

Revised Final Draft Report (Revision 2)

MID-TERM EVALUATION FOR MAKING TRADE WORK FOR WOMEN IN THE EASTERN AFRICA PROGRAMME

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ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| AMSCO | African Management Services Company |
| CBT | Cross Border Trade |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EASSI | The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women |
| ESMP | Environmental Social Management Plan |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| ICBT | Informal Cross Border Traders |
| JBCs | Joint Border Committees |
| KIIs | Key Informant Interviews |
| MTWFW | Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa |
| NTB | Non-Tariff Barriers |
| ODK | Open Data Kit |
| OECD-DAC | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) |
| OSBP | One-Stop-Border Post |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| SFCG | Search For Common Ground |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| STR | Simplified Trade Regime |
| TMEA | Trademark East Africa |
| TOC | Theory of Change |
| TORs | Terms of Reference |
| VAW | Violence Against Women |
| WCBTs | Women Cross Border Traders |
| WiT | Women in Trade |

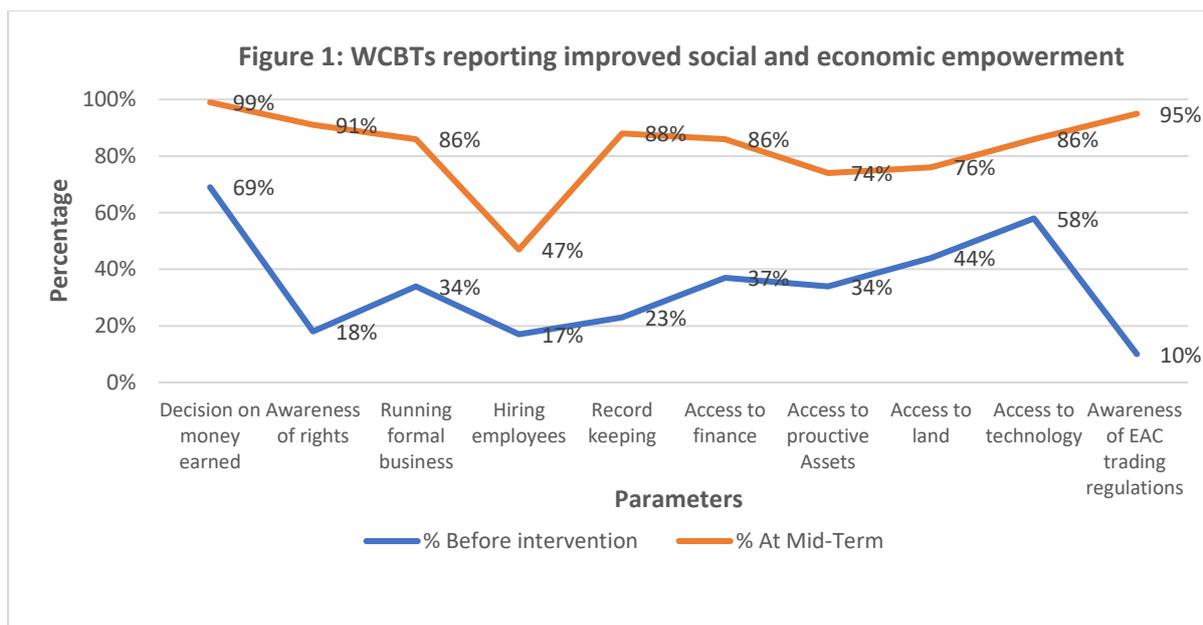
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This mid-term evaluation report provides findings of an assessment of the Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa (Women in Trade (WiT)) Programme that seeks to increase women traders' social and economic empowerment in the region. The purpose of this evaluation was to establish and document the emerging results and impact of the Programme interventions; and assess the relevance, effectiveness, coherence, efficiency, and sustainability of programme strategies and activities, including documenting lessons learnt and proposing recommendations for follow-up interventions.
2. The evaluation approach and methodology were based on the six (6) OECD-DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, coherence, efficiency, sustainability and impact. In addition, the evaluation team used contribution analysis¹ to assess the extent to which the observed results were attributed to the programme and whether the programme was contributing to the high-level results. This was done by reviewing the programme results chain (from activities to the outcomes step-by-step) and gathering and analysing the evidence on the project results as detailed under the effectiveness and impact sections of this report. In addition, the evaluation team used both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods.
3. The evaluation findings indicated that the programme interventions aimed at addressing the needs and challenges of the women cross-border traders (WCBTs), which included: limited access to markets, information and other trade support services; unfavourable policy/regulatory/customs clearance frameworks; weak trader associations and representation; informality and weak trader capacity; violence and rights abuse. These translated into low trade values, volumes, trade barriers, abuse of women's rights and vulnerability to violence and exploitation. To address these challenges, the programme targeted interventions that aimed at increasing incomes from trade for targeted women traders by transitioning them from informal to formal trade, increasing women's capacity to participate in trade by eliminating entry barriers to trade through policy approaches, promoting the rights of women in trade through continued sensitisation of the WCBTs and government officials.

Programme Contribution to Impact

4. The key evaluation findings on the impact of the programme indicated that:
 - i) Through formalisation of the businesses by the WCBTs, training and sensitization on their rights and trade regulations the programme contributed to the average increase in their incomes from average monthly sales of USD275 to USD510, which was a 46% increase against a target of 15%. This finding was confirmed by the majority (96%) of the KIIs with leaders of cooperatives /associations/ clusters of WCBTs who indicated that the sales value of their members had generally increased.
 - ii) TMEA developed the empowerment index parameters to measure the changes in improved social and economic empowerment of the WCBTs. The evaluation findings, as reported by the surveyed WCBTs, indicated that the programme intervention had generally contributed to improving their social and economic status, as shown in figure 1.

¹ John Mayne (2008), Contribution Analysis, An Approach to Exploring Cause and Effect, ILAC Brief 16.



Source: Field data August, 2022

Figure 1: WCBTs reporting improved social and economic empowerment

- iii) The secondary impact of the programme on other beneficiaries within the immediate ecosystem of the targeted beneficiaries: The targeted WCBTs also benefited their families and other community members indirectly, as revealed by 86% of the surveyed WCBTs who reported that their household and community members had benefited from the intervention at an average of 6 people per direct beneficiary.
- iv) Overall, the programme intervention was contributing to the increased social and economic empowerment of WCBTs in Eastern Africa as reported by 88% of the WCBTs surveyed who indicated that their social and economic status had improved against a target of 70% and the average increase in monthly sales by 46% against a target of 15%.

Programme Effectiveness

5. The key evaluation findings on the effectiveness of the programme indicated that:
 - i) Of the 59 programme-planned activities, 53% (31 out of 59) activities have been fully implemented and 47% (28 out of 59) were under implementation. Funds had been committed to implementing the ongoing activities and were likely to be completed if followed and monitored. In addition, 20 (54%) out of the 37 planned outputs had been realised, and the remaining 17 were at various realisation stages.
 - ii) The programme has contributed to an improved business environment for WCBTs through the development of 14 policy and regulatory reforms related to customs clearance to facilitate trade for the WCBTs against a target of 6. The relevant decision-makers formally adopted the reforms, which strengthened the capacity of WCBTs associations/platforms in advocacy and representation in the relevant trade facilitation committees, such as joint border committees (JBCs), to influence reforms in trade by the WCBTs.
 - iii) The programme increased the formalisation of business by supporting 34,887 WCBTs to trade through cooperatives/associations against a total target of 20,000; in addition, 6,502 out of the

supported WCBTs were linked to markets and trading opportunities. WCBTs also improved their knowledge of EAC trading requirements and regulations through training that increased their participation in formal trade and this was confirmed by 94% of the surveyed WCBTs who reported having increased knowledge against a target of 70%. This enabled them to widen their markets with better bargaining power and good prices and this contributed to their increased sales. The evaluation findings indicated that the average sales per month for WCBTs increased from USD275 at baseline to USD510 at midterm, which was a 46% increment against a target of 15%.

- iv) The incidences of violence and harassment among the WCBTs were reduced, which was indicated by 21% of the surveyed WCBTs who reported cases of violence at mid-term compared to 32% at baseline. The incidences decreased by 34% against a target of 30%. The awareness created by the programme intervention contributed to the reduction of the incidences as reported by 92% of the WCBTs interviewed against a target of 80%, who indicated that they were aware of rights and violence against women (VAW) issues, and this gave them the confidence to report the cases and also engage with the border agency officials while trading. This was in agreement with the surveyed WCBTs that revealed they could confidently report incidences of violence that increased from 76% at baseline to 97% against a target of 90%.
- v) Overall, the program intervention was making good progress towards achieving results (outputs and outcomes) against the planned targets however, there was a need to have clear targets for the implementing partners to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project results.

Programme Efficiency

6. The key evaluation findings on the efficiency of the programme included:

- i) Value for money (VfM) economy was achieved through technical proposals to ensure that competent service providers/vendors were identified for contracting. The financial proposals ensured that the services were procured at the right price per the TMEA guideline. Findings indicated that 69% of the allocated programme budget had been utilised to complete 53% of the activities fully, and 47% of the incomplete activities were at various stages of implementation.
- ii) VfM Efficiency was ensured through the due diligence process of identifying and working with experienced, competent and strategic implementing partners on gender-related interventions to ensure outputs were realised. It was found that 69% of the allocated programme budget had been utilised to realise 54% of the outputs and the remaining 46% of outputs were likely to be realised since money was already committed and the activities leading to their realisation were being implemented.
- iii) VfM Effectiveness assessment indicated that 69% of the allocated programme budget had been utilised to contribute to increased sales by the WCBTs by 46% against a target of 15%.
- iv) VfM Equity was achieved through targeting and supporting WCBTs' by addressing challenges in trade experienced by women whose businesses were small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and informal by assisting them to formalise to increase their incomes.
- v) Overall, the programme implementation strategies of using implementing partners with experience in advocacy on gender-related issues were achieving the expected results with good value for money. However, the design should have clearly indicated the targets for each

implementing partner to facilitate the assessment of the value for money at the implementing partner level.

Programme Relevance

7. The key evaluation findings on the programme relevance indicated that it was aligned with the following:

- i) TMEA Theory of Change (ToC), priorities and corporate gender strategy to increase women's participation in trade.
- ii) East African Community (EAC) Gender Equality and Development Act, which provides for gender equality, protection of women from all forms of violence and gender economic empowerment.
- iii) Kenya National Trade Policy, which considers gender equity to trade and highlights critical policy measures to promote gender equality for trade development.
- iv) Rwanda National Trade Policy and National Cross Border Trade Strategy that takes note of trade and gender-related needs to be mainstreamed by assessing its impacts on the well-being of women and, ultimately, on the household.
- v) Tanzania National Trade Policy that refers to gender as a cross-cutting issue and focuses on women as a disadvantaged group with limited access to productive assets that need to be capacitated to participate in trade.
- vi) Uganda National Trade Policy that cites women as one of the disadvantaged groups that should be targeted by policy action to enable their greater participation in trade.
- vii) Overall, the programme intervention relevance was good because it aligned with regional and national trade policies and addressed the needs of WCBTs to increase their trade volumes and incomes by transitioning them gradually to formal trade; increasing their capacity to participate in trade by eliminating trade barriers; promoting their rights while trading and reducing their vulnerability to violence and exploitation by sensitising them.

Programme Coherence

8. The key evaluation findings on the coherence of the programme indicated that it was consistent and complementary with the following programme activities:

- i) The Safe Trade Emergency Facility (STEF) Programme towards the establishment of safe trade zones at select borders to create a COVID-19 safe trading environment for WCBTs to ensure trade continued in a safe way.
- ii) The Standards and Quality Infrastructure (SQI) Programme towards training and revising policies, laws, regulations and standards that support WCBTs in trade to improve their regulatory environment to facilitate women to trade in Eastern Africa.
- iii) The elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) to trade in the EAC initiative of increasing women's capacity to participate in trade through the elimination of entry barriers to trade for WCBTs in the EAC.

- iv) The Smart Borders East Africa Integrated Border Management (IBM) Programme geared towards supporting WCBTs to increase their representation on the trade facilitation platforms such as the joint border committees to contribute to their increase in participation in cross-border trade.
- v) The TMEA Information Communication Technology for Trade (ICT4T) programme was aimed at putting in place ICT platforms for accessing and disseminating market and trade information to WCBTs to enable them to make informed decisions while trading.
- vi) Overall, the programme intervention was consistent and complementary with activities supported by other TMEA programmes and by other partner organizations and created synergies and interlinkages to support WCBTs programme initiatives, which was good.

Programme Sustainability

9. The key evaluation findings on the sustainability of the programme showed that:
- i) The training offered to the WCBTs and their leaders empowered and equipped them with the knowledge that changed their trading practices and behaviours and also enhanced their technical competence while trading which will enable them to continue trading beyond the programme support.
 - ii) The WCBTs in their respective cooperatives and associations were trained in financial literacy and business management geared towards helping them trade better and generate more sales and incomes, which will lead to financial sustainability.
 - iii) The WCBTs sectoral associations and cooperatives bring together members to work together and increase their sales as a group while supporting each other, which will contribute to social sustainability beyond the programme.
 - iv) There was good political will and commitment of the local government and relevant border agencies that were harnessed by the WCBTs joining formal structures such as JBCs and trade facilitation committees where they will continue to advocate and present issues that affect them for the necessary action, even when the programme ends.
 - v) Overall, the WCBTs and their leaders, through cooperatives and associations, have been equipped with the relevant knowledge and skills, coupled with the representation of the WCBTs on the local and national trade facilitation committees and the good political will, the intervention benefits are likely to be sustained beyond the programme support. However, there was need to support some WCBTs who lack adequate capital to expand their businesses and link them to markets to improve the sustainability prospects.

Challenges

10. The evaluation team noted the following challenges during the programme implementation:
- i) COVID-19 interfered with the programme implementation in terms of restricted movements of stakeholders due to lockdowns leading to loss of time and income.
 - ii) Delayed disbursement of funds to implementing partners due to the audit requirements by TMEA that take a relatively long time than anticipated, which affected the timely implementation of some project activities and realization of programme results.

- iii) Inadequate credible data on volumes and values of goods traded by the WCBTs negatively affects monitoring and measuring project high-level results.
- iv) Inadequate capital for some WCBTs to expand and sustain their trading capacity demands.
- v) Monitoring plans lacked clear targets for the implementing partners for respective key performance indicators (KPIs) to facilitate tracking and assessing programme progress.
- vi) WCBTs were expecting to receive transport refunds to attend meetings (such as training and sensitizations), which may not be sustainable after the programme support comes to an end.

Lessons learned.

11. From the evaluation, the following lessons learned were identified:

- i) The lack of clearly documented targets for the programme-implementing partners creates challenges in tracking and assessing the programme implementation progress.
- ii) Participation of the WCBTs in dialogue and advocacy initiatives with key stakeholders on trade-related issues plays a critical role in influencing the policy directions to create a favourable policy and regulatory trading environment for the WCBTs.
- iii) Simplifying and sensitization on trading requirements and procedures gives a better understanding and uptake of the trading requirements by the WCBTs.
- iv) Supporting the WCBTs to trade through cooperatives and linking them to the markets is a commendable trading model that yields higher trade sales.
- v) Training and sensitization of the border agency officials on the rights of the WCBTs minimize harassment and violence against the WCBTs.
- vi) The WCBTs trading through formal routes in cooperatives/associations are better placed to make higher incomes than those trading individually using informal routes.

Recommendations

12. In order to improve the performance of the programme and the benefits they offer to the stakeholders, the evaluation recommends the following:

| # | RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | ACTION POINT |
|----|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. | The programme should provide clear quarterly and cumulative targets for each implementing partner to adequately track programme progress toward the set targets to facilitate the evaluation of the programme. In addition: a) The implementing partners should have clear periodic targets for applicable performance indicators to enhance the tracking of results. b) Set up a monitoring mechanism that has a longitudinal tracking of WCBTs to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of the results. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 2. | The programme should support the capacity-building efforts targeting the remaining WCBTs still trading informally to transition them to formal trade and to join cooperatives/associations to reap the benefits that come along with it and also train them on the formalization process and benefits while trading. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 3. | Follow up and prioritise implementation of all the incomplete activities to ensure that the programme realises the planned results within the programme time-frame. | TMEA and implementing partners |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 4. | Facilitate increased representation and participation of WCBTs cooperatives/ associations on joint border committees and national trade facilitation committees to take part in the trade facilitation policy making process to advocate and lobby for inclusion of the issues affecting the WCBTs. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 5. | Support the development of a code of conduct for border agencies and users to minimise cases of gender-based violence and harassment by training them to act in accordance with set standards. | TMEA |
| 6. | Support the sensitization on cross border trading requirements and procedures to new WCBTs and refresher training to facilitate awareness and understanding of the cross-border trading requirements and procedures that contribute to improved capacity of the WCBTs to trade efficiently. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 7. | Fast track the establishment and completion of the safe trade zones and safe spaces; as these are critical in making the border environment for the WCBTs use-friendly and creating a sense of security and good trading environment for them. This will give confidence to the WCBTs and minimise on time poverty related challenges. | TMEA |
| RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING PROGRAMME DESIGN, MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | |
| 8. | Organize and encourage more WCBTs to join cooperatives/associations and also to trade through market linkages to improve on their sales and incomes. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 9. | Support the creation of financial products that respond to the needs of WCBTs, which have been successfully implemented in other countries in the EAC by working with financial institutions in both the private and public sector such as micro finance or telecom companies to have the WCBTs get more access to finance to boost their trading activities. | TMEA |

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

13. TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) is an aid-for-trade organisation that was established in 2010 to grow prosperity in East Africa through increased trade. It has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya and a presence in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Somaliland, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. To achieve its core objective of developing a sustainable and inclusive trade environment to improve the total welfare of communities and households in Eastern Africa, TMEA works closely with East African Community (EAC) institutions, national governments, national government institutions and bodies, the private sector and civil society organisations. TMEA's Theory of Change (TOC) is anchored on two strategic outcomes: (i) Reduced barriers to trade; and (ii) Improved business competitiveness. TMEA is working with several trade agencies in the region to reduce barriers to trade.

1.1. Introduction

14. TMEA has been supporting the implementation of a five-year programme named "Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa" that seeks to increase women traders' social and economic empowerment in Eastern Africa. The programme includes projects implemented at selected locations in Eastern Africa through partners that include: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) at the regional level; Pro-Femme Twase Hamwe (PFTH) in Rwanda; Search for Common Ground (SFCG) in DRC and African Management Services Company (AMSCO) in South Sudan. The programme also includes interventions directly implemented by TMEA, which include the development of regional digital information platforms, research and dialogue and safe spaces for women at selected border crossings.

