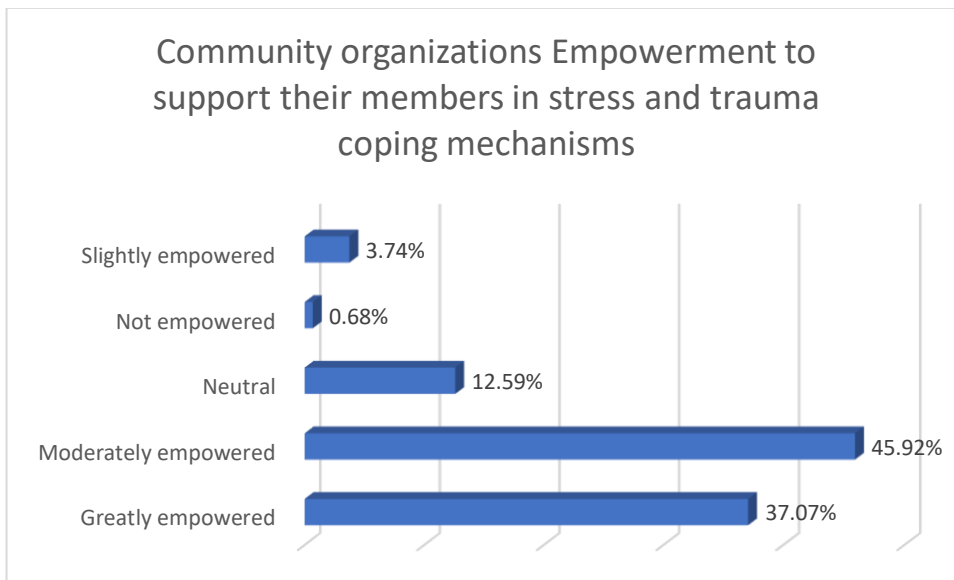


Figure 14: Community organizations Empowerment to support their members in stress and trauma coping mechanisms

The responses regarding the empowerment of community organizations to support their members in coping with stress and trauma show a generally positive assessment. A significant 37.07% of respondents feel that these organizations have been "Greatly Empowered," indicating a strong belief in the effectiveness of the support provided. Additionally, 45.92% of respondents consider them to be "Moderately Empowered," suggesting that while there is notable empowerment, there may be areas where further support could enhance their capabilities. A smaller portion, 12.59%, is neutral, reflecting a lack of strong opinion or clear observation regarding the level of empowerment. Only 3.74% of respondents feel that the organizations have been "Slightly Empowered," and a very small 0.68% believe they have been "Not Empowered" at all. These findings collectively demonstrate that the majority of respondents view community organizations as having received substantial to moderate empowerment in their role in supporting members through stress and trauma, with only a minor fraction expressing concerns about a lack of empowerment. *“Majority of members were greatly supported through psychosocial support and other material support. The businesses that were started will in the long run boost the already broken spirit among the community members as a result of the conflicts. The youth will eventually earn a living and support themselves and their siblings”* A participant in Nkararo FGD.