1.2. Rationale for the WiT Programme

15. The programme aims to achieve three key objectives:

- i) Increase incomes from trade for the targeted women traders: this seeks to address women's constraints of low values and volumes by transitioning them from informal to formal trade.
- ii) Increase women's capacity to participate in trade: this aims to eliminate entry barriers to trade for women across the EAC through a three-pronged approach, namely policy, sectoral and trader constraints by working through women associations, cooperatives and platforms.
- iii) Promote women's rights in trade and reduce their vulnerability to violence, exploitation and harassment: this objective aims at ensuring inclusive and fair trade through continued sensitisation of the women traders and government officials; and ensuring institutionalisation of gender-responsive reforms, especially at the borders.

16. Notably, the desired outcome of the programme intervention is to contribute to greater inclusion of women in trade in Eastern Africa, which will result in improved social and economic empowerment of women traders measured by: (i) income, (ii) volume of trade and the (iii) level of social empowerment among women.

1.3. Purpose and objectives of the mid-term evaluation

17. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation was to establish and document the emerging results and impact of the programme interventions and to provide data on the performance to determine the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, coherence, impact and sustainability of the interventions, lessons

learned, testing the logic model of the programme, recommendations and to provide accountability to the stakeholders.

18. The specific objectives of the mid-term evaluation were to:

- i) Make an overall assessment of the performance of the programme towards its key objectives of:
 - a) Increased income and transitioning from informal to formal trade;
 - b) Increased capacity to participate in trade through addressing policy, sectoral and trader constraints; and
 - c) Improved rights of women traders and institutionalisation of gender-responsive reforms, for addressing violence, harassment and exploitation, especially at the borders.
- ii) Assess the intended and unintended outcomes of the programme implementation to date and determine the level of the programme's contribution to these outcomes.
- iii) To date, assess the relevance, effectiveness, coherence, efficiency, and sustainability of programme strategies and activities.
- iv) Identify and document key lessons learned and best practices and to propose practical recommendations for follow-up interventions.
- v) Documentation of impact /human-interest stories.
- vi) Gather credible evidence on the secondary impact of the programme, both social and economical on other beneficiaries within the immediate ecosystem of the targeted beneficiaries (direct and indirect beneficiaries of the support).

1.4. Mid-term evaluation scope

19. The Mid-term evaluation covered the programme implementation for the period between July 2018 to June 2022 for activities conducted under the TMEA regional programme and those in collaboration with the implementing partners to ascertain the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, and progress towards impact and sustainability of results planned to be attained by the programme.

1.5. Key evaluation questions

20. To achieve the evaluation objectives, the evaluation team specifically answered the six (6) key evaluation questions based on the OECD/DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence and impact as provided in the ToRs.

1.6. Report organisation

21. This evaluation report is composed of seven chapters. Chapter 1 contains the evaluation background, objectives and scope; Chapter 2: Evaluation approach and methodology; Chapter 3: Evaluation findings; Chapter 4: Conclusion; Chapter 5: Challenges; Chapter 6: Lesson learnt; Chapter 7: Recommendations; and Annexes.

CHAPTER 2: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

22. This section outlines the approach and methodology used to evaluate the programme and are displayed as follows;

2.1 Approach

23. The evaluation approach had three (3) distinctive phases: The inception phase, Data collection phase and data analysis, reports writing and validation phase. The evaluation team adopted a cross-sectional approach in evaluation design, data collection and analysis. The research assistants were trained before deployment, and tools were piloted to assess their validity.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Evaluation Design

24. The evaluation team used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Primary data was collected through consultative field visits in selected borders of Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania and DRC where key informant interviews, surveys and focus group discussions were held with identified key stakeholders (*Refer to Annex 10 for details of the stakeholders consulted*). Secondary data was collected through desk review of the programme documents and other documents relevant to the programme and the evaluation (*Refer to Annex 7 for details of the list of the documents reviewed*).

2.2.2 Study population

25. The WCBTs at the following borders were studied during the mid-term evaluation: Busia, Bugarama/Kamanyola, Elegu/Nimule, Gisenyi/Goma, Goli/Mahagi, Holili/Taveta, Isebania/Sirale, Malaba, Mutukula and Rusizi I /Ruzizi II.

2.2.3 Sampling Technique

26. A proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select WCBTs for the evaluation. In addition, purposive sampling was used to obtain the respondents from the implementing partners, border officials; cooperative /association leaders, indirect beneficiaries and TMEA programme staff that were interviewed during the programme evaluation.

2.2.4 Sample size determination

27. A sample size of 377 was calculated using a formula advanced by Krejcie & Morgan, (1970) and the formula is expressed as follows;

$$s = \frac{\chi^2 NP(1 - P)}{d^2(N - 1) + \chi^2 P(1 - P)} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where,

s = required sample size

χ^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level of 95% (3.841).

N= the population size (21,397)

P = the population proportion assumed to be 0.50 since this would provide the maximum sample size.

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (Margin of error of 0.05).

$$\text{Therefore, computation of sample size; } s = \frac{3.841 \times 21397 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05 \times 0.05 \times 21396 + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$s = \frac{20546.46925}{54.4502} \quad s = 377.344238 = \mathbf{377}$$

28. The computed sample size of 377 corresponds with the value in Morgan table (*Refer to Appendix 1*) for determining representative sample size for a given population. In order to ensure that the response rate was maintained at high level with complete questionnaires, 19 respondents were added to the sample size to get 396. In addition, 40 (10% of 396) was added to cater for the indirect beneficiaries of the programme, which gave a total sample size of 436.

2.2.5 Sample size distribution across the borders

29. The calculated sample size (377) of the direct programme beneficiaries were proportionately distributed across the ten borders and the additional 19 direct beneficiaries, whereas 40 indirect programme beneficiaries were purposively distributed per border (*for details refer to Annex 8.1 & 8.2*). The evaluation team distributed the sample size across the borders by using the population proportion. That is, population of each border divide by the total population of all the surveyed borders multiplied by the determined sample size (*see equation 2*)

$$sb = \left(\frac{\text{Popnborder}}{\text{Totalpopn}} \right) \text{det sample size} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

Where; Sb = sample size of each border

Popnborder = population of each border

Totalpopn = Total Population of the ten borders

Det sample size = determined sample size.

2.3 Data collection method

30. The evaluation team used mixed data collection techniques (i.e. qualitative and quantitative) in studying the women involved in cross border trade who were direct and indirect beneficiaries of the programme. Quantitative data was collected by administering a questionnaire to women involved in cross border trade in EAC and leveraged into KoBo collect.

31. The qualitative data was collected by administering an interview guide to the participants in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that were direct and indirect beneficiaries of the programme and the Key Informant (KIIs) (i.e. implementing partners and other key stakeholders. For FGDs, 10 discussion groups were held in all the surveyed borders and each one had 8 participants. For KIIs, 52 respondents were purposively targeted and 100% responded (*refer to Annex 8 for further details on the response rates*).

32. Enumerators were trained in data collection techniques, data collection tools before field data collection exercise. During the training, the field team were briefed on the objectives of the study, how to identify the appropriate respondents at various levels and how to fill in the questionnaire appropriately. Emphasis was put on research ethics, accuracy, completeness and the importance of

rapport and dress code in data collection. The evaluation team conducted daily de-briefing with the data collection team to ensure quality data

2.4. Data analysis

33. Stata Version 15 was used to analyse the quantitative data while the MAXQDA was used to analyse the qualitative data. Before the final analysis, the quantitative data was cleaned and checked for completeness and validity. The evaluation team determined the missing values in the data set by using SPSS and to compute the mean values for each border which were used to replace them. This was mainly in the sales variable as it was difficult for some of the WCBTs interviewed to recall their weekly sales. Out of the targeted of 436 sample size, 422 responded to the survey, which gave a response rate of 97% (*For details refer to Annex 8.1 and 8.2*).

34. A normality test was performed to check for the outliers. The checking for the outliers was done by plotting the histogram for baseline and midterm data. Any observation that was outside the curve was considered an outlier. The mean value on the histogram was used to replace the outliers as it gives a good measure of central tendency of the population being studied (*Refer to Appendix 1: Histograms 1, 2, 3 and 4*).

2.5 Contribution Analysis

35. Furthermore, the evaluation team used the contribution analysis to evaluate the programme based on the developed theory of change, as indicated in figure 2 to explain the programme intervention step by step. The evaluation team exercised quality assurance throughout the whole evaluation process in accordance with the OECD/DAC criteria and guidelines.

36. The evaluation team used contribution analysis² to assess the progress being made to achieve the higher-level results of the programme and focused specifically on assessing the extent to which the observed results (whether positive or negative) were a consequence of the TMEA-supported programme. In order to establish whether the programme made a noticeable contribution to the observed results, the evaluation team analysed the programme results chain step-by-step in a logical way from the activities up to the desired outcome. The programme results chain provided a structured approach to the factors that were contributing to the results including the assumptions and other factors that could have influenced the results (*Refer to figure 2 for details*).

37. During the evaluation, two key aspects addressed were:

- a) Analysis of activities and results (outputs and outcomes) produced to explore the extent to which they had achieved or were likely to achieve the expectations in terms of quality, quantity and timing.
- b) The extent to which the observed results were due to the programme other than other factors.

The findings from the contribution analysis approach are in the sections of effectiveness and impact of this evaluation report.

2.6 Evaluation limitations

38. There was insecurity in DRC that presented a challenge of not making field visits to DRC to collect data. This was mitigated by meeting and interviewing the respondents who crossed to the Rwandan

² John Mayne (2008), Contribution Analysis, An Approach to Exploring Cause and Effect, ILAC Brief 16.

side of the border, while other interviews were conducted online, where possible. Generally, the evaluation team received necessary cooperation and openness from the programme staff, beneficiaries and implementing partners and we wish to record our appreciation for all the assistance.

2.5 Ethical Consideration

39. Participation in the evaluation was voluntary and consent was sought from the respondent. Every respondent was explained the purpose of the evaluation and requested to participate.

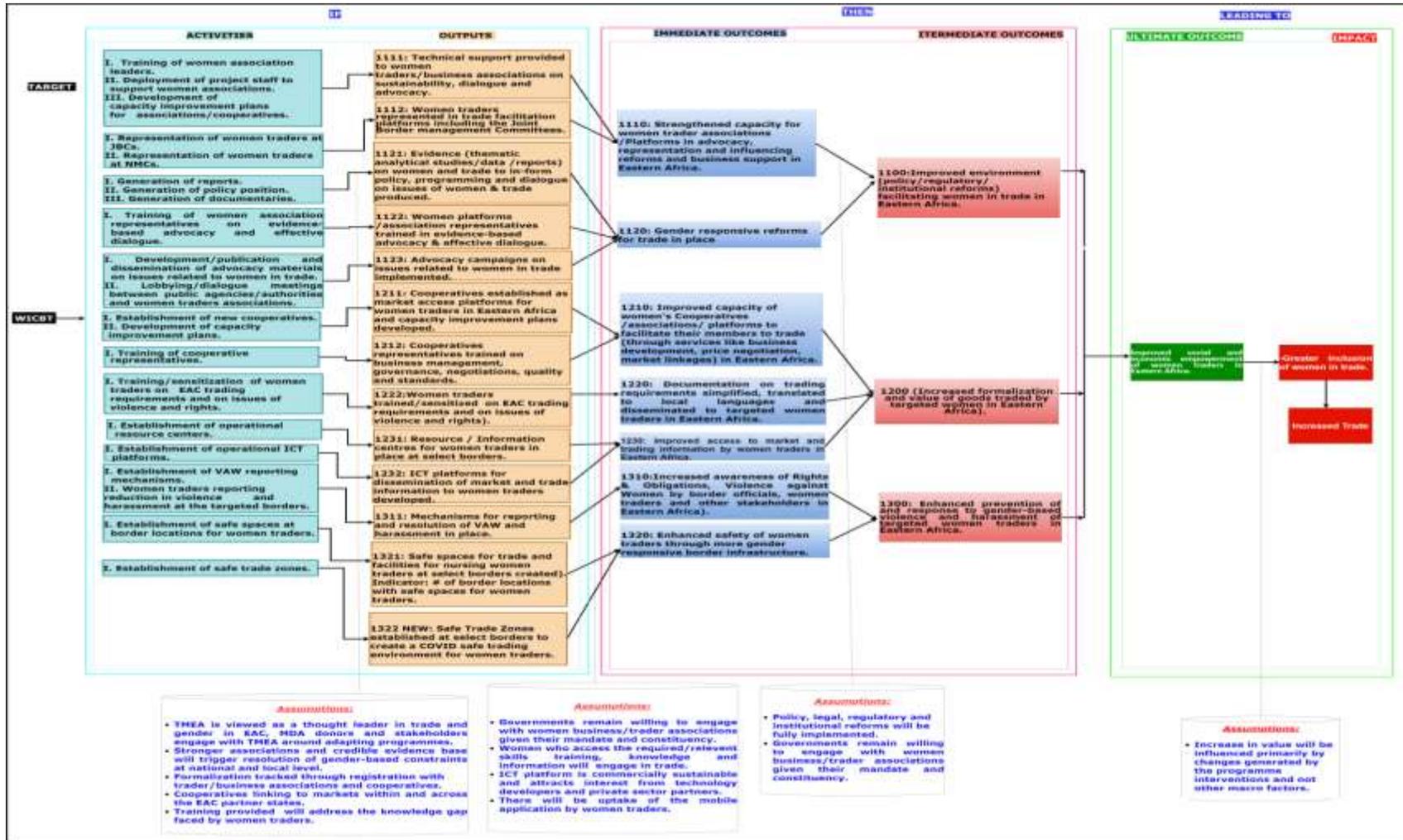


Figure 2: Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa TOC Elaboration by Ayaah Consult

CHAPTER 3: EVALUATION FINDINGS

40. This section presents the findings at the time of the mid-term evaluation based on the evidence from the review of the available programme documents and other relevant literature (*see Annex 7 for the documents reviewed*) and extensive interviews with the key stakeholders, implementing partner staff, programme staff and the beneficiaries (Women Cross Border Traders (WCBTs)). The findings are organised according to the 6 OECD-DAC criteria for evaluating development assistance and in line with the evaluation requirements in the ToRs.

3.1 Impact

Impact: The impacts are the tangible long-term outcomes to which the programme is likely to contribute, positive and negative, intended and unintended.

The evaluation team assessed and answered the following evaluation question on the programme impact:

- a) To what extent has the programme intervention contributed or is likely to contribute to increased social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa?

41. The evaluation team found that TMEA had developed an empowerment index parameter to measure change in improved social and economic empowerment. The parameters include: Agency, Access to Resources, Economic Status and Attitudes towards/awareness of formal trade. From the evaluation, the following findings were noted on the empowerment parameters by the evaluation team.

42. The programme's ultimate outcome was increased social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa, measured by the increased income of the programme-supported WCBTs and the percentage that reported improved social and economic empowerment.

3.1.1 Increased income on trade for the programme targeted WCBTs

43. Before the programme intervention, most WCBTs faced the challenge of low incomes because they were trading informally and individually. To address this constraint, the programme aimed at supporting the WCBTs to transition gradually from informal to formal trade to increase their incomes. The evaluation finding during the mid-term survey indicated that the percentage of the surveyed WCBTs that reported formalisation of their businesses increased from 34% before the programme intervention to 86% due to programme support. Further findings indicated that the formalisation of the business by the WCBTs, training and sensitisation on their rights and trade regulations contributed to the average increase in their incomes from an average monthly sales of USD275³ to an average of USD510 at the time of the evaluation, which was a 46% increase against a target of 15%. This finding was confirmed by the majority (96%) of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who indicated that the sales value of their members had generally increased due to the programme support as indicated in the sampled beneficiaries' testimonies below. Therefore, the findings indicated that the programme intervention was making a good contribution towards increasing social and economic empowerment of the WCBTs in Eastern Africa.

³ Baseline data collected during the mid-term evaluation

"...The income has increased because before we traded tomatoes only but thanks to PFTH we trade other agricultural products. Before on a good month, we had income of 70,000RWF while now we have income of 250,000RWF..." emphasized one of the key informants.

"...EASSI gave us training now I can talk with confidence and know what to do with the business and income, before we were just gambling, we now network with people with goods and now we have ready market and we make much profit..." explained one of the surveyed WCBTs.

"...We took training that changed our mind of working alone, that is better to work together [through cooperatives]. Income and capital being increased and now we pay school fees, rebuild our house, insurance and others problems have been solved..." emphasized one of the surveyed WCBTs.

"...It has completely increased; capital has increased because of the knowledge I have accessed from the training of saving. I have been able to own things we didn't have. Freedom of crossing the border to Kenya to do my business freely. I am now empowered and can speak with confidence with even the police. Generally, I am fully empowered that is why am even the cluster leader of fish..." explained one of the surveyed WCBTs.

3.1.2 Improved social and economic empowerment

44. TMEA developed an empowerment index parameter to measure change in improved social and economic empowerment on WCBTs. The domains included: Agency, Access to Resources, Economic Status and Attitudes towards/awareness of formal trade. The evaluation revealed the following findings on the empowerment domains.

45. **Agency:** In this report, agency is defined as the ability of a woman to define her goals and act upon them, often measured through decision-making power. The evaluation team assessed agency based on the following indicators: decision on how the money earned from trade is spent, heading of the household, awareness of rights in terms of access to information and services, and the right to be heard and treated with respect. Overall, there was good progress towards the empowerment domain of agency. Specifically, the evaluation findings established the following on the agency domain:

(a) **Decision on how money earned from trade is spent:** Information from the surveyed WCBTs indicated that only 69% of them could decide on spending the money earned from trading before the intervention. However, due to programme capacity-building initiatives offered under the intervention, 99% of the surveyed WCBTs and 100% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives /associations /clusters] indicated that they could decide on how the money earned from trade was spent against a target of 70%. During the focus group discussions with the WCBTs, it was noted that the ability to decide on how money earned was spent was helping them save to improve their livelihoods, pay school fees, acquire assets and improve their business capital, among others, as testified below.

"...I can also access my own business and able to pay my children's fees. Through the knowledge and also now I can trade through a cooperative. The trainings have made me know how to do savings and make use of the money saved..." argued one of the surveyed WCBTs. "...Before EASSI[programme intervention] the men used to mistreat us and as women we had no say and nowhere to run to report but now I know my rights and where to report and also I have my business that is running and have respect from my husband because I have money to take care of myself even when am not with him..." one of the surveyed WCBTs explained.

(b) Awareness of rights in terms of access to information and services: The findings indicated that before the programme intervention, only 18% of the surveyed WCBTs revealed that they were aware of their rights regarding access to information and services. However, due to the programme intervention through sensitising and awareness of their rights, 91% (against a target of 70%) of the surveyed WCBTs indicated that they were aware of their rights, and this was confirmed by the majority (100%) of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters]. This awareness intervention improved the confidence of the WCBTs as they interacted with the border agency officials while trading, as indicated by the majority of the WCBTs during the focus group discussions and in the testimonies below.

“...Yes, before, we were not aware of our rights but as per now could report to any authority in case of harassment like to Tidal's office. And also currently most of our businesses are currently registered as we pay market due, pay licences and other taxes. We are also currently making profits due to business that we are engaged in unlike before. Most of us are using formal routes by trading through legal routes for cross border business unlike those days that we were using porous routes...” emphasized members of one of the FGDs.

“...The trainings I have received have equipped me to be better in business though the economy has generally gone down but the training has helped me a lot. I learnt how to do cross border trade at the custom, I no longer fear crossing to Kenya like those days because we were sensitised about it. Just that the economy has gone down, but if not, I would be all over East Africa with the knowledge I got from the EASSI trainings because now I have friends across East Africa...” explained one of the surveyed WCBTs.

(c) Heading of the household: The empowering of WCBTs was important for household welfare. The findings revealed that 55% (against a target of 70%) of the WCBTs surveyed and 77% of key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] indicated that they [WCBTs] were heads of households. The programme intervention contributed to this by training WCBTs on their rights and ability to make decisions. Empowering WCBTs helped them improve their participation in decision-making in the household, which was an important element. This was evidenced by 99% of the WCBTs surveyed reporting that they had a say on how the money they earned was spent compared to 69% before the programme intervention.

(d) The right to be heard and treated with respect: The evaluation findings indicated that before the intervention, only 28% of the surveyed WCBTs knew their rights to be heard and treated with respect; however, with the programme support towards training WCBTs and border officials on their rights, 97% (against a target of 70%) of the surveyed WCBTs indicated that they were aware of their right to be heard and treated with respect and this was confirmed by 97% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters]. The awareness contributed to the reduction in the WCBTs vulnerability to harassment and their increased participation in trade.

46. Access to Resources: This empowerment domain involved WCBTs accessing physical and financial resources or skills for getting resources to develop themselves and their communities. It was noted that before the programme intervention, the WCBTs suffered from a lack of access to resources. Furthermore, this challenge was also affecting their ability to adapt to changing trading conditions in factors of production. However, with the programme interventions, some WCBTs can access resources, as testified during the FGDs below.

“Economically, my life has improved since I joined the cooperative as currently, I have a share in the cooperative as we do the business together hence got profits and bought some goats....My personal business has also increased which has made me support my family's needs like at home can buy some basic needs.Was engaged in a small-scale poultry rearing before joining the cooperative but now it has increased because of my business which I incur much profit thus has led me to buy more chicken...” explained some of the members during FGD.

“... Also been able to buy animals such as a sheep and by end of this June, was able to buy a goat with my profits money got from the fish business. Also from the credit that I get from the cooperative, it enables me to inject in my business for it to expand. Thus this helps me in school fees payment since am a household head without the husband...” clarified one of the members of the FGDs.

47. Generally, there was good progress towards the empowerment domain of access to resources, as discussed in the following parameters.

(a) Level of formality of business in terms of registration: Before the programme intervention, most of the WCBTs did not operate formal businesses because they were unaware of the benefits. The programme intervention contributed to increased levels of business formalisation as was revealed by the WCBTs surveyed that indicated that before the programme intervention, only 34% of them were running formal businesses; however, with the programme interventions, the percentage of WCBTs surveyed that reported running formal businesses increased to 86% against a target of 70% and this resonated with 83% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters]. Trading formally contributed to reducing the chances of WCBTs being exploited by some border officials hence assuring them to trade without fear, which increased their participation in trade.

(b) Ability to hire employees: Due to the benefits of operating formally, business activities increased, which created a need for additional employees to support the WCBTs in operating their businesses. With the programme intervention, the WCBTs gained the ability to hire employees as was revealed by the WCBTs surveyed that indicated that before the programme intervention, only 17% of them were employing staff; however, due to the programme intervention of building their capacity to operate businesses formally, the percentage of WCBTs surveyed reporting hiring staff increased to 47% against a target of 70% and this was in agreement with 67% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who reported that WCBTs were hiring staff. Further findings indicated that those WCBTs that were employing staff their businesses had expanded as showed by increased sales.

(c) Ability to keep business records: Keeping business records was critical for business operations and tracking progress. Due to the programme intervention of building the capacity of WCBTs to operate businesses formally and in financial literacy, the percentage of WCBTs surveyed that were keeping business records increased to 88% (against a target of 70%) from a baseline of 23%. This was in agreement with 90% of the KIIs with leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters. Record keeping enabled the WCBTs to track their business transactions to help them make informed business decisions as was testified during the FGD.

... “Yes through EASSI [programme intervention] I have known how to keep my records and I was taught from the training I attended, in business management. I used not to think and mind of those small monies I spend on small things but through the training, I know how every money I get in

business counts I have to record everything I sell and know what profit I have made in each item...” emphasized one of the FGD participants.

(d) Access to Land: Access to land was an important empowerment element for WCBTs to help them in production activities and generate incomes for their households. The programme intervention contributed to the WCBTs' ability to access land as was revealed that only 44% WCBTs surveyed had access to land before the intervention; however, due to the programme interventions of building the capacity of WCBTs and training them on their right to own property and the importance of owning property like land, the percentage of WCBTs surveyed that had access to land increased to 76% against a target of 70% and this was confirmed by 87% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives /associations/clusters] who reported that their members had access to land. The access to land contributed to the economic empowerment of the WCBTs because they were able to generate income.

“... My income has increased because at first, I started with something small but at least now am able to pay my children's school fees per term like one I pay 400,000UGX and for the other child 700,000UGX which I see my income has increased compared to before. Economically I can say I have managed to save until I bought my piece of land so I have really benefited from EASSI and I do not even know what to say about EASSI...” explained one of the FGD participants.

(e) Access finance: This was an essential factor for business development and empowerment of WCBTs to sustain their businesses. The programme intervention contributed to the WCBTs ability to access finance as was revealed by only 37% WCBT surveyed who reported access to finance before the programme intervention; however, due to the programme intervention of setting up cooperatives, building capacity on financial literacy and business management for the WCBTs, the percentage of WCBTs surveyed with access to finance increased to 86% against a target of 70% and this resonated with 100% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who reported that their members had access to finance from banks, SACCOs and microfinance, however, there was need to reduce on the eligibility demands to facilitate more access. The access to finance enabled some WCBTs to improve their working capital, contributing to their continued trade participation as testified below.

“...Am now earning my own money since you know it is hard to depend on men. I can now have a voice at home as a woman through empowerment. I can access financial services from SACCO and banks and also through my savings...” emphasised one of the surveyed WCBTs.

“... Nowadays, I buy things without fear, unlike before, because EASSI trained me about trade regulations. I can now borrow money from our savings group and yet those days, I used to fear even just going to the bank. Through being a member of EASSI, I have known my rights as a woman, in those days, anyone would play with me, but nowadays, no way...” emphasised one of the surveyed WCBTs.

(f) Membership to associations: The findings indicated that networking by being part of the trade facilitation committees and border trade associations enhanced solidarity and collaboration among WCBTs to enable them to advocate for their rights and optimise market opportunities availed through their market networks and associations. Evaluation findings further revealed that due to the programme intervention of supporting the setting up of trading cooperatives and associations and advocating for representation of WCBTs on trade facilitation committees, the WCBTs who were

members of cooperative WCBTs were 74%, WCBTs associations 43%, WCBTs clusters 40% and WCBTs platforms 25%. Overall, 93% against a target of 70% of the WCBTs surveyed were at least members of one of the groups (cooperatives, associations, clusters or platforms) and this was in agreement with 80% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who reported that the WCBTs were their members. This has enabled the WCBTs to trade as groups which contributed to their increased savings and sales, as testified by the WCBTs.

“...Because of the training I got from EASSI thus I know how to keep records and also being in a cooperative has built in me a culture of saving...” explained one of the surveyed WCBTs.“

...Before Profemme [programme intervention] each member was working alone but not as a cooperative. But after the coming of Profemme, they started working collectively as a cooperative and their income is now increasing day by day...” explained one of the key informants.

(g) Access to technology: The use of ICT enables access to market information and making timely informed business decisions. The programme intervention contributed to the WCBTs ability to access technology as was revealed by only 58% of the WCBTs surveyed who had access to technology before the programme intervention however, due to the programme intervention of empowering the WCBTs, the percentage of the WCBTs surveyed who had access to technology increased to 86% against a target of 70% and this was confirmed by 100% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives /associations/clusters] who indicated that their members had access to technology. Technology was boosting the WCBTs' ability to reach out to customers while trading without moving physically, which enhanced their business opportunities. In addition, the use of ICT helped minimise the physical contact between the WCBTs and the border agencies officials hence minimising their chances of being harassed.

38. Economic Status: The programme aimed to contribute to improved social and economic empowerment of the WCBTs in the region by increasing their income and capacity to participate in trade, promoting their rights in trade, and reducing their vulnerability to violence and exploitation. The programme intervention contributed to the improvement of the WCBTs' economic status by increasing their ability to own productive assets, as was shown by 34% WCBTs surveyed who indicated that they had access to productive assets before the programme intervention, however, due to the programme intervention of empowering the WCBTs, the percentage increased to 74% against a target of 70%, and this was confirmed by 93% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who indicated that their members had access to productive assets.

“...Our life changed a lot, the income increased as we solve problems in the family and we think big now because we are together [cooperative]. We take loans and pay them back well, so we thank Profemme for opening our eyes...” argued one of the surveyed WCBTs.

48. Attitudes Towards/Awareness of Formal Trade: The evaluation team assessed attitudes towards/awareness of formal trade using the following indicators: trading through formal routes and awareness of EAC trading regulations and procedures. Overall, the evaluation found good progress towards the empowerment domain of Attitudes Towards/Awareness of Formal Trade. Specifically, the evaluation findings established the following facts per indicator.

(a) Trading through formal routes: The evaluation findings indicated that before the programme intervention, informal cross-border trading was widespread among WCBTs in the EAC region; however, the programme put in place measures to promote WCBTs' transition from informal to formal trade. The evaluation findings further indicated that for the WCBTs to reap more from their business, they have to operate formally. The evaluation team found that before the programme intervention, only 37% of the WCBT interviewed indicated that they were trading through formal routes. However, due to the programme interventions, the number increased to 86% against a target of 70%, and this was in agreement with 100% of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who indicated that their members were using formal routes while trading across the borders. This translated into trading formally that resulted in reduced cases of confiscation of goods and reduction of sexual harassment, which increased their opportunities to participate in cross-border trade.

"The training provided by EASSI has changed our lifestyle and how to follow border procedures, through training women have transformed from Informal to formal trade. Women now trade in collective buying..." emphasized one of the key informants.

"...Training and the knowledge that I have about the required documents when crossing, am able to use formal routes now even without paying at the border to go and sell my goods..." explained one of the surveyed WCBTs.

49. Awareness of EAC trading regulations and procedures: To effectively trade in the EAC the WCBTs had to understand and comply with the EAC trading regulations and procedures. The evaluation team found that before the programme intervention, only 10% of the WCBTs surveyed were aware of EAC trading regulations and procedures. However, due to the programme interventions, the number increased to 95% against a target of 70% and this resonated with the majority (87%) of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters] who indicated that the WCBTs were aware of the EAC trading regulations and procedures. Further findings showed that the WCBTs trained on EAC trading regulations and procedures acquired knowledge, which reduced their vulnerability to extortion and being harassed by the border agency officials, which contributed to their increased sales as testified below.

"...My income and knowledge have increased since I was trained on how to keep my records in business and about trade regulations. All these I can say have changed my social and economic status..." emphasised one of the surveyed WCBTs.

50. Programme secondary impact: The evaluation findings indicated that 86% of the surveyed WCBTs affirmed that their household members have benefited from the programme intervention. In addition, the evaluation findings showed that each direct beneficiary had an average of 6 indirect beneficiaries. This was supported by 79% of the indirect beneficiaries who affirmed that they had interacted with a direct beneficiary of the programme intervention and 10% of the indirect beneficiaries were trading through cooperatives.

51. Overall, the evaluation findings indicated that there was good progress towards achieving the programme's ultimate outcome of improved social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa, as demonstrated by the majority (88%) of the WCBTs surveyed against a target of 70% that revealed that their social and economic status had improved as evidenced through their increased incomes from trade, ownership of productive assets, being able to pay school fees and heading households among others as a result of the programme interventions.

3.2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness is the extent to which the development intervention has achieved its objectives taking their relative importance into account.

The evaluation team assessed effectiveness by answering the following key evaluation questions:

- a) What results (outputs and outcomes) against the planned results have been realized by the programme? (Including contributing factors and constraints)**
- b) What factors have been critical for the achievements or failure of the programme results?**
- c) What the significant achievements with regards TMEA cross-cutting aspects such as Gender, Climate Change, and Poverty were realized by the programme?**

52. This section assessed the results achieved against the programme set targets and includes the outputs and the outcomes and contributing factors. The finding indicated that the programme aimed at contributing to the greater inclusion of women in trade as one of the pathways to increased trade in the region.

3.2.1 Programme Design, Management and Implementation

53. The findings indicated that TMEA worked with the WCBTs through implementing partners (AMSCO, EASSI, Pro-Femmes and SFCG), the public sector through the national monitoring committees (NMCs), joint border committees (JBCs) and private sector players, by providing financial support and technical assistance to contribute to the greater inclusion of women in trade in the Eastern African. The programme was managed at the regional TMEA head offices in Nairobi with a programme director and manager responsible for the day-to-day activity coordination. In addition, at the national level, the governance structure had a steering committee reporting to the national oversight committee (NOC). At implementing partner level, the programme had officers deployed in the field and coordinators responsible for administration, who were reporting to the respective executive director of the implementing partners.

54. The programme implementation involved stakeholders ranging from the public to the private sector with different needs and requirements. TMEA and its implementing partners adopted a systematic approach by signing grant agreements with the respective implementing partners. The programme was implemented via a grant modality with a steering committee that convened quarterly to provide strategic oversight and quality assurance of programme delivery. This was a good approach because it provided the programme decision-makers with the programme implementation status and directions for each partner.

55. The grant agreements between TMEA and the programme implementing partners clearly stipulated the programme scope/description, the parties and their obligations, programme budgets, duration, termination, procurement arrangements, governance, dispute resolution and jurisdiction which was a good practice and very commendable for the programme implementation of this nature. In addition, the agreements between the parties had clear criteria for measuring programme success and feedback mechanisms to provide ongoing monitoring and the programme process and to deal with any changes in the implementation. Furthermore, the implementing partners generated quarterly reports that provided TMEA with the programme implementation status which was commendable.

56. The evaluation findings also indicated that the implementation approach of working with gender-centred implementing partners was appropriate and effective for the management and delivery of the programme because these partners had the competent capacity for gender-related programme implementation. The programme had monitoring plans that were used to track programme progress however, there was need to ensure that the progress reports clearly capture both cumulative and quarterly results and targets at the respective project sites to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

57. **Programme Risk Management and Mitigation:** The evaluation findings indicated that the programme had a risk management plan and mitigation strategies in place. The risks were analysed and reviewed periodically to identify possible threats to the programme, which was a good practice.

3.2.2 Programme Activity Assessment

58. The programme activities evaluated were from the period of July 2018 to June 2022. The activities were implemented at the selected borders by the following partners: EASSI in Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; Pro-Femmes in Rwanda; SFCG in DRC and in South Sudan. The findings indicated that programme-supported activities were relevant and appropriate to achieve the expected outputs at the selected borders. The summary of the findings on the implementation status of the programme activities is provided in table 1 and for details refer to Annex 4.

Table 1: Programme Activity Implementation Status as of June 2022

| # | Implementing partner and programme duration | Planned Activities | Number and % of completed activities | Number and % on-going activities | | Remarks | Confidence level |
|--------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | Greater than 50% complete | Less than 50% complete | | |
| 1. | EASSI (April 2020 to March 2023) | 18 | 6 (33%) | 7 (39%) | 5 (28%) | Good progress towards activity completion | High |
| 2. | PROFEMME (July 2019 to December 2023) | 17 | 13 (76%) | 2 (12%) | 2 (12%) | Good progress towards activity completion | High |
| 3. | SFCG (January 2021 to December 2022) | 18 | 8(44%) | 1 (6%) | 9 (50%) | Good progress towards activity completion | High |
| 4. | AMSCO (September 2020 to May 2021) | 4 | 4 (100%) | - | - | Activities completed | Medium |
| 5. | TMEA | 2 ⁴ | - | 2 (100%) | - | Good progress towards activity completion | High |
| TOTAL | | 59 | 31 (53%) | 12 (20%) | 16 (27%) | | High |

Source: Programme work plans, monitoring plans and field interviews.

3.2.3 Assessment of Programme Progress Towards Outputs and Immediate Outcomes

59. The evaluation findings indicated that the programme had 37 planned outputs for all the implementing partners and were expected to realise seven (7) immediate outcomes. The summary of the evaluation findings on the programme's planned and realised outputs is provided in table 2, and for details refer to Annex 5.

⁴ Activities were development of regional information platforms, and development of safe spaces

Table 2: Programme Output Realisation Status as of June 2022

| # | Implementing partner and programme duration | Planned Outputs | Number and % of complete Outputs | Number and % on-going Outputs | | Remarks | Confidence level |
|--------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | Greater than 50% complete | Less than 50% complete | | |
| 1. | EASSI (April 2020 to March 2023) | 11 | 3 (27.2%) | 4 (36.4%) | 4 (36.4%) | Good progress towards outputs realisation | High |
| 2. | PROFEMME (July 2019 to December 2023) | 11 | 8 (73%) | 2 (18%) | 1 (9%) | Good progress towards outputs realisation | High |
| 3. | SFCG (January 2021 to December 2022) | 11 | 5 (45.4%) | 3 (27.3%) | 3 (27.3%) | Good progress towards outputs realisation | High |
| 4. | AMSCO (September 2020 to May 2021) | 4 | 4 (100%) | - | - | Completed and outputs realised | Medium |
| TOTAL | | 37 | 20 (54%) | 9 (24%) | 8 (22%) | | High |

Source: Programme results framework, monitoring plans and field interviews.