3.6 Findings on the Project’s Impact

3.6.1 Capacity of community leaders to support members in coping with stress and trauma

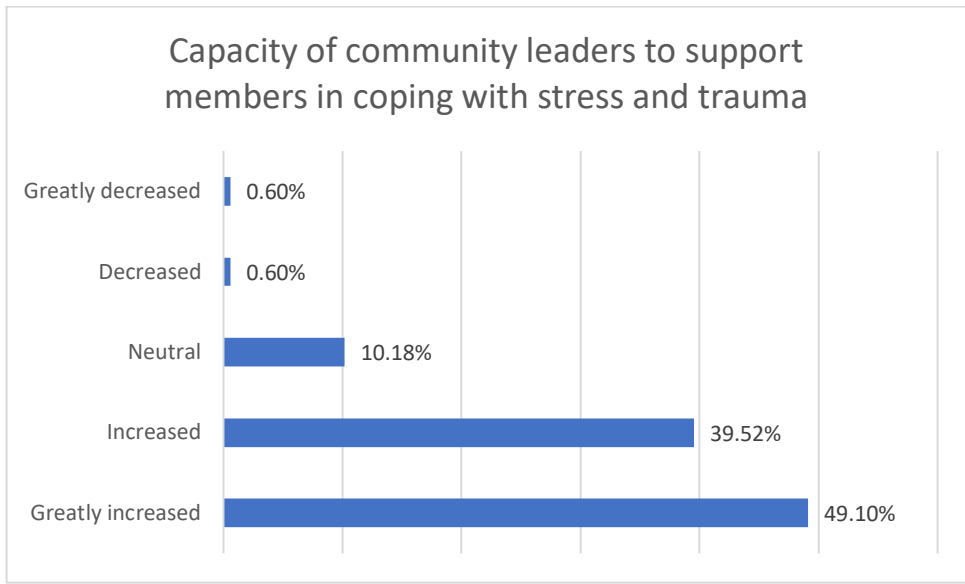


Figure 15: Community organizations Empowerment to support their members in stress and trauma coping mechanisms

The assessment of the capacity of community leaders to support members in coping with stress and trauma shows a predominantly positive perception. A substantial 49.10% of respondents believe that this capacity has been "Greatly Increased," indicating a high level of confidence in the enhanced abilities of community leaders to provide effective support. Additionally, 39.52% feel that the capacity has been "Increased," suggesting a notable improvement, though not as pronounced as the "Greatly Increased" group. In contrast, only 10.18% of respondents are neutral on the issue, reflecting a lack of strong opinion or noticeable change. Minimal concern is observed, with just 0.60% reporting that the capacity has "Decreased," and another 0.60% noting a "Greatly Decreased" capacity. These findings highlight a strong overall positive trend in the perceived impact of community leaders in managing stress and trauma, with very few respondents indicating a decline in this capacity. **“We are very grateful for the support that we received from FPFK, from the support to our youth to start businesses (salon and barber shop) to training of youth in a driving school and the water project has shown us who our friends are. FPFK came when life was unbearable and was able to lobby other organizations including government that brought relief food and blankets for displaced families. We are grateful and say thank you to them”.** A woman from Enosaen FGD.

3.7 Findings on the Project’s Sustainability

3.7.1 Sustainability

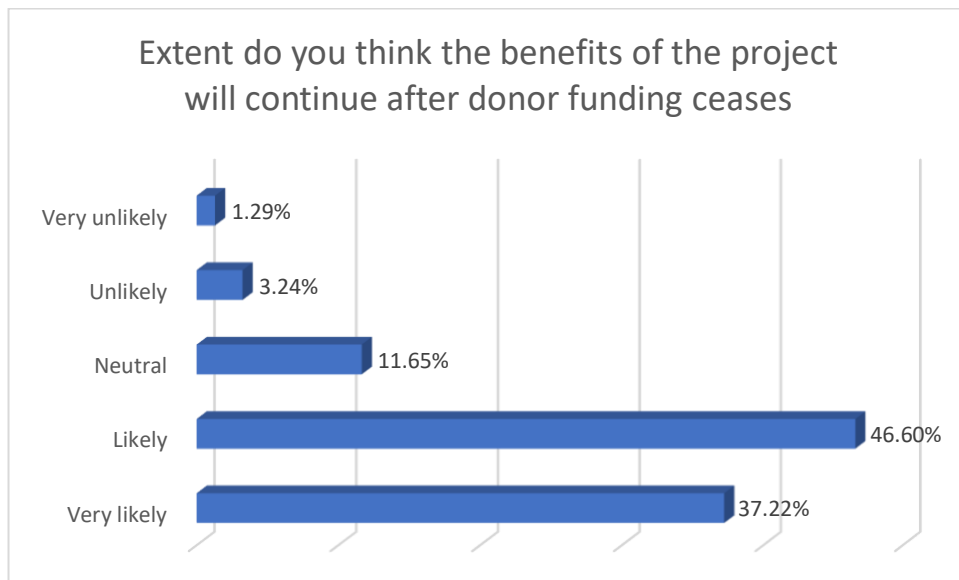


Figure 16: Extent do you think the benefits of the project will continue after donor funding ceases