60. Strengthened capacity for women trader associations/platforms in advocacy, representation and influencing reforms; and business support in Eastern Africa (Immediate Outcome 1110): The findings from the documents reviewed and the stakeholders interviewed indicated that before the programme intervention, women were not effectively represented at the local and national policy-making platforms such as JBCs and NMCs where issues that affect their participation in trade could be discussed to influence the decision-making processes. To address this challenge, the programme, through the implementing partners (EASSI, Profemme and SFCG) offered opportunities to equip WCBTs associations/platforms in advocacy and representation by proposing new recommendations/proposals for adoption and implementation by the decision-makers.

61. Number of new recommendations/proposals submitted by women traders’ associations that are adopted/implemented by the relevant decision-makers: The programme intervention contributed to the making of 14 new recommendations/proposals that were formally adopted by the relevant decision-makers against a target of 10. The findings indicated that the new recommendations improved the trading environment, which facilitated WCBTs to participate in trade more effectively, thus contributing to the improvement in social and economic empowerment, as reported by 88% of the surveyed WCBTs, who revealed that their social economic status had improved.

62. Technical support provided to women traders/business associations on sustainability, dialogue and advocacy (Output 1111): The WCBTs business associations and cooperatives play an important role in enhancing their access to market information and opportunities and negotiating better terms for trading their products. In order to assess the technical support provided to WCBTs, the following performance indicators were used:

63. Number of women associations leaders trained: With programme support, 4,498⁵ women leaders of associations/cooperatives were trained on sustainability, governance, dialogue and advocacy on their rights. The women leaders were also trained as TOTs to conduct training with women traders at their borders and act as referral points in cases of harassment. Furthermore, the leaders were trained were equipped with skills on VAW, harassment and support WCBTs who face violence at the borders. This was confirmed by the majority (97%) of the WCBTs’ leaders during the KIIs, who reported that they had been trained and were able to dialogue on the rights of their members.

⁵ EASSI 703, AMSCO 29, Profemme 1,000, SFCG 2,766

64. Number of Programme Staff in Place Supporting the Women Association: The women's associations as well as cooperatives play an important role in enhancing women's access to market information and opportunities and also to negotiate better terms for trading their products in markets. The findings showed that with the programme support, 25⁶ implementing partner staff against a target of 12 were recruited and were providing technical support to the women trader associations at respective borders and resource centres. All the interviewed WCBTs leaders and implementing partner staff at the 10 selected border points in the field and at the head office confirmed that programme staff had been recruited and deployed in the different resource centres at the targeted border points. The staff were offering technical support that included: the right information about VAW and women's rights, points of redress, referrals, and trade regulations as well as market linkages.

65. Number of Capacity Improvement Plans for Associations /Cooperatives: Before the programme intervention, needs assessments were conducted by EASSI and Profemme to identify the capacity gaps that informed the capacity improvement plans. The gaps identified included limited capacity in identifying and prioritizing the business goals for their associations/cooperatives, which was affecting the operations of their businesses. With the support from the programme, 115⁷ capacity improvement plans were developed for associations/cooperatives against a target of at least 12, which improved their capacity to trade as associations/cooperatives. It appeared the target of 12 was not realistic since the number of cooperatives/associations was over 100. With the plans and the mentorship activities, the WCBTs cooperative/association leaders were able to identify and prioritize their goals that were grounded in the realities of their communities and plan adequately for resources. This was in line with the majority (83%) of sampled women cooperative/association leaders who reported that they had capacity improvement plans.

66. Women traders represented in trade facilitation platforms including the Joint Border Committees (Output 1112): The representation of WCBTs in various trade facilitation committees and involvement in decision-making processes foster a gender-inclusive approach that increases their participation in cross-border trade. The representation was assessed by the number of women represented in decision-making at (i) Joint Border Committees (JBCs) (ii) National Monitoring Committees (NMCs)/ Regional Platforms. The findings indicated that with programme support, WCBTs were represented on 19⁸ JBCs against a target of 15 JBCs. In DRC there were no JBCs but WCBTs were represented on Cross Border Trade (CBT) Consultative Framework. EASSI and SFCG were represented on 2 committees whereas Profemme was represented on 3 committees that included: National Oversight Committee, National Trade Facilitation Committees, Steering Committees and Cross Border Trade Consultation Platforms. The representation on these committees enabled the WCBTs issues to be presented, discussed and addressed.

The programme assumption that Governments remain willing to engage with women business/trader associations given their mandate and constituency was valid as revealed by WCBTs who were represented and engaged in various trade facilitation committees such as JBCs and NMCs, which strengthened their capacity in advocacy.

67. Gender-Responsive Reforms for Trade in Place (Immediate Outcome 1120): Before the programme support, there was inadequate capacity of WCBTs to participate in the formulation,

⁶ Project staff were: EASSI 10, PROFEMME 11 and SFCG 4

⁷ Number of capacity improvement developed was: PROFEMME 87, EASSI 28.

⁸ Representation on JBCs: EASSI 9 (Taveta, Busia, Malaba, Mutukula, Lunga Lunga, Goli, Isebania) and PROFEMME 10 (Rubavu, Rusizi, Gatuna, Rusumo, Nemba, Kanyaru and Cyanika).

implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive reforms aimed at eliminating the obstacles towards WCBTs cross trade. To address the situation, the programme supported the economic empowerment of WCBTs by putting in place 27⁹ relevant gender-responsive reforms against a target of 2 per border. Some of the key reforms so far generated related to: the reduction of health inspection fees levied on perishable goods like fish; renewal of the toll-free line (122) in DRC to support WCBTs; renewal of sensitizations activities by the gender and probation officers at the borders and appointment of gender champions. These gender responsive reforms implemented at the borders provided services for the WCBTs by creating a favourable working environment that responded to their specific trade related needs.

68. Evidence (thematic analytical studies/data/reports) on women and trade to in-form policy, programming and dialogue on issues of women and trade produced (Output 1121): The finding indicated that generation of evidence in form of thematic analytical studies or reports on women and trade was an important tool to support and inform policy formulation and programming to address women trade-related issues. The evaluation findings further indicated that the development of evidence pieces on gender or reports would contribute to gender mainstreaming efforts and generating of factual gender-related data that provide support for trade policy formulation and development.

69. Number of Evidence Pieces Generated Including Reports, Policy Positions or Documentaries: The development of the evidence gender-based pieces was an important effort that would enable WCBTs to have a greater engagement in trading activities, promote their economic empowerment and ensure that trade procedures are equally accessible for women. The evaluation team also found that with programme support, 10¹⁰ gender-based pieces were developed by EASSI and Profemme against a target of at least 6 pieces; these advocacy initiatives were in form of documentaries, issue papers, petitions and reports and this was agreed to by 63% of the KIIs with the WCBTs association /cooperatives leaders. In addition, these advocacy initiatives also contribute to gender advocacy and dialogue, resource allocation, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes aimed at eliminating gender disparities in trade facilitation, which was commendable.

70. Women platforms/association representatives trained in evidence-based advocacy and effective dialogue (Output 1122): The findings indicated that the gender gaps in education and skills had direct implications on WCBTs given the importance of education and skill development for accessing the necessary business information and technological skills to trade. The programme had tailor-made training targeting WCBTs at the selected borders where they had a large presence which was a good initiative. The programme supported 4,498¹¹ women association representatives to train on evidence-based advocacy and effective dialogue against the programme target of 1,000 WCBTs. This was in agreement with 64% of the WCBTs surveyed and 97% of KIIs that revealed that their leaders¹² had been trained. The training contributed to the increased knowledge and built the capacity of the WCBTs on advocating for their rights and dialogue effectively on the gender-related cross-border trade issue that affected them. However, the data on the number of women association representatives trained was not disaggregated by association as was required by the performance measurement framework. In addition, the implementing partners should be given specific targets per performance indicator

⁹ EASSI 12 PROFEMME 15

¹⁰ EASSI 4 PROFEMME 6

¹¹ EASSI 703, AMSCO 29, PROFEMME 1,000, SFCG 2,766

¹² The leaders are members of the executive of the cooperatives/association or cluster

applicable to them to be accomplished in a given programme duration to enhance the programme monitoring evaluation.

The programme assumption that Women who access the required/relevant skills training, knowledge and information will engage in trade was valid as shown by the programme interventions that increased the capacity of targeted WCBTs through training and sensitization and thereafter they participated in trade.

71. Advocacy campaigns on issues related to women in trade implemented (Output 1123): The WCBTs during their trading activities faced challenges that needed to be voiced out to the relevant authorities for support however, there were limited platforms where they would be handled. In addition, implementation of trade related interventions without incorporation of the views of the WCBTs would not benefit them much. The evaluation team noted that one of the ways to address this challenge was through the use of advocacy campaigns as a tool to support the WCBTs to have their issues addressed to enable them to trade across borders.

72. Number of Advocacy Materials Developed, Published and Disseminated: The findings indicated that with support from the programme, a total of 26¹³ advocacy materials against a target of 4 were developed, published and disseminated. The advocacy materials developed with the support of the programme were in the form of documentaries, issues papers, analytical reports and flyers. These findings were supported by 73% of the KIIs cooperative/association/cluster leaders that indicated that these advocacy materials had been developed, published and disseminated. The advocacy materials contributed to the reduction in gender-based barriers to WCBTs at borders to increase their participation in trade.

73. Number of Lobbying and Dialogue Meetings Held between Public Agencies/ Authorities and Women Trader Representatives: The evaluation findings indicated that with support from the programme, 38¹⁴ lobbying and dialogue meetings against a target of 40 were held at the selected borders. These lobbying and dialogue meetings were held between public agencies/authorities and WCBTs representatives. These meetings held were on subject matters relating to simplification and online dissemination of the EAC COVID-19 response guidelines to facilitate cross-border trade and identifying gaps in the guidelines and preparation of advocacy on the gaps identified such as non-inclusion of the movement of persons in the guidelines. Furthermore, the lobbying campaigns focused on the identification and reporting of GBV cases and trade facilitation for CBTs; making recommendations on improving the trading environment for WCBTs and lobbying radio programs. These Lobbying and dialogue meetings held between public agencies/ authorities and WCBTs representatives built their confidence and improved the working relationships between WCBTs and border officials contributing to the improvement of the trade environment and this was in agreement with all (100%) of the KIIs with the border agency officials.

74. Improved capacity of women's cooperatives/associations/platforms to facilitate their members to trade (through services like business development, price negotiation and market linkages) in Eastern Africa (Immediate Outcome 1210): Findings indicated that some women cooperatives /associations had weaknesses in the areas of business development, price negotiations and lack of market linkages, which hindered their members to effectively participate in trade to improve their livelihoods. The findings showed that the model of WCBTs working in cooperatives and associations

¹³ (EASSI 12, PROFEMME 6 and SFCG 8)

¹⁴ (EASSI=24, PROFEMME10, SFCG 4)

was a great tool in uniting their voices and increasing their bargaining power when trading or advocating for trade gender-related reforms. These platforms empowered women with trading skills and linked them to markets as a group instead of trading as individuals, which improved their sales. The average sales per month for WCBTs trading through cooperatives increased from USD275 before the intervention to USD510 at mid-term evaluation, which was a 46% increment. Overall findings indicated that WCBTs that were market linked through cooperatives realized higher sales; thus, there is a need to support more WCBTs to get market linked through cooperatives. The programme had so far supported 34,887¹⁵ WCBTs to trade through cooperatives/ trader associations against a total target of 20,000 which was 74% above target and this was supported by 87% of the KIIs with cooperative and association leaders who indicated that their members were trading through cooperatives/trader associations. This was further supported by 75% of the surveyed WCBTs who indicated that they were trading through cooperatives, which enabled them to have better bargaining power, market linkages and better prices.

The programme assumption that formalisation tracked through registration with trader/business associations and cooperatives was valid as revealed by evaluation findings that indicated 34,887 WCBTs were members of the cooperatives/associations.

75. Cooperatives established as market access platforms for women traders in Eastern Africa and capacity improvement plans developed (Output 1211): The findings indicated that with the programme support, 65¹⁶ new cooperatives against a target of 16 were established with Capacity improvement plans in place at the selected borders. This resonated with 83% of sampled WCBTs cooperative/association leaders who indicated that they had capacity improvement plans. The findings indicated that the capacity improvement plans enabled the WCBTs to identify their weaknesses and address them to improve their capacity to trade. In addition, organising WCBTs into cooperatives created the opportunity for effective negotiation and more bargaining power for better trading opportunities and prices.

76. Cooperatives representatives trained on business management, governance, negotiations, quality and standards (Output 1212): Prior to the programme implementation, the WCBTs lacked business management skills to operate their day-to-day business operations. In addition, ensuring that quality and safe products were traded across borders was the top priority for governments in the East African region. However, the set EAC quality and safety requirements had technical language that was not easy for the WCBTs to understand which affected their effective participation in cross-border trade. To address this challenge, with the programme support, 3,047¹⁷ cooperative representatives had been trained in business management, governance, negotiations, quality and standards against a target of 1,000 women. From the KIIs with the WCBTs leaders of the cooperatives /associations/ clusters, 90% of them reported that they had been trained. Furthermore, the training enabled them to trade in quality and safe products across borders, which contributed to their increased sales.

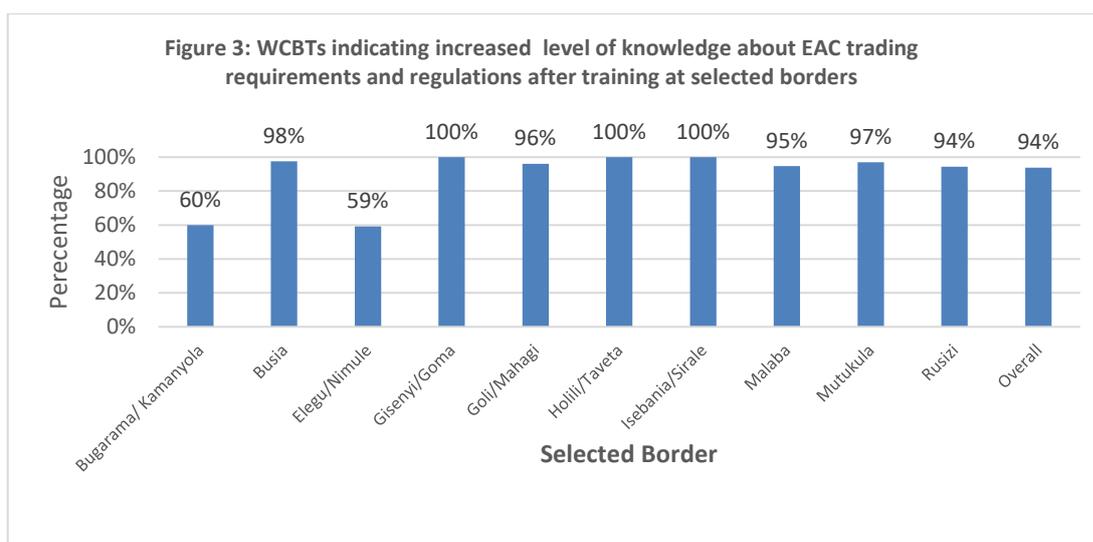
77. Increased Knowledge and Understanding of EAC Trading Requirements and Regulations by Women Traders in Eastern Africa (Immediate Outcome 1220): It was a requirement to comply with the EAC trading requirements and regulations for one to carry out formal cross-border trade and

¹⁵ EASSI 26,646, PROFEMME 6,093, SFCG 2,148.

¹⁶ EASSI 23, PROFEMME 40 and SFCG 2

¹⁷ EASSI 2004, AMSCO 29, PROFEMME 1014.

therefore it was critical to understand them not to fall prey to loopholes for harassment and corruption. Before the programme intervention, only 39% of the WCBTs surveyed reported having received training on EAC trading requirements and regulations. However, with the programme support, these requirements were simplified and WCBTs were trained on them. This contributed to increasing their knowledge of these trade requirements which resonated with 94% of surveyed WCBTs against a target of 70%. This empowered WCBTs to confidently and formally participate in cross border trade which created market entry opportunities for them. This was supported by 97% of the surveyed WCBTs who indicated that they were trading through formal routes at mid-term evaluation compared to 37% before the intervention. Figure 3 shows the percentage of WCBTs who indicated an increased level of knowledge about EAC trading requirements and regulations after training at selected borders.



Source: Field data August, 2022.

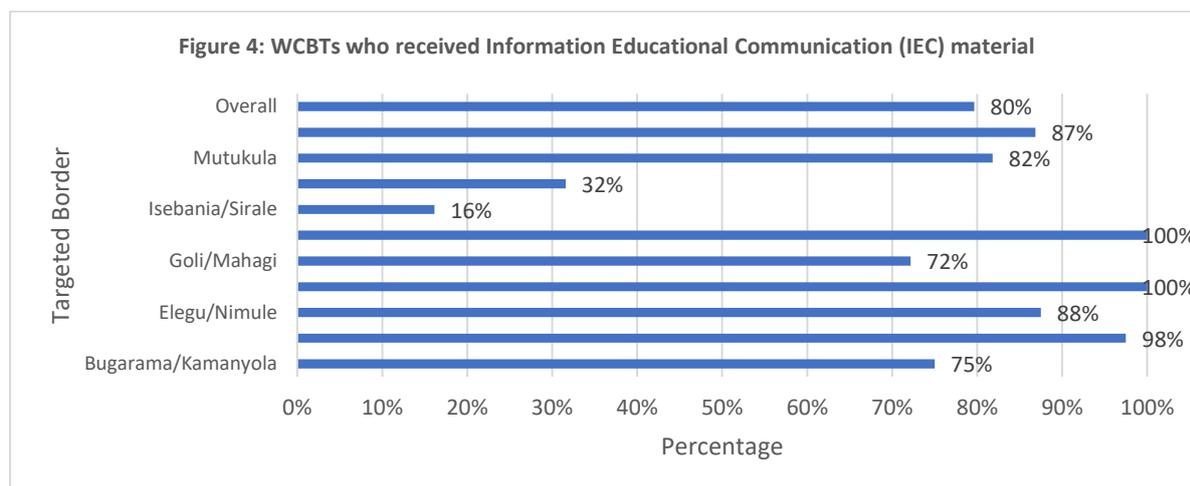
Figure 3: WCBTs indicating increased level of knowledge about EAC trading requirements and regulations after training at selected borders

The programme assumption that Training provided will address the knowledge gap faced by women traders was valid; and this was evidenced by findings that showed that trainings had led to increased knowledge and understanding of the EAC trading requirements as reported by 94% of the surveyed WCBTs and this equipped them to trade with confidence.

78. Documentation on trading requirements simplified translated to local languages and disseminated to targeted women traders in Eastern Africa (Output 1221): The trading requirements were published in English and yet most of the WCBTs at selected borders use local languages, which were presenting a challenge of reading and comprehending the trading requirements. In addition, these trading requirements are technical in nature that was not easily comprehensible by the WCBTs which exposed them to manipulation by agents and border agency officials that took advantage of the situations. In order to address these challenges, the programme supported the simplification and translation of trading documents. Findings indicated that the programme supported the development of one (1) simplified and translated trading requirements against a target of (5) five and 56% of the KIIs with cooperatives/associations/clusters leaders indicated that trading documents were simplified for the WCBTs.

79. Information Education and Communication (IEC) was used by the programme as a tool to create awareness and disseminate information to the WCBTs regarding the EAC trading requirements and

regulations. To support the WCBTs in understanding the requirements and regulations, the programme supported the development of IEC and they disseminated to 18,823¹⁸ traders against a target of 50,000. This was confirmed by 90% of the KIIs cooperatives/associations/clusters leaders and 80% of the WCBTs surveyed who indicated that they received IEC materials as shown in figure 4 below. The support towards the simplification of the documents and use of IEC materials contributed to the increase in knowledge of the WCBTs to comply with the trading rules and regulations as shown by 94% of surveyed WCBTs that reported an increase in knowledge of EAC trade regulations.



Source: Field data August, 2022

Figure 4: WCBTs who received Information Educational Communication (IEC) material

80. Women traders trained/sensitised on EAC trading requirements and on issues of violence and rights (Output 1222): Understanding and complying with the EAC trading requirements and regulations were critical for any cross-border trade transaction to take place effectively. In addition, these EAC trading requirements also acted as a guide that facilitated cross-border trade without discrimination. However, the WCBTs had limited knowledge of these requirements and this was limiting their ability to engage in cross-border trade. In a bid to empower WCBTs to enable them to trade effectively, the programme supported 28,484¹⁹ WCBTs against a target of 20,000²⁰ to be sensitised on EAC trading requirements and on issues of violence and rights. This resonated well with 91% of the surveyed WCBTs and 97% KIIs with WCBTs cooperatives/associations/clusters leaders who reported that they were trained. The training empowered the WCBTs with knowledge and confidence when interacting with the various border agency officials while trading to avoid harassment.

81. Improved access to market and trading information by women traders in Eastern Africa (Immediate Outcome 1230): Lack of access to markets and trading information by WCBTs affects their ability to make informed business decisions and trade effectively. To address this challenge, the programme supported the establishment of digital platforms and information centres to provide relevant trade information.

82. Number of women accessing information through resource centres: The programme had supported 23,535²¹ WCBTs against a total target of 15,000 to access information through the resource centres. Furthermore, 75% of the WCBTs surveyed indicated that they were accessing information

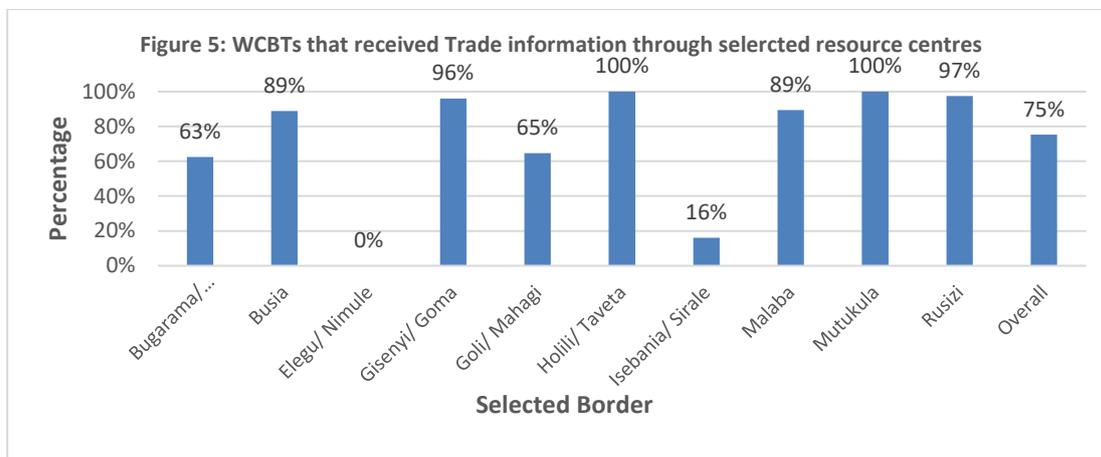
¹⁸ EASSI 17,823 and PROFEMME 1,000

¹⁹ EASSI 4,383, AMSCO 2,005, PROFEMME 10,884 and SFCG 11,212

²⁰ This was a regional target.

²¹ EASSI 9,378, PROFEMME 13,829 and SFCG 328

through resource centres and that the resource centres were of benefit to them because they were providing them with trade information and also to report cases of GBVs. For details of percentages of WCBTs that received trade-related information at the selected borders, refer to figure 5 below. However, there is need to put in place resource centres at the borders of Elegu and Nimule for the WCBTs to get the benefits it provides.



Source: Field data August, 2022

Figure 5: WCBTs that received Trade information through selected resource centre

83. Number of women accessing information through Digital platform: The programme-supported digital platforms were at User Acceptance Testing (UAT) stage and 55 WCBTs under EASSI had received training on using the WiT “iSOKO” digital trade platform that UWEAL convened. In addition, UAT was also ongoing in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

84. Resource/Information centres for women traders in place at selected borders (Output 1231):

The establishment of resource information centres by the programme for WCBTs increased their access to market and trading information and in turn helped in facilitating trade. In addition, these resource centres provided up-to-date market information for the WCBTs, for example on commodity price status. The findings also indicated that there were 15²² resource centres established in the selected borders against a target of 12 with support from the programme. This was in line with 75% of the surveyed WCBTs that reported they were accessing information from the resource centres; and out of these, 86% of them reported that they physically move to the resource centres to get the information while 62% got it through phones by calling and 5% through email, SMS and WhatsApp.

85. ICT platforms for dissemination of market and trade information to women traders developed (Output 1232):

The findings indicated that with the programme supporting ICT platforms, there will be increased utilisation of ICT as a means of addressing the gender-specific constraints to trade, particularly those related to access to information. In addition, women owning mobile phones further provides a huge opportunity for tailor-made solutions to support women into trade. The evaluation team also notes that increasing digital literacy is one such policy to facilitate women’s participation in trade.



A screen short of the iSOKO digital platform

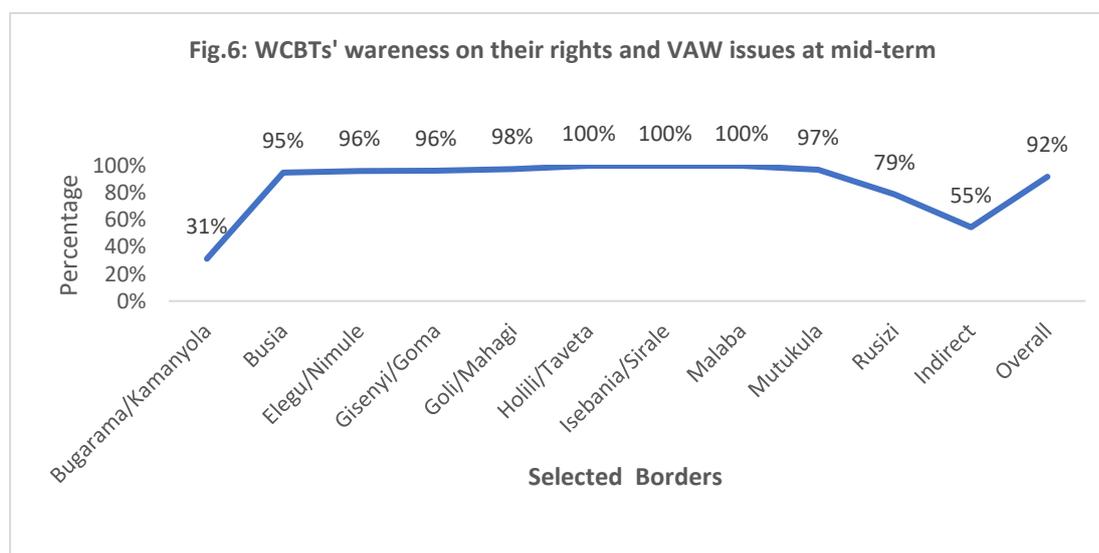
²² (EASSI 8, PROFEME 3, SFCG 4)

86. Number of ICT Platforms Operational: The evaluation found that TMEA with funding from development partner Global Affairs Canada, had developed an integrated information platform dubbed “iSOKO” which is a web and mobile-based platform which the WCBTs can use to access information and trade online using their mobile phones whether ordinary or smartphones. The platform is aimed at facilitating access to updates and real-time. The iSOKO platform can be accessed on the google play store, via USSD code and via a web page. The ICT platform is at the final user acceptance level and will be operating in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda with TMEA support. In addition, the WCBTs are being trained on how to use the WiT iSOKO digital trade platform.

87. The evaluation team also found that there are agencies that have been selected to host the digital platforms and these included: The Federal Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Burundi (CFCIB), Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited (UWEAL), Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), Rwanda Private Sector Federation and Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce and each had a resident ICT-TA supported by TMEA to handle the day-to-day implementation activities.

The programme assumption that ICT platform is commercially sustainable and attracts interest from technology developers and private sector partners was not validated because the results relating to ICT platforms were not yet realized. In addition, the programme assumption that there will be uptake of the mobile application by women traders was not validated because the results relating to ICT platforms were not yet realized.

88. Increased awareness of rights & obligations and violence against women by border officials, women traders and other stakeholders in Eastern Africa (Immediate Outcome 1310): The WCBTs faced gender-based violence and discrimination at borders that were affecting their ability to trade. It was also noted that gender-based violence was a challenge that would continue affecting the WCBTs if not prevented. To address this challenge, WCBTs were trained with programme support on their rights and reporting mechanisms. Of the WCBTs surveyed, 92% against a target of 80% reported that they were aware of their rights and VAW issues in contrast to a baseline of 16% before the intervention. In addition, 97% of the KIIs with border officials reported that they were aware of the rights and VAW issues. The awareness of the WCBTs on their rights contributed to the prevention of VAW issues at the selected borders as shown in figure 6.



Source: Field data August, 2022

Figure 6: WCBTs' wareness on their rights and VAW issues at mid-term

89. Mechanisms for reporting and resolution of VAW and harassment in place (Output 1311): The findings indicated that before the intervention, there was no clear reporting mechanism on violence and harassment against WCBTs in place, which affected their trading activities. The programme supported the establishment of a reporting mechanism for victims of gender-based violence at borders to get redress.

90. Number of mechanisms in place for reporting issues of VAW and harassment: The findings indicated that with programme support, 6²³ mechanisms against a target of at least 1 were in place for reporting issues of VAW and harassment. This was in agreement with, 83% KIIs of the WCBTs cooperatives/associations/clusters leaders who reported that the mechanisms were in place for reporting issues of VAW and harassment. The key mechanisms included reporting to law enforcement agencies like the police, implementing partner offices or resource centres, JBCs and cooperative leaders who then report to the concerned authorities, among others. The mechanism put in place contributed to the reduction of violence and harassment against WCBTs and this also enhanced their ability and confidence to trade.

91. Percentage of surveyed women traders reporting reduction in violence and harassment at the targeted borders: The findings indicated that there was a reduction in incidences of violence and harassment at the targeted borders on WCBTs as a result of the awareness of rights and the reporting mechanisms in place. This resonated with 90% of surveyed WCBTs who revealed that the incidences of violence and harassment at the selected borders had reduced against a set target of 70%, which was a good indication that the programme was meeting its intended objective of reducing violence against WCBTs. In addition, 93% of KIIs with the border officials reported that the cases had reduced. The findings further revealed that some of the factors that were contributing to the reduction in gender-based violence and harassment at the borders were because of the supported advocacy activities, awareness of gender rights and the reporting mechanism in place that reduced cases of GBV. The evaluation team also noted that this was good because a reduction in violence against women gives the women more confidence to move out and trade.

92. Enhanced Safety of women traders through more gender-responsive border infrastructure (Immediate Outcome 1320): The infrastructure at most of the selected border posts was not gender-responsive and inadequate to handle the needs of the WCBTs. Some of these challenges relating to the border infrastructure that would affect the WCBTs by exposing them to the risk of violence included lack of clean sanitary conditions and reliable electricity to support lighting at night. With programme support, the border infrastructure was being improved and this was contributing to a good working environment for WCBTs. The findings indicated that this outcome has not yet been realized because the safe trade zone market, for example, at Busia-Kenya was still under construction.

93. Safe spaces for trade and facilities for nursing women traders at select borders created (output 1321): The findings indicated that the WCBTs lacked appropriate nursing facilities and safe spaces to ensure their safety while trading, which was a challenge to the WCBTs trading environment. Some of the safe space trade needs included: adequate lighting to support trade, clean and safe working environment for the woman, clean hygiene facilities like toilets, and nursing spaces, well ventilated and clean trading structures. To address these challenges, the programme supported the development

²³ (EASSI, 2 PROFEMME, 2 and SFCG,2),

of safe spaces for trade with facilities for nursing for WCBTs at Busia however, this was not yet completed at the time of the mid-term evaluation.

94. Safe Trade Zones established at select borders to create a COVID-19 safe trading environment for women traders (Output 1322): The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted trading the environment and affected the WCBTs livelihoods differently because of the restrictions that were put in place at the time. In addition, the pandemic found when the WCBTs markets were not up to the required standards in terms of infrastructure to enable them continue trading safely. With the programme support, TMEA came up with the trade zones model to facilitate continuity of trade and also giving assurance to the WCBTs to keep trading safely. The programme-supported safe trade zone at Busia was not yet completed at the time of the mid-term evaluation.

3.2.4 Assessment of Progress towards Intermediate Outcomes

95. Improved Environment (Policy/Regulatory/Institutional Reforms) Facilitating Women in Trade in Eastern Africa (Intermediate Outcome 1100): The regulatory trade environment that was in place before the programme intervention would not support the creation of platforms to address WCBTs gender-related issues at the borders. In addition, the WCBTs lacked access to information about the region's customs procedures and trading regimes, which was necessary for their day-to-day trading activities. These challenges were addressed with programme support through advocacy and lobbying for policy formulation, revision and adoption of gender-responsive policies, regulations and practices. The programme supported 14²⁴ policy and regulatory reforms to facilitate trade for the WCBTs against a target of 6 and these reforms were mainly related to customs issues to facilitate trade for the WCBTs. This was attested to by 79% and 70% of border officials and leaders of WCBTs cooperatives/associations/clusters leaders respectively who reported that they were aware of gender-responsive reforms due to the programme interventions. These reforms included:

a) **Advocacy for the admission of WCBTs into the JBCs;** at Taveta, 2 WCBTs out of 14 men and in Goli, 1 WCBT out of 9 men were admitted into JBCs and this was confirmed by the key informants [the border officials]. Admission of the WCBTs on the JBCs gave them a platform to discuss gender-related that affected them, which contributed to the reduction of harassment and discrimination against WCBTs, which increased their participation in trade. This was also attested to by the majority of WCBTs surveyed that reported the cases of harassment had reduced at Taveta (100%) and in Goli (82%).

b) **Appointments of gender champions at some select borders.** This facilitated knowledge transfer to the WCBTs, which empowered and gave them the confidence to report cases of gender-based violence as reported by the majority of the WCBTs surveyed who indicated that they would confidently report GBV cases at the following borders: Busia (99%), Malaba (100%), Mutukula (94%), Isebania/Sirari (97%), Elegu/Nimule (92%) and Goli/Mahagi (98%). This contributed to the participation of WCBTs in cross-border trade with confidence.

²⁴ 2 by SFCG and 12 by EASSI and these included: Gender champion to support WCBTs with accessing offices appointed; Office space allocated at Malaba by KRA after lobbying, to be used as a one stop centre for receiving information by WCBTs ; At Busia Uganda, the URA Customs resolved to review tax issues of WCBTs on a case-by-case basis; At Taveta, the Immigration committed to let WCBTs from Holili use temporary travel document for a period of up to six months instead of the single entry use; At Mahagi, the District Residential Officer resolved to make identification documents for motorcycle riders (boda bodas) to enable them easily cross into Uganda until such a time as number plates are made for them.; In Busia the URA started issuing simplified certificates of at a cost; In Malaba KRA started issuance of the Simplified Certificate of Origin at no cost; In Malaba, the Kenya Fisheries Department reduced a new fee introduced on silver fish; In Goli the URA scrapped a new 60% charge on coffee consignments for goods below \$2000; Issue of non-harmonization of COVID-testing fees and procedures at various borders; At Elegu-Nimule border, South Sudan started recognising COVID-19 vaccination certificates from Ugandan travellers; At Malaba border PWDS were granted authorisation to cross through OSBP using wheel chairs after advocacy; The 5-Year CBT Action Plan is completed in DRC ; Ministerial Decree on CBT (is still in the process in DRC)

The programme assumption that Policy, legal, regulatory and institutional reforms will be fully implemented was valid as indicated by the evaluation findings that showed that programme interventions supported the development of regulatory reforms and recommendations to support the WCBTs that were implemented and contributed to an improved environment.

In addition, programme assumption that the stronger associations and credible evidence base will trigger the resolution of gender-based constraints at the national and local levels; was valid since the programme intervention contributed to increased engagement on issues of WCBTs and trade by relevant decision makers/stakeholders at local levels (selected borders).