The assessment of the likelihood that the benefits of the project will continue after donor funding ceases shows a generally optimistic outlook. A substantial 37.22% of respondents believe that it is "Very likely" that the benefits will persist, indicating strong confidence in the project's sustainability beyond the period of donor support. Additionally, 46.60% of respondents find it "Likely" that the benefits will continue, suggesting a positive expectation with some degree of assurance. Only 11.65% of respondents are neutral, reflecting uncertainty or no strong opinion about the project's long-term impact. A small minority, 3.24%, consider it "Unlikely" that the benefits will continue, and an even smaller group, 1.29%, views it as "Very Unlikely." These findings collectively illustrate a strong belief in the enduring value of the project's benefits even after funding ends, with only a minimal fraction expressing doubt about the project's sustainability. *"The water project on the border between us and our brothers and sisters (Siria) will continue to bring peace in the community as water is life. We don't know why this water is at the boundary, maybe it was God's design to bring lasting solution to the people here"*. An Elder from Enosaen FGD.

3.7.2 Factors influencing sustainability

Table 2: Sustainability Effects

Factors	frequency	Percent
Community involvement	220	74.83%
Continued funding	211	71.77%
Government support	158	53.74%
Other	4	1.36%

The table reveals key factors influencing the success of the project, with community involvement being the most frequently cited at 74.83%, indicating a strong belief in the essential role of active community participation. Continued funding is also highly regarded, with 71.77% of respondents emphasizing its importance for maintaining and achieving project goals. Government support, identified by 53.74% of respondents, is noted as a significant factor, highlighting the value of official backing in ensuring the

project's effectiveness and sustainability. In contrast, only 1.36% of responses referred to other factors, suggesting that while additional elements (such as additional income generating activities and sports equipment) may be relevant, they are less critical compared to community involvement, funding, and government support. Overall, the data underscores that community involvement and continued financial support are viewed as the most crucial elements for the project's success, with government support also playing a significant, albeit slightly less prominent, role.

3.8 Triangulation

The structured interviews with key informants provided qualitative data that deepened and cross-verified findings from surveys and FGDs, ensuring a more balanced analysis and enhancing the evaluation's accuracy and relevance. These insights were instrumental in triangulating the data, helping to create a comprehensive and credible portrayal of the project's outcomes, which informed the overall evaluation and its applicability to future initiatives.

SECTION FOUR: LESSONS LEARNED, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections outline key lessons learned; best practices; challenges; provide conclusions and recommendations for future programming or potential replication.

4.1 Lesson Learned

This section presents key insights from the project's evaluation, highlighting the strategies and approaches that have proven effective in fostering peace and resolving conflicts. Each subsection explores critical elements such as collaboration, inclusivity, empowerment, and community involvement, offering valuable lessons for future peace-building initiatives.

a) Collaboration for Peace

Working together between conflicting clans has proven to be an effective way to encourage peace and resolve conflicts. Collaboration fosters unity and allows communities to address their own issues collectively. *“The water project has created an opportunity for the women from the two communities to interact freely and exchange ideas and experiences before, during and after the conflicts, which has helped in healing the wounds arising from the protracted conflict”* Nkararo FGD respondent.

b) Inclusivity and Equal Treatment

Treating people equally from both sides and involving all community members, including women, youth, and leaders, in the peace-building process help to create a balanced and inclusive approach to conflict resolution. *“The equal distribution of participants to events from each of the community created a level play field for the community and thus non felt discriminated during the project implementation”.* Enosaen FGD respondent.