96. Increased formalization and value of goods traded by targeted women in Eastern Africa (Intermediate Outcome 1200): Market linkage offered WCBTs great opportunities to promote their business, develop market channels, create networks with customers and business partners and gain access to business support services. Because of the benefits that the market linkages offer to the WCBTs, the programme supported women enterprises in getting linked to new markets and trading opportunities with the help of implementing partners. 6,502 WCBTs were supported by the programme to get linked to markets and trading opportunities. This was supported by the majority (90%) of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters], who indicated that they had been market linked. This was further confirmed during the focus group discussions with the WCBTs, who indicated that they were linked to the markets due to the programme support. The evaluation further noted that the traders that were market linked had higher sales. Therefore, the programme intervention of supporting the creation of cooperatives and market linkages needs to be promoted further.

97. Percentage increase in value for trade by targeted WCBTs: The findings indicated that most of the WCBTs in the region traded informally, which translated into low trade values. Therefore, the programme intervention addressed this constraint by supporting them to transition to formal trade to increase their incomes. The programme worked with the WCBTs at selected borders in the region through implementing partners to bring the programme interventions nearer to targeted beneficiaries. Findings indicated that overall, the programme intervention was making a good contribution towards economic empowerment of the WCBTs in Eastern Africa through increased sales of the majority of the WCBTs, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Average Monthly Sales by WCBTs at Mid-term and Baseline (US\$)

| Border | Bugarama/ Kamanyola | Busia | Elegu/ Nimule | Gisenyi/ Goma | Goli/ Mahagi | Holili/ Taveta | Isebania/ Sirale | Malaba | Mutukula | Rusizi I /Ruzizi II | Overall |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| Sales at Mid-term ²⁵ | 666 | 619 | 855 | 860 | 153 | 301 | 192 | 509 | 243 | 451 | 510 |
| Baseline ²⁶ | 362 | 291 | 609 | 319 | 129 | 144 | 203 | 241 | 128 | 224 | 275 |
| % Change | 46% | 53% | 29% | 63% | 16% | 52% | -6% | 53% | 47% | 50% | 46% |

Source: Field data August, 2022

i. **Bugarama/ Kamanyola Border:** This border is between DRC and Rwanda and most of the WCBTs traded in livestock, agricultural produce and fish. The programme intervention of training and supporting the WCBTs to work through cooperatives and associations to link them to markets contributed to their average monthly sales increasing from USD362 before the Programme intervention to USD666 at the mid-term evaluation, which was a 46% increment in sales. Interviews with WCBTs leaders during the KIIs and the FGDs with WCBTs indicated that sales had generally

²⁵ Sales data collected during mid-term evaluation.

²⁶ Baseline collected during mid-term evaluation.

increased as a result of the intervention of trading through cooperatives. However, the challenges identified that need to be addressed include: requiring the WCBTs to use passports instead of their IDs while crossing borders and also the restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected their businesses.

- ii. **Busia Border:** This border is between Uganda and Kenya and the WCBTs mainly traded in fish, agricultural products such as eggs and livestock, manufactured goods, charcoal and second-hand clothes. Findings at the time of mid-term evaluation indicated that the average monthly sales of the WCBTs at the Busia border increased from USD291 before the intervention to USD619 during the intervention, which was 53% increment. Interviews with the WCBTs leaders and FGDs with the WCBTs revealed that the increased sales were mainly due to training, market linkages, trading through associations and formalisation of their business due to the programme intervention. Nonetheless, the following challenges were noted by the WCBTs and their leaders: insecurity at night while travelling to and from their place of work, which exposes them to VAW and harassment, bartering by some men, inadequate support by some men, lack of daycare facilities, fake products, COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, expectations to be paid transport refund to attend meetings, limited capital and new members who need training.
- iii. **Elegu/ Nimule** border crossing is between Uganda and South Sudan, and the WCBTs mainly trade in manufactured goods, agricultural produce and fish. Findings indicated that average trade values for the WCBTs at this border increased from USD609 before the intervention to USD855 during the intervention, which was a 29% increment. The WCBTs at this border reported that programme support towards training on EAC requirements, trading through cooperatives/associations and formalising their businesses contributed to improving their sales. The main challenges highlighted by the WCBTs and their leaders included: COVID-19 restrictions, adjusting to EAC trading requirements and procedures, complying with the customs clearance procedures since they are new members of EAC, the disasters (such as fire and floods), inadequate capital and the language barriers.
- iv. **Gisenyi/Goma:** This border is between Rwanda and DRC, and the WCBTs mainly traded in agricultural products (such as cabbages and flour), manufactured goods and fish. Findings showed that the average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD319 before the intervention to USD860 at the mid-term evaluation, which was an increment of 63%. The programme supported the WCBTs to trade through cooperatives and linked them to the markets; and also trained them on their rights at the borders, which contributed to the awareness of their right and increased sales. Interviews with the WCBTs and their leaders revealed the following challenges at the border: insecurity, pass fees to cross the borders, inadequate capital, inadequate training and sensitisations to build enough trust with border agency officials in DRC.
- v. **Goli/ Mahagi:** This border is between Uganda and DRC and the WCBTs trade in agricultural produce (maize), manufactured goods and fish. Findings showed that the average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD129 before the intervention to USD153 during the mid-term evaluation, which was a 16% increment. This increment was due to trading through cooperatives and market linkages. Interviews with the WCBTs leaders at Mahagi revealed the following challenges: insecurity in DRC, COVID-19 restriction, poor road infrastructure at the border and the neighbouring towns that did not support WCBTs to trade effectively; and cooperatives formation was taking long which was demoralising some members.

- vi. **Holili/ Taveta** border is between Tanzania and Kenya and the WCBTs mainly traded in agricultural produce such as rice and manufactured goods. The average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD144 before the intervention to USD301 at the mid-term evaluation, which was a 52% increment. The increment was attributed to trading through associations and clusters. However, there was need to upgrade them to trade through the cooperatives and link them to markets. In addition, the COVID-19 restrictions negatively affected their sales.
- vii. **Isebania/ Sirale** border is between Kenya and Tanzania and the primary goods traded by WCBTs were manufactured products and agricultural products such as rice and maize. Findings indicated that the average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border had declined from USD203 before the programme intervention to USD192 during the mid-term evaluation, which was a 6% decline. During the interviews with the WCBTs and their leaders, they reported that they were not trading through cooperatives and had inadequate capital to expand their businesses and the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected their trading activities.
- viii. **Malaba**: This border is between Kenya and Uganda. The goods mainly traded at this border were agricultural products, such as eggs and maize, and manufactured goods, such as shoes, clothes and sugar. The average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD 241 before the intervention to USD509 during the intervention, which was a 53% increment in trade. The WCBTs and their leaders indicated that they were trained on EAC regulations and traded formally through cooperatives and market linkages, contributing to their sales increase; however, they indicated that COVID-19 negatively affected their sales.
- ix. **Mutukula** border is between Tanzania and Uganda. WCBTs mainly trade in manufactured products such as clothes and mats; agricultural products such as rice, tomatoes and cassava; charcoal and fish. The average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD128 before the intervention to USD243 during the intervention, which was a 47% increment in sales. The finding from the interviewed WCBTs and their leaders reported that their sales had increased because they were trained on the EAC regulations, and the majority (76%) were trading through cooperatives and associations with linkages to the markets, enabling them to trade better. The challenges highlighted include limited capital, the effects of COVID-19, bribes and more WCBTs that needed to be trained.
- x. **Rusizi I /Ruzizi II** border is between Rwanda and DRC, and the WCBTs trade in agricultural products such as maize, bananas, fish, onions and cassava; manufactured products and fish. The average monthly sales of the WCBTs at this border increased from USD224 before the intervention to USD451 at the mid-term evaluation, which was an increment of 50%. Interactions with the WCBTs and their leaders at this border revealed that they were trained, trading through cooperatives, and were market-linked, contributing to increased sales. However, they noted they were experiencing some challenges, such as corruption on the DRC side, COVID-19 effects and Visa requirements that affected their sales negatively.

98. The programme supported an enabling environment for WCBTs at the selected border points, which generally contributed to increasing the average sales values for the WCBTs and their incomes. It was also observed that supporting WCBTs to formalise their businesses and trade in cooperatives with market linkages improved their sales. However, the evaluation team noted that there was a need for TMEA to provide clear sales targets for the respective borders so that their contribution to the regional targets could be monitored and measured at the respective borders. In addition, TMEA should

set up a monitoring mechanism that has a longitudinal tracking of WCBTs to enhance the measurement of the results.

The programme assumption the Cooperatives linking to markets within and across the EAC Partner States; was found valid since evaluation findings indicated that cooperatives' capacity to facilitate trade and the 6,502 WCBTs were linked to markets within and across the EAC Partner States including DRC to increase market access for WCBTs under.

In addition, the assumption that the increase in value will be influenced primarily by changes generated by the programme interventions and not other macro factors; was reasonable because the increase in the sales was a result of the programme interventions, which contributed to improved social and economic empowerment of women. However, COVID-19 pandemic restrictions affected the sales values of the WCBTs as was revealed during the survey.

99. Enhanced prevention of and response to gender-based violence and harassment of targeted women traders in Eastern Africa (Intermediate Outcome 1300): Improved awareness through training on EAC trade regulations, women's rights and prevention of violence and harassment against women enabled the WCBTs to escape gender-based violence, harassment and exploitative activities while trading across borders. With programme support, incidences of violence and harassment were reduced, as indicated by 21% of the surveyed WCBTs who reported cases of violence and harassment against 32% of surveyed WCBTs at baseline, which was a 34% reduction against a target of 30%. This was in line with the majority (90%) of surveyed WCBTs that agreed that there was a reduction in incidences of violence and harassment, which promoted women's rights to be treated with respect, thus motivating them to participate in trade.

100. At the baseline, 76% of surveyed WCBTs revealed that they could confidently report incidences of violence. However, at mid-term, the percentage had increased to 97% against a target of 90%; this was confirmed by the majority (93%) of the key informants [leaders of cooperatives/associations/clusters], who indicated that cases of violence and harassment on WCBTs had reduced. This meant good progress towards preventing gender-based violence and harassment of WCBTs due to the programme intervention. The findings indicated that overall, there was good progress towards enhanced prevention and response to gender-based violence and harassment of WCBTs, as noted in the majority (90%) of the surveyed WCBTs, who revealed that the rate of harassment and violence against WCBTs had reduced as shown by their testimonies.

"...The cases of violence and harassment against WCBTs have reduced because they [WCBTs] can now report cases and perpetrators are now scared of being reported to the authorities..." explained one of the key informants.

"...It has highly reduced at 100% because before we could witness at least 2 cases every week, but now you can witness 1 case in 6 months..." emphasised one of the key informants.

"...It has greatly reduced like by 80%; EASSI organises a joint border committee and also a dialogue where women traders meet government Officials both from Uganda and Kenya after every three months, women are able to report with the awareness and creation of women desk at the border where women can report cases..." explained one of the Key informants.

"...I would say it has reduced greatly because most women in CBT are aware of their rights and where to report to but on top of that, they are currently using formal routes and know taxes that are to be levied on them, which was not the case before they were sensitised..." explained one of the key informants.

3.2.5 Crosscutting issues

101. **Gender:** Most of the SMEs, at the selected borders were particularly women-led and impacted by unfavourable policy environments, limited working capital and lack of awareness of EAC cross-border regulations and procedures, which translated into a few women, owned businesses involved in cross-border trade. This meant that they would not take advantage of the opportunities offered by the EAC integration such as EAC Common Market and EAC Custom Union. However, evaluation evidence indicates that gender issues concerning women were mainstreamed and considered in the programme design and implementation targeted to increasing women's empowerment which contributed to increasing women's economic empowerment and participation in cross border trade.

102. **Poverty:** Poverty reduction is essential for the development of the WCBTs and without addressing the issues of poverty, the WCBTs can be deprived of the basic fundamental needs of life. The programme put in place interventions to address poverty related challenges by offering the WCBTs business opportunities in trading activities. Furthermore, the WCBTs were able to trade and even generate employment opportunities for other WCBTs, which was contributing to increasing their earnings. Findings indicated that interventions geared towards addressing poverty related challenges were mainstreamed and considered in the programme design and implementation which contributed to increasing the women's economic empowerment and increased sales of goods traded that improved their welfare and livelihoods of their dependants.

103. **Climate Change:** The evaluation findings indicated that climate change issues were not specifically considered and mainstreamed in the programme because it did not have a direct impact on the environment.

3.2.6 Critical factors for achievement of the programme results and factors that negatively affected the programme

104. **Critical factors for the achievement of the programme results:** The evaluation team noted that there was good progress towards the achievement of the programme results and the following contributing factors were found to be critical:

- i) Good social and political acceptance from the key stakeholders where the programme was being implemented enhanced the ownership of the programme results.
- ii) The programme interventions were relevant for the WCBTs that addressed the right set of challenges that the WCBTs were facing.
- iii) The programme implementation was done in collaboration with implementing partners that were experienced and technical on gender-related issues.
- iv) The monitoring mechanism through quarterly reports provided the stakeholders with updates.
- v) The resources provided were adequate for implementing the programme activities.
- vi) The implementing partners with relevant expertise and experience in implementing related programmes.

105. **Critical factors that negatively affected the programme results:** Despite the programme making good progress towards achievement of the programme results, the following factors were found to be critical that negatively affected the programme results:

- i) COVID-19 affected and disrupted the programme implementation progress because of the lockdowns and restrictions that were put in place during the pandemic.
- ii) Insecurity in some countries (DRC) where the programme was implemented affected the implementation of program interventions in the selected borders.
- iii) Lack of clear targets for the implementing partners to guide them during programme implementation.
- iv) Delayed disbursement of funds to implementing partners to execute programme activities.

3.3 Efficiency

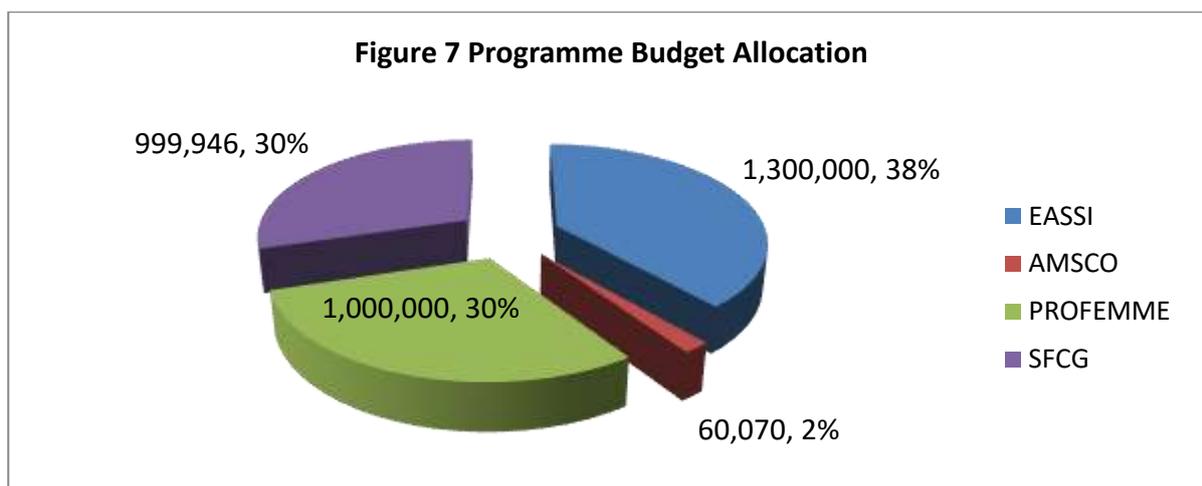
Efficiency is the extent to which the programme intervention has delivered or is likely to deliver results in an economic and timely way.

The evaluation team assessed efficiency of the programme by answering the following evaluation questions:

- a) How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the programme?
- b) What are the future intervention strategies and issues?
- c) Could a different approach have produced better results?
- d) How have the Programme results been achieved? Have they been achieved with good value for Money (VfM in terms of costs and benefits)?

106. This efficiency section of the report assessed the extent to which the programme resources/inputs were converted into results economically, efficiently, equitably and effectively. The evaluation team assessed Value for Money (VfM) of the programme based on the 4Es: VfM economy, VfM efficiency, VfM effectiveness and VfM equity.

107. **Assessment of the VfM Economy:** The programme economy was assessed by examining whether TMEA was achieving appropriate quality at the right price for inputs and resources including services provided by the implementing partners realise the outputs. The evaluation findings indicated that the programme VfM economy was achieved based on technical proposals to ensure that competent service providers/vendors were identified; and the financial proposals ensured that the services were procured at the right price as per the TMEA guideline. In addition, VfM Economy was further achieved based good due diligence process of identifying and working with experienced, competent and strategic implementing partners. The evaluation findings showed that the implementing partners were allocated budgets as illustrated in figure 7 below. The evaluation findings further indicated that the USD 3,360,016 (69%) of the total budget has been used to complete 53% of programme activities and 47% of the on-going activities to realise the outputs at the midterm evaluation. In addition, the remaining 31% of the budget is expected to complete the on-going activities to realise outputs.



Source: Field data August, 2022

Figure 7: Programme Budget Allocation

108. Table 4 shows the summary of the programme budgets and the respective actual expenditures as at June 2022.

Table 4: The programme Budget and Expenditures, US\$

| Implementing Partner | Total Budget | Expenditures | Balance | %Actual Expenditure | Remarks |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| EASSI | 1,300,000 | 948,933 | 351,067 | 73% | Programme activities still on-going |
| AMSCO | 60,070 | 60,070 | 0 | 100% | Programme ended |
| PROFEMME | 1,000,000 | 718,173 | 281,827 | 72% | Programme activities still on-going |
| SFCG | 999,946 | 576,800 | 423,146 | 58% | Programme activities still on-going |
| Total | 3,360,016 | 2,303,976 | 1,056,040 | 69% | 69% of the total budget has been spent and the balance is 31% |

Source: Programme expenditure reports and budgets.

109. **Assessment of VfM Efficiency:** The programme value for money efficiency was assessed by examining how well the programme activities converted inputs into results cost effectively. Evaluation evidence indicated that the VfM Efficiency was ensured through working with experienced strategic implementing partners and professionals that had experience and good track record in working with gender related issues using approaches that economically empower women, which was commendable. Findings indicated that 69% of the allocated programme budget had been utilized to implement 53% of the activities to realize 54% of the outputs and the remaining 46% of outputs were likely to be realised since money was already committed and the activities leading to their realisation were being implemented.

110. The approaches used included: market linkages, development of cooperatives, setting up resource centres, effective dialogue and advocacy and relevant trainings. Overall, the evaluation findings indicated that publically available data on similar programme in the setting was not readily available which made comparisons of the implementation cost of the programme very limited. However, analysis of the programme indicated that the implementation cost was US\$ 3,360,016.

111. **Assessment of VfM Effectiveness:** The evaluation team examined VfM Effectiveness by assessing how well the programme resources were successfully utilized in achieving the desired outcomes. The evaluation findings also noted that the rate of disbursement of funds for programme activities was good however, analysis of the programme work plans, monitoring plans, the budget, expenditure reports and interviews and; indicated that 69% of the allocated programme budget had been utilized

so far to realise 54% of the outputs that were contributing to the intended outcomes and 46% of the outputs were yet to be realised. In addition, evaluation findings indicated that as a result of the intervention, the average incomes of the WCBTs surveyed increased from USD275 in before the intervention to USD510 at mid-term evaluation.

112. Assessment of VfM Equity: The evaluation team assessed VfM Equity by examining whether the programme ensured that the benefits were fairly distributed. The evaluation findings indicated that the VfM Equity was achieved through supporting the development of WCBTs initiatives to facilitate trade. This was mainly to support female-owned businesses of different sizes to promote gender equality and also to increase their involvement in trading activities without discrimination. In addition, due to the support being given to empower women and promote gender equality, the programme has helped to mitigate the trade related challenges that affect WCBTs. Further findings indicated that the trading environment has improved where the rights of women are respected and treated equally while trading; this reduces incidents of gender-based violence, corruption and harassment at borders.

113. Overall, the programme has exhibited good use of resources as evidenced by the evaluation findings that indicated that whereas the programme has so far spent US\$ 2,303,976 (69%) of the budget, there was good progress towards realisation of the programme ultimate outcome of as shown by the increase in the average monthly sales of 46% against a target of 15%, which shows a good VfM.

3.4 Relevance

Relevance is the extent to which a development intervention conforms to the needs and priorities of the target groups, the policies of the recipient countries, donors and TMEA’s strategy.

The evaluation team assessed relevance by answering the following key evaluation questions:

- a) How was the programme intervention aligned with the priorities of EAC and the governments’ national policies and strategies and the needs of key stakeholders (Including Partner States, the private sector, TMEA and its donors)?
- b) How important is the programme intervention regarding the key programme objectives, which aimed at achieving a gradual change experienced by the target group through increased income and transitioning from informal to formal trade, increased capacity to participate in trade through addressing policy, sectoral and trader constraints?

114. Alignment to TMEA Theory of Change (ToC) and Priorities: The programme was aligned to the TMEA’s Corporate Gender Strategy that aims at increasing women’s participation in trade. The programme interventions were relevant because they responded to the specific needs of WCBTs in the EAC. The intervention was relevant because it addressed the needs of WCBTs to increase volumes and incomes by supporting them to trade and transition gradually to formal trade; increasing their capacity to participate in trade by eliminating trade barriers; and promoting their rights while trading and reducing their vulnerability to violence and exploitation by sensitizing them.

115. Alignment with the EAC Gender Equality and Development Act: The programme interventions were in line with the EAC Gender Equality and Development Act, which provides for gender equality and protection of women from all forms of violence. In addition, the Act provides for gender economic empowerment, land rights, trade and all these were found to be relevant and aligned with the programme interventions.

116. Alignment Kenya National Trade Policy: The programme interventions were in line with Kenya's National Trade Policy that considers gender equity to trade development and highlights key policy measures to promote gender equality for trade development, transform the legal framework so that it enables women's access to credit, provide capacity-building activities for women in business, and develop education programmes that aim at removing prejudices against women. This was found to be relevant and aligned with the programme interventions towards capacity building for WCBTs.

117. Alignment to Rwanda National Trade Policy and National Cross Border Trade Strategy: The programme intervention was in line with the Rwanda National Trade Policy and National Cross Border Trade Strategy. The trade policy takes note of trade and gender needs to be mainstreamed by assessing its impacts on the well-being of women and ultimately on the household. In addition, the trade policy takes into consideration facilitating the transition of women to be more competitive at national, regional and international levels. Furthermore, the National Cross Border Trade Strategy promotes cross-border exports of goods from Rwanda to neighbouring country markets through market linkages and improved competitiveness. The findings indicated that these were relevant and aligned with the programme interventions of supporting market linkages and trade facilitation tools that promote cross-border trade for WCBTs.

118. Alignment to Tanzania National Trade Policy: The Tanzania National Trade Policy makes reference to gender as a cross-cutting issue. Evaluation findings further indicated that the policy focuses on women as a disadvantaged group with limited access to productive assets. This was in line with the programme interventions of sensitising the WCBTs on their rights and cross trade border trade regulation that contributed to their improved income and social-economic empowerment.

119. Alignment with Uganda National Trade Policy: The Uganda National Trade Policy cites women as one of the disadvantaged groups that should be targeted by policy action to enable their greater participation in trade. In addition, the Uganda National Export Strategy that offers major aspects to increase women's participation in export sectors and value addition through capacity-building initiatives, innovation and in the areas of export and financial management and business counselling for women entrepreneurs, which is in line with the programme interventions.

120. Overall, the programme intervention was aligned with the regional and national gender policies and strategies and the needs of key stakeholders including the target group (WCBTs) to increase their income and transition to formal trade and address policy, sectoral and trade constraints resulting in their increased capacity to participate in trade.

3.5 COHERENCE

Coherence is the extent to which the programme interventions are compatible with other policy interventions within the TMEA and other trade systems in the region.

The evaluation team assessed coherence by answering the following key evaluation questions:

- a) To what extent did the programme create synergies and interlinkages with other interventions by TMEA? Did programme activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and /or by other donors?
- b) Was the intervention consistent and complementary with activities supported by other programmes in TMEA and/ or by other partner organizations? How does the Programme complement other TMEA and other donor initiatives in the EAC?

- c) How was the programme's collaboration with other actors' trade initiative, the Governments, national institutions, development partners?

121. The coherence section of this evaluation report assessed the extent to which the programme was consistent, complementing or having synergies with other programmes within and outside the TMEA programme. The projects/programmes included:

122. **The Safe Trade Emergency Facility (STEF) Programme**, that aimed at responding to the COVID-19 crisis by mitigating the effects of the pandemic on trade in the region by delivering a series of interventions designed to reduce the barriers to trade created by the pandemic and supporting businesses within the region to continue to trade safely. This was complementing the women in trade programme intervention towards the establishment of Safe Trade Zones at select borders to create a COVID-19 safe trading environment for WCBTs to ensure trade continuity in a safe way.

123. **The Standards and Quality Infrastructure (SQI) Programme:** This programme supports the implementation of the EAC Common Market and also acts as a trade facilitation tool through the use of standards, technical regulations and associated conformity assessment processes to facilitate compliance with their requirements for traded goods in the EAC region. The evaluation findings indicated that this was complementing the women in trade programme intervention towards training and revising policies, laws, regulations and standards that support WCBTs in trade to improve their regulatory environment to facilitate women to trade in Eastern Africa

124. **Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) to trade in the East African Community (EAC) initiative;** aimed at timely resolution of identified NTBs and policy formulations to remove barriers to cross-border trade and this was contributing to increased trade in the region. This complements the women in trade programme objectives of increasing women's capacity to participate in trade through the elimination of entry barriers to trade for WCBTs in the EAC through addressing policy, sectoral and trader constraints by working through WCBTs associations/ cooperatives and platforms.

125. **The Smart Borders East Africa Integrated Border Management (IBM) Programme;** works with TMEA, the EAC Secretariat, OSBPs Lead Agencies in the EAC partner states, National OSBPs Steering committees, national trade facilitation committees, corridor authorities and joint border committees with the aims of setting up and enhancing operational efficiency at selected OSBPs through streamlining border procedures to improve the border performance and cross border trade. This created synergies with the women in trade programme interventions geared towards supporting WCBTs to increase their representation in trade facilitation platforms such as the joint border management committees to contribute to their increase in participation in cross border trade.

126. **The TMEA ICT4T Programme;** operates to reduce barriers to trade and cost of doing business through automation of key trade processes and systems by supporting online information platforms to improve access to critical import/export trade information. In addition, this programme uses the digital platforms to facilitate trade and also helps to minimize physical contacts. The evaluation team found this to be creating synergies with the women in trade programme interventions that are aimed at putting in place ICT platforms for accessing and dissemination of market and trade information to WCBTs to enable them make informed decisions while trading.

127. **The TMEA Trade Policy Programme;** aims at supporting the EAC Partner States to improve the trade regulatory environment by reducing the trade barriers in the region. This is done through supporting the implementation of trade reforms, improvements in trade facilitation infrastructure

such as ports, harmonisation of trade standards and creation of a reporting framework for non-tariff barriers. This creates synergies with the women in trade programme interventions towards improving the regulatory and institutional reforms environment with the aim of facilitating WCBTs to trade.

128. **The Public-Private Sector Dialogue (PPD) for Trade and Investment Programme;** was put in place to enhance private sector organisations' capacity to proactively and positively influence policy reforms, to accelerate dispute resolution and sustain political buy-in to boost trade and investment in the EAC. The evaluation team found that this was complementing the women in trade programme interventions on training WCBTs representatives in evidence-based advocacy and effective dialogue, advocacy campaigns on issues related to women in trade with the aim of strengthening capacity for the WCBTs associations/platforms in advocacy and representation to influence reforms.

3.6 Sustainability

Sustainability: Is the extent to which the net benefits of the programme intervention will continue or are likely to continue.

The evaluation team assessed sustainability of the programme by answering the following evaluation questions:

- a) To what extent are the benefits of the programme likely to be sustained at the end of the programme?
- b) What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of programme outcomes and benefits in the second half of the programme?
- c) What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of Programme outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach?

129. In this section of the report, the evaluation team assessed whether the programme intervention benefits/results will continue even after the cessation of TMEA's support. The evaluation team found that the programme intervention benefits/results shall be made sustainable in the following ways:

130. **Technical Sustainability:** The evaluation findings showed that the training of the WCBTs was a very important element in implementing programme, since training mainly was about empowering and equipping the women with the knowledge that is helping in changing trading practices and behaviours. The evaluation further indicated that to ensure the sustainability of the programme initiatives and results, the WCBTs were trained on how the cross-border EAC trading regulations and procedures, how to trade using online platforms and also on ways of complying with the trade facilitation formalities when trading and all these were enhancing the technical competence of the WCBTs.

131. Evaluation evidence also indicated that the WCBTs that were trained had the technical competency and confidence and this was enhanced by having gender champions, cooperatives women leaders at the borders to ensure knowledge transfer and sustainability. In addition, the evaluation findings indicated that the training offered to women, ICT platforms and information resources centres developed were key sustainability elements for the programme.

132. In addition, the evaluation evidence showed that the supported WCBTs in their respective cooperatives and associations had developed capacity Improvement Plans that incorporated the programme activities into their core business operations and plans. Further evaluation findings

indicated the full implementation of the Capacity Improvement Plans coupled with the training should be able to sustain the programme results achieved.

133. Financial Sustainability: The evaluation team noted that the WCBTs in their respective cooperatives and associations were trained in financial literacy, business sustainability and cooperative governance. This training equipped the WCBTs with the skill in business and financial management that are very critical for the sustainability of their businesses. In addition, training was also geared towards helping WCBTs trade better, generate more sales and profits and also raise their incomes and this will lead to financial sustainability and development of the women.

134. Social Sustainability: Evaluation evidence showed that there were sectoral associations and cooperatives that were bringing together members of the WCBTs. The evaluation team further noted that WCBTs in these associations have been trained and supported to transition to more structured formal and higher value trade with more focus on sectoral associations/commodity clusters or cooperatives. In addition, these sectorial and cooperatives were established as market access platforms for women traders in Eastern Africa. The evaluation team further noted that the cooperatives were working together as members and increasing their value of sales which was being generated as a group and this will contribute to social sustainability beyond the programme.

135. Political Sustainability: The evaluation team found that the programme had good political will and commitment of the local government and relevant border authorities at the selected borders that supported the successful implementation of the programme. This would go a long way in ensuring the political sustainability of the programme initiatives towards increasing social and economic empowerment of WCBTs in Eastern Africa. The evaluation team further found that this political goodwill will contribute to the cooperation and coordination between the relevant border authorities and the WCBTs.

136. Strong Partnerships with Trade Facilitation Agency/Institutions: The evaluation findings indicated that strong partnerships with government border agencies and authorities at the national and local levels are key to effectively addressing the challenges faced by WCBTs. The evaluation team also found that the programme was implemented and managed in partnership with the relevant and appropriate local trade agency such as: commercial/trade officers, joint border committees and trade facilitation committees an element that was very critical for the sustainability of the initiatives and results achieved because they had the necessary mandates to facilitate cross border trade and therefore have the capacity to help sustain the programme results.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

4.1 Impact

137. Evidence collected by the evaluation team showed that programme initiatives contributed to increasing social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa. In addition, the average sales per month for women trader increased from USD275 before the intervention to USD510 at mid-term evaluation which was an increase in the incomes of women. Further evaluation findings indicated that this would not have happened by the time of the evaluation without the TMEA support, and overall the progress towards the desired outcome was good. From the evaluation findings, the programme theory of change was valid and reasonable because it clearly showed the linkage from the inputs to the ultimate outcome and the key assumptions behind the programme were also plausible.

4.2 Effectiveness

138. The evaluation evidence indicated that the programme initiatives and implementation was good and the project's governance model was appropriate for the effective management and delivery of the results. Further evidence showed that good progress had been made in increasing social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa. Overall programme effectiveness was good.

4.3. Efficiency

139. The evaluation team noted that the programme used a less bureaucratic procurement process which was fast compared to the public process in the EAC and good due diligence was done to work with competent and reputable implementing partners with quality inputs at a relatively fair cost. The programme is economically feasible and will yield high benefits to cost ratio and overall, the programme efficiency was good.

4.4 Relevance

140. The evaluation findings revealed that the programme intervention and implementation were based on both local and international requirements for supporting gender-based initiatives and was overall very relevant because it conformed to the needs and priorities of the supported beneficiaries. Further evidence indicated that overall, the programme objectives and interventions were well aligned with the TMEA Theory of Change (ToC) and priorities. The programme was aligned with the national Governments' gender strategies and policies and was responding to the needs and challenges of the WCBTs to participate in trade in the Eastern African Region.

4.5 Coherence

141. The programme system was consistent with other projects within and outside the TMEA Programme, and other interventions within the countries, particularly those aimed at empowering cross-border women traders. All the similar initiatives were coherent with the TMEA Theory of Change (ToC), which was designed and structured to respond to the specific needs of improving the trading environment for women.

4.6 Sustainability

142. The evaluation findings indicated that the programme had good political-will, financial support and trained stakeholders that contributed to an improved trading environment for the women cross border traders. Overall, the sustainability of the programme initiatives and the results so far produced were good and are likely to be sustained after the programme closes.

CHAPTER 5: CHALLENGES

143. The evaluation team noted the following challenges during the programme implementation:

- i) COVID-19 interfered with the programme implementation in terms of restricted movements of stakeholders due to lockdowns leading to loss of time and income.
- ii) Delayed disbursement of funds to implementing partners due to the audit requirements by TMEA that take a relatively long time than anticipated, which affected the timely implementation of some project activities and realization of programme results.
- iii) Inadequate credible data on volumes and values of goods traded by the WCBTs negatively affects monitoring and measuring project high-level results.
- iv) Inadequate capital for some WCBTs to expand and sustain their trading capacity demands.
- v) Monitoring plans lacked clear targets for the implementing partners for respective KPIs to facilitate tracking and assessing programme progress.
- vi) WCBTs were expecting to receive transport refunds to attend meetings (such as training and sensitizations), which may not be sustainable after the programme comes to an end.

CHAPTER 6: LESSONS LEARNED

144. From the evaluation, the following lessons learned were identified:

- i) The lack of clearly documented targets for the programme-implementing partners creates challenges in tracking and assessing the programme implementation progress.
- ii) Participation of the WCBTs in dialogue and advocacy initiatives with key stakeholders on trade-related issues plays a critical role in influencing the policy directions to create a favourable policy and regulatory trading environment for the WCBTs.
- iii) Simplifying and sensitization on trading requirements and procedures gives a better understanding and uptake of the trading requirements by the WCBTs.
- iv) Supporting the WCBTs to trade through cooperatives and linking them to the markets is a commendable trading model that yields higher trade sales.
- v) Training and sensitization of the border agency officials on the rights of the WCBTs minimize harassment and violence against the WCBTs.
- vi) The WCBTs trading through formal routes in cooperatives/associations are better placed to make higher incomes than those trading individually using informal routes.

CHAPTER 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

145. In order to improve on the performance of the programme and the benefits they offer to their stakeholders, the evaluation recommends the following:

| # | RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. | The programme should provide clear quarterly and cumulative targets for each implementing partner to adequately track programme progress toward the set targets to facilitate the evaluation of the programme. In addition: a) The implementing partners should have clear periodic targets for applicable performance indicators to enhance the tracking of results. b) Set up a monitoring mechanism that has a longitudinal tracking of WCBTs to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of the results. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 2. | The programme should support the capacity-building efforts targeting the remaining WCBTs still trading informally to transition them to formal trade and to join cooperatives/associations to reap the benefits that come along with it and also train them on the formalization process and benefits while trading. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 3. | Follow up and prioritise implementation of all the incomplete activities to ensure that the programme realises the planned results within the programme time-frame. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 4. | Facilitate increased representation and participation of WCBTs cooperatives/ associations on joint border committees and national trade facilitation committees to take part in the trade facilitation policy making process to advocate and lobby for inclusion of the issues affecting the WCBTs. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 5. | Support the development of a code of conduct for border agencies and users to minimise cases of gender-based violence and harassment by training them to act in accordance with set standards. | TMEA |
| 6. | Support the sensitization on cross border trading requirements and procedures to new WCBTs and refresher training to facilitate awareness and understanding of the cross-border trading requirements and procedures that contribute to improved capacity of the WCBTs to trade efficiently. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 7. | Fast track the establishment and completion of the safe trade zones and safe spaces; as these are critical in making the border environment for the WCBTs use-friendly and creating a sense of security and good trading environment for them. This will give confidence to the WCBTs and minimise on time poverty related challenges. | TMEA |
| RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING PROGRAMME DESIGN, MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | |
| 8. | Organize and encourage more WCBTs to join cooperatives/associations and also to trade through market linkages to improve on their sales and incomes. | TMEA and implementing partners |
| 9. | Support the creation of financial products that respond to the needs of WCBTs, which have been successfully implemented in other countries in the EAC by working with financial institutions in both the private and public sector such as micro-finance or telecom companies to have the WCBTs get more access to finance to boost their trading activities. | TMEA |

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 1: COOPERATIVES ESTABLISHED AS MARKET ACCESS PLATFORMS FOR WOMEN TRADERS IN EASTERN AFRICA AND CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT PLANS DEVELOPED: THE CASE OF MS ANDIRU, A MEMBER OF A NEWLY FORMED COOPERATIVE [ELEGU UNITED FRESH FOOD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED] AT ELEGU/NIMULE BORDER.