c) Empowerment through Livelihoods

Providing job opportunities and empowering youth through entrepreneurship and employment helps to reduce idleness and prevent conflict. Livelihood support can significantly contribute to economic stability and peace. *“The youth support for Salon and Kinyozi (Barber shop) including training for youth has enabled us not to be idle but engage in building ourselves economically”.* One youth from Nkararo.

d) Community Involvement

Engaging the community in dialogues, training, and development activities ensures that the needs and concerns of all members are addressed. This approach fosters a sense of ownership and accountability in peace-building efforts.

e) Support for Trauma and Stress

Offering psychological support and addressing trauma are crucial for healing and building resilience within the community. This includes providing support to those directly affected by conflicts.

f) Sustainable Projects

Initiatives like water projects and other development activities not only address immediate needs but also contribute to long-term peace by improving living conditions and reducing resource-based conflicts.

g) Role of Civil Society and Leaders

The involvement of civil society, community leaders, and religious organizations is vital for effective peace-building. These groups play a key role in sensitizing and mobilizing community members.

h) Continuous Support and Funding

Sustained support and adequate funding from both local and government sources are necessary to maintain and expand successful peace-building projects.

i) Education and Awareness

Educating the community about the benefits of peace and the disadvantages of conflict helps to build a culture of peace and reduces the likelihood of future disputes.

4.2 Best Practices

The following are some of the best practices documented during the evaluation exercise.

1. Community-Led Approach

The project effectively engaged local leaders, youth, and women in fostering dialogue and reconciliation. By involving these key community members, the project built local ownership of peace initiatives, which contributed to their success. This approach ensured that the peace-building efforts were rooted in the community's own needs and perspectives.

2. Focus on Inclusivity

The project made a deliberate effort to include diverse groups, especially those who were historically marginalized or underrepresented, such as women and youth. This inclusivity was crucial in building trust and ensuring that the peace-building process was comprehensive and representative of the entire community.

3. Building Local Capacity

Capacity building for local peace committees was a key component of the project. By providing ongoing training and support, the project strengthened the ability of these committees to manage and resolve conflicts independently. This focus on local capacity ensured that the peace efforts would be sustainable beyond the project's lifespan.

4. Integration with Local Governance

The project worked to integrate peace initiatives into local government structures. By aligning the project with existing governance frameworks, it ensured that the peace-building efforts could be sustained and supported by local authorities even after the project ended.

4.3 Challenges

This section outlines the primary challenges encountered during the project's implementation. These obstacles, including security concerns, financial limitations, and community divisions, significantly

impacted the project's progress and effectiveness. Understanding these challenges is crucial for refining strategies in future initiatives and ensuring more resilient and adaptive project designs.

- **Insecurity and Violence**

Persistent violence and the constant threat of attacks at project sites disrupted activities and hindered participation. Fear among different clans threatened community coexistence, with limited movement and incidents of house burnings and property destruction reported, ultimately reducing farming in farms and business activities in shopping centers. *“The Natembeya road was created and my farm was destroyed and I do not have anywhere to go; the violence may have stopped but the trauma and despair among those whose land is over the boundary is paining”*. One woman from the FGD in Nkararo.

- **Insufficient Funding**

Inadequate financial resources restricted the ability to conduct essential peace meetings, extend outreach to more beneficiaries, and complete key infrastructure projects, such as the water project on the boundary between the Siria and Uasin Gishu communities. A shortage of essential materials and logistical support posed significant challenges in executing project activities and delivering necessary services. The potential impact of youth business ventures was limited due to insufficient resources, which restricted their reach and effectiveness. *“The support we got could be increased to other youth as only six were selected for the salon and barber shop. The amount for the monthly rent was not enough as the business has not picked well. If possible more of such ventures can be given to more youth in the two communities”*. One youth from Nkararo FDG

- **Lack of Community Cooperation**

Deep-seated divisions and distrust among community members, fueled by clanism, undermined efforts to promote unity and implement the project effectively. Training sessions were organized with equal numbers of participants from each area, but this approach did not consider the actual population distribution, leading to inefficiencies.

4.4 Recommendation

The Narok Peace Project has demonstrated significant achievements in fostering peace and resilience within the community. However, to further enhance its impact and sustainability, it is essential to consider several strategic recommendations. These recommendations are based on a comprehensive evaluation of the project, aimed at addressing identified challenges, enhancing community involvement, and ensuring the long-term success of the project. The following sections outline key areas for improvement and strategic focus that will contribute to the continued success and sustainability of the Narok Peace Project.

1. Increasing and sustaining funding is crucial for the Narok Peace Project. The project should secure long-term financial commitments to ensure the continuity of peace-building activities beyond the initial timeframe. Additional resources should be allocated to expand the project's reach to more communities and regions. Creating a dedicated fund for rapid response to emerging conflicts or crises would also be beneficial. To achieve this, the project should explore diverse funding sources, including government partnerships, private sector engagement, and international donors.
2. Prioritizing support for vulnerable groups is essential for the project's success. Targeted programs should be developed for those directly impacted by conflicts, including psychosocial support, livelihood assistance, and reintegration services. Implementing cash transfer programs for the most vulnerable households can provide immediate relief. Ensuring accessibility of project activities for people with disabilities and the elderly is crucial for inclusivity. Creating safe spaces and specialized programs for women and youth affected by conflict will address the unique needs of these groups.
3. Strengthening capacity building and skills development is vital for long-term impact. The project should expand vocational training and entrepreneurship programs for youth, focusing on market-relevant skills. Providing leadership and conflict resolution training for community leaders and peace committee members will enhance local capacity. Offering trauma-informed care training for local counselors and community health workers will improve support services. Implementing financial literacy and business management courses for beneficiaries of livelihood programs will promote economic resilience.
4. Enhancing early warning and response systems is crucial for preventing and mitigating conflicts. The existing early warning network should be strengthened by incorporating technology, such as mobile reporting apps. Regular drills and simulations should be conducted to test and improve response mechanisms. Establishing clearer protocols for coordination between community monitors, local authorities, and security forces will enhance effectiveness. Ongoing training and support for community monitors is essential for maintaining a robust early warning system.
5. Promoting sustainable resource management is key to addressing underlying causes of conflict. The project should implement integrated water resource management projects to address resource-based conflicts. Supporting sustainable agriculture practices will promote food security and environmental conservation. Facilitating dialogue and agreements on shared resource use between different communities can prevent future conflicts. Exploring alternative energy solutions will help reduce pressure on scarce resources.
6. Enhancing monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes will ensure the project's continued relevance and effectiveness. Implementing a robust M&E system with clear indicators to track progress and impact is essential. Conducting regular participatory evaluations involving community members will provide valuable insights. Establishing a learning platform to share best practices and lessons learned with other peace-building initiatives can contribute to the broader

field of peace-building. Using data-driven insights to continuously adapt and improve project strategies will enhance overall impact.

7. Addressing trauma and promoting healing is fundamental to breaking cycles of violence. The project should expand psychosocial support services, including individual and group counseling. Integrating trauma-informed approaches across all project activities will ensure sensitivity to the experiences of conflict-affected individuals. Supporting community-led healing and reconciliation processes, while respecting local cultural practices, can foster sustainable peace. Providing specialized support for children and youth affected by conflict-related trauma is crucial for building a peaceful future generation.
8. To ensure sustained impact and meaningful change, it is recommended that projects be designed with duration of no less than five years. This extended timeframe allows for thorough implementation, ongoing community engagement, and the flexibility to adapt to emerging needs, ultimately fostering long-term success and stability.

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Specific Objectives and Matrix



Specific Objectives
and Matrix.docx

FGD Guide



Focus group
discussion- Nkararo.d

Survey Questionnaire



Questionnaire.docx

Key Informant Interviews



Key Informant
Interviews- refined q

LFA Attainment Matrix



LFA Attainment
Matrix.docx

Implementing Staff Key Questions



Key Questions for
Implementing Staff.d



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