1. CONTEXT: Andiru Gloria is a 40 year old woman cross border trader, married with 5 children aged between 14 and 27 years. She is based at Elegu Central market located at the Elegu border point, Amuru district, Northern Uganda. Elegu border point sits across the international border from the town of Nimule, South Sudan. It was established in 2012 with the customs and immigration functions on the Ugandan side at Bibia, 11 kilometres, to the south, along Gulu-Nimule Road. The border crossing was converted to a “One Stop Border Post,” between 2015 and 2018. In 2012, the population was estimated at 5,000 people.²⁷ In 2021, Andiru became a member of Elegu United Fresh Food Cooperative Society Limited (cooperative), which was registered on the 31st day of May 2021 by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies under the Cooperative Societies Amendment Act, 2020. The cooperative has 62 members, 60 females and 2 males, all based at Elegu Central Market. Members are allowed to save and borrow money from the cooperative to boost their businesses. It began with zero money and now has UGX 6,607,500/= (Six Million Six Hundred and Seven Thousand Five Hundred Shillings only). Most of the money is with the members as loans with cash at hand being only UGX 159,500/= (One Hundred Fifty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred Shillings only).

2. ISSUES: Women cross border traders have for long been faced with several challenges as they do business between the Elegu-Nimule border points and from the various markets they operate. They work under strenuous circumstances due to underdeveloped conditions of the markets. The markets are mainly built with local materials e.g. tree trunks, sacks, iron sheets etc. Due to the poor infrastructure and use of temporary structures, the traders work under difficult circumstances of hot sun, rain and seasonal floods.

In addition, language barrier affects some women traders because many of them underwent informal education. They are unable to keep business records including those of the market dues they pay on a daily or weekly basis depending on the market and nature of business. Over time, the women traders were afraid of security, customs and immigration personnel thus using informal routes to do business. Although some still choose this option, many are now using the formal routes more confidently due to the trainings attained.

Rising through the ashes, in 2013, Andiru started selling at Elegu Central market before it was moved to the current location because of the fire that gutted the main market on 21st March 2021. She began with capital of UGX 1,000,000/= (One Million Ugandan Shillings only) selling; tomatoes, onions, sugar and salt. Her weekly profit was between UGX 200,000/= (Two Hundred Thousand Shillings only) to UGX 300,000/= (Three Hundred Thousand Shillings only). Andiru and other traders lost goods and money in the fire and it set the business behind. She used to work alone because she could not afford to employ a staff. This would however affect the business badly especially on days when she fell sick. She would have no one to help her sell the fresh products which would often get spoilt thus lowering her capital and affecting profits. Sometimes the buyers would be few and some goods would rot thus encountering many losses.

Theft of goods was a major challenge at the market; however, it was addressed through joint meetings with the Parish Chief, LC Councilors and cooperative members. She decided to leave the business. Due to language barrier and inability to write, she could not keep business records and said, ***“I note everything in my head and put the money in my bag. That is how we do it here”.***

3. THE RESPONSE AND APPROACH: Through Trade Mark East Africa, the Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women [EASSI], a sub-regional civil society organization started a project in 2020 to support women cross border traders at the Elegu-Nimule border points. The project aimed at increasing the value of goods and incomes of the women traders, building their capacity and educating them about their rights. One of the support offered was assisting with the formation and registration of 2 cooperatives at Elegu

²⁷ en.m.wikipedia.org

border point namely; Elegu United Fresh Food Cooperative Society Limited and Elegu Town Council Genesis Women Produce Cooperative Society Limited.

In 2021, the Chairperson of the cooperatives, Madam Ayo Margaret went on Unity Radio in Lira with Alice Alal of the EASSI project to inform the public about the group and how to form a cooperative. It's at this point that Andiru joined Elegu United Fresh Food Cooperative Society Limited. Many more women are in the process of joining the cooperative.

4. PROJECT RESULTS AND IMPACT: When Andiru joined the cooperative, she had not yet received any training to help her improve on her business. EASSI organized trainings for the cooperative members to enhance their capacity in trade as women cross border traders. Andiru was equipped with knowledge and skills on how to manage her businesses, what her rights were and where to seek redress in case of violations, and policies and procedures to follow while trading cross border in the East African region. She decided to change the nature of business.

Using her savings of UGX 5,000,000/= (Five Million Shillings only), Andiru built a temporary shop made of iron sheets at the new market location. She increased on the variety of goods selling both agricultural products and manufactured goods including; Ground nuts, beans, maize, sorghum, simsim, rice, posho, cooking oil, soap, sugar, salt, macaroni, diapers, liquid soap, baking flour, tomato paste, Colgate, water, yeast, curry, eggs, charcoal etc.

When Andiru became a member of the cooperative, she bought 1 share at UGX 200,000/= (Two Hundred Thousand Shillings only). Later she bought another share at UGX 200,000/= (Two Hundred Thousand Shillings only). She is the only member of the cooperative with 2 shares thus inspiring others. She is also using the opportunity to access loans as a member of the cooperative and took out a loan of UGX 600,000/= (Six Hundred Thousand Shillings only).

Having started the new business with UGX 5,000,000/= (Five Million Shillings only), her customer base has increased and extended to South Sudan where she mainly sells beans, maize, sorghum and Ground nuts. Using boda for transport, she either sends goods by boda to South Sudan or her clients call her and she sends them the goods by boda boda.

At the new business, her weekly profits have increased from UGX 300,000/= to UGX 1,000,000/=. Unlike before, Andiru now has one employee whom she pays UGX 70,000/= per month to help her at the shop. This has made life easier and improved on business performance.

Another major achievement from receiving trainings is that Andiru built a 2 roomed house for her family. She no longer pays rent. She is taking better care of her family by ably paying school fees for her school-going children without much struggle, contributing to food and other basic necessities for the family, paying medical bills and supporting her relatives as the need arises.

5. CHALLENGES: On the overall, there have been several challenges that have affected Andiru and the business over the years. Currently, the main challenges she is facing include; high fuel prices that increase the cost of purchase and transportation of goods, language barrier especially communicating in English because she speaks very little and yet some clients speak English, bribery and corruption by security personnel at the border points, for example, when she buys a 20 Litre jerrycan of cooking oil, they ask for UGX 5000/= which decreases on their profits, fluctuation of the exchange rates and insecurity especially on the South Sudan side.

6. SUSTAINABILITY: With the knowledge and skills that Andiru has acquired, she believes that she will be able to sustain her business. For instance, all the money she saved as a result of not paying rent since she built her own shops is being used for investing in business. In addition, the cooperative has helped Andiru establish new market opportunities in south Sudan that she engages with directly. Furthermore, Andiru's business is making profits which profits she is using not only to diversify her business in terms of market outreach but she is also in position to employ someone to support her, thus her business is able to always running.

7. LESSONS LEARNT: Andiru has learnt some lessons including; the importance of keeping business records, how to trade as a group as opposed to as individuals, the importance of saving money through a group, how to use technology to communicate with fellow traders, people and authorities to better the business.

8. WHO BENEFITS: Andiru's business is not only benefiting her but also her family and government in terms of paying taxes. For instance Andiru built a 2 roomed house for her family. She no longer pays rent. She is taking better care of her family by ably paying school fees for her school-going children without much struggle, contributing to food and other basic necessities for the family, paying medical bills and supporting her relatives as the need arises. She is also employing somebody who is paid a monthly salary which improves her livelihood.

CASE STUDY 2: TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROVIDED TO WOMEN TRADERS IN COOPERATIVES. : THE CASE OF AGIRAGITER COOPERATIVE AT GISENYI /GOMA BORDER.

1. CONTEXT: AGIRAGITER cooperative was created in 2020 and started with 132 members. Before its formation, the women cross-border traders were trading in milk at 5 different cross-border cooperatives. After realising that all those cooperatives were trading in bad conditions due to mismanagement and lack of strong leadership which was evidenced by the audit report of Rwanda Cooperative Authority; the WCBTs decided to come together and make one strong cooperative. Profemmes Twese Hamwe helped the cooperative to organize itself to have proper management and governance.

2. ISSUES: The issues were:

- a) Lack of knowledge of proper cooperative management and governance.
- b) The cross-border traders lack knowledge of financial literacy, rights and cross-border trade.
- c) The lack of knowledge on saving, group creation and management.
- d) Lack of milk conservation machines which led to the damage of big quantities of their milk production.

To address the above bottlenecks faced by women in cross-border trade, TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) TMEA has been supporting the implementation of a five-year programme named “Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa” that seeks to “Increase social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa”. The programme aims to achieve three key objectives, namely:

- a) Increasing values and incomes from trade for targeted women traders in Eastern Africa.
- b) Increasing the capacity of women to participate in formal trade.
- c) Promoting the rights of women traders and prevention of violence and harassment against women in trade.

The programme’s projects are implemented through partners that include: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) at the regional level; Pro-Femmes in Rwanda; Search For Common Ground (SFCG) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); African Management Services Company (AMSCO) in South Sudan; and interventions directly implemented by TMEA which include development of the regional information platforms, research and dialogue and development of safe spaces or women at select border crossings. The desired outcome of the programme intervention is to contribute to greater inclusion of women in trade in Eastern Africa, which will result in improved social and economic empowerment of women traders measured by income, the volume of trade and the level of social empowerment among women.

3. THE RESPONSE AND APPROACH: Profemmes Twese Hamwe trained members of women cross-border trade cooperatives on different subjects to improve on their skills and knowledge useful in improving cross-border trade. The training involved personnel from government institutions, border posts, implementing partners, platforms, police and the army in order to address the existing challenges in cross-border trade. Profemmes Twese Hamwe advocates for the women cross border trader issues and provides guidance to them. The information and communication materials were disseminated to educate the women in cross-border trade.

4. PROJECT RESULTS AND IMPACT: This section describes what has been achieved to date, particularly the significant and unique results. The social and economic status of women cross-border traders in AGIRAGITER have improved, the cooperative sells 20,000 liters of milk per day with a value of 7,000,000 RWF.

Profemmes Twese Hamwe and other partners have supported the cooperative to buy two machines, one milk boiling machine and one milk cooling machine.

The cooperative created and runs a saving group where a member accesses a small loan to support him/her in home and business needs.

The women cross border traders increased their knowledge in terms of advocacy, cooperative management and governance, financial literacy, laws and revised trade policies, rights and VAW. The project intervention impacted

the lives of families of women cross border traders in RUBAVU; this is evidenced when they [cooperative members] share their life experiences before getting support from Profemmes Twese Hamwe and TMEA. The acquired skills and knowledge on cross border trade has enabled the women in cross border trade to carry out their trade using formal routes.

Many of the cross-border traders testified that carrying out trade through formal routes has saved them from the risk of robbery, harassment, GBV and being considered bad citizens.

Besides, Profemmes TweseHamwe organized the experience exchange workshop for the traders' community from both countries [Rwanda and DRC] and linking the traders of same commodities. In addition, Profemmes Twese Hamwe trained the authorities from the border post, military and police to discuss on the challenges faced by the women cross border traders.

5. SUSTAINABILITY: Profemmes Twese Hamwe has trained and equipped them with the knowledge needed to trade in formal route and also be aware of their rights and VAW. In comparison with the trade status before the Profemmes Twese Hamwe interventions and after their interventions, there is remarkable progress which is made and ready to be sustained. The trading through cooperative is profitable to be kept by the women cross border traders.

6. LESSONS LEARNT: The lessons learned included:

- a) It is very good to trade in the cooperative instead of trading as individual.
- b) It is very profitable to trade in formal routes than trading in informal routes.
- c) The border can change their economic status, when it well used by the community.

7. CHALLENGES: The challenges included:

- a) Lack of sufficient capital to expand the market of their milk production.
- b) There are remaining barriers in accessing the DRC market due to political crisis and lack of community cohesion from both countries.
- c) The need of knowledge on different subjects including the EAC.
- d) The small number of cross border traders who benefited from the training and an existing need of training for a big number of women cross border traders

8. WHO BENEFITS

- a) The women in cross border trade who operate in cooperatives due to the benefits of collective bargaining, transport and networks.
- b) The government's revenues increase in form of taxes as more women are capacitated to participate in trade.
- c) The community benefits as more women get enlightened about their rights and uplift the standards of living not only in their households but even in the community.
- d) The direct family members of the beneficiaries benefit as the incomes of the WCBT increases resulting in improved livelihoods.

CASE STUDY 3: INCREASED FORMALISATION AND VALUE OF GOODS TRADED BY TARGETED WOMEN IN EASTERN AFRICA: THE CASE OF OYENYBOTH PHOEBE, A MEMBER OF A COOPERATIVE AT GOLI/MAHAGI BORDER.

- 1. CONTEXT:** Oyenyboth Phoebe, a woman cross-border trader at Goli, joined the Cooperative in 2020 but it was certified on 8th February 2021. This critical yet largely informal sector [cross-border trade] encourages entrepreneurship and regional trade, contributes to food security, and enhances income and employment opportunities for financially deprived households and women. However, cross-border traders often suffer from unreliable income streams, a lack of social safety nets, and other barriers, such as bureaucracy, safety risks, and gender-based violence. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) work in progress series (link is external), 70% of the Union’s women informal traders said they have experienced all of the above factors and want more organization and representation to build their businesses.
- 2. ISSUES:** Before joining the Cooperative, Phoebe was experiencing a challenge in the business, as she was not earning enough profit for her individual business. Also, they were facing a lot of problems, especially at the border in that at the time they were over charged and there were a lot of taxes that was being levied on them and they couldn’t know which particular taxes they were to pay for. Also, they faced the challenge of being overcharged for their goods since they didn’t know the exact taxes they were supposed to pay. Thirdly, even the language barrier was a challenge as most of the border officials could speak in Luanda, Kiswahili and English, yet most of the cross-border women traders didn’t know English; making it very hard for them. Furthermore, before she joined the project, she used not to record her business transactions and as a result, ended up misusing her money since she didn’t plan well for it.

To address the above bottle necks faced by women in cross border trade, TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) TMEA has been supporting the implementation of a five-year programme named “Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa” that seeks to “Increase social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa”. The programme aims to achieve three key objectives, namely:

- a) Increasing value and income from trade for targeted women traders in Eastern Africa.
- b) Increasing the capacity of women to participate in formal trade.
- c) Promoting the rights of women traders and prevention of violence and harassment against women in trade.

The programme’s projects are implemented through partners that include: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) at regional level; Pro-Femmes in Rwanda; Search For Common Ground (SFCG) in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); African Management Services Company (AMSCO) in South Sudan; and interventions directly implemented by TMEA which include development of the regional information platforms, research and dialogue and development of safe spaces for women at select border crossings.

The desired outcome of the programme intervention is to contribute to greater inclusion of women in trade in Eastern Africa, which will result into improved social and economic empowerment of women traders measured by income, volume of trade and the level of social empowerment among women.

- 3. THE RESPONSE AND APPROACH:** Sensitization and awareness creation through trainings: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women [EASSI] with the support from Trade Mark East Africa organized trainings for the women in cross border trade to promote awareness about EAC trade regulations and VAW issues, as well as cross-border trading supporting, women cross border traders to explore wider markets beyond their borders by encouraging them to join and trade through cooperatives.
- 4. PROJECT RESULTS AND IMPACT:** As a result of the training, they got from EASSI in regards to the benefits of trading as a cooperative, after joining the cooperative they started collecting their goods together by bulking and afterward selling their commodities as a whole thus earning more profits. In addition, through EASSI, they were sensitized on the taxes they were supposed to pay thus they could not be cheated, for

example, goods below 2000 US dollars are not supposed to be taxed. Thirdly, regarding the communication challenge, after the training, they had gotten on EAC trade regulations and VAW issues, they felt confident and began to communicate with the EASSI coordinator directly for them to be helped and also to engage border officials directly.

Furthermore, ever since she joined the cooperative, she got some training and sensitization about business management which included; book-keeping thus making her have knowledge on how to write and record her profits leading to an improved economic status. Those days she was also not doing a lot of work which could have made her to have enough assets, however, through joining the cooperative, savings became a priority hence she managed to buy a cow in April at 600,000/= and also bought some four pigs (4), six goats (6) and she was even constructing a two-roomed house. She said that with the coming of EASSI which encouraged them to join the cooperative, made them to acquire more skills and knowledge that they didn't have before. This was done through training and sensitization.

Similarly, since the inception of the project, they are no longer using the informal routes (ungazetted border points) where they faced a lot of challenges like being over taxed and at times losing their goods. But now days the taxes levied on them are fair since they know the taxes that they are supposed to pay. Now they know that they are not supposed to be taxed for goods less than USD 2000 (7,000,000/=) .In addition EASSI has also helped them in the formation and registration of their cooperative thus making it legal since they now have a certificate which boosts their confidence in doing cross - border trade.

Furthermore, prior to the interventions, they were cultivating on small scale since most of them didn't have access to or own land, but through the project they have encouraged their members acquire or access land. Currently, most of them have access to land through hiring or renting while others owning it. Therefore, for the farming activity which most of the members have engaged in has increased their income and improved their standards of living.

Moreover, through being a member of a cooperative, they have been supported in computer training; about 6 members of the cooperative, her inclusive. She further disclosed that some whites from Germany found them in an organized group and talked to their chairperson and they picked interest in them. As a result, they have acquired knowledge through computer training.

Besides, through EASSI, they have also been linked with Government Officials. A case in point is the RDC who gave them airtime for talk shows on radio for free. They are also been called by Ministry of Trade at times in case of any training, which shows that they are recognized as a cooperative.

5. **SUSTAINABILITY:** The different training that they have undergone have equipped them as individuals and as a cooperative with skills and knowledge in areas of book-keeping and record management, savings among others which has greatly improved their economic status. In short, they are practising all that they have learnt and they believe that with this knowledge they shall be in a position to continue running profitable businesses more so through their co-operative.
6. **LESSONS LEARNT:** She has learnt a lot as a result of joining the cooperative in that these days she is in profit making through collective business as a cooperative than was the case when she was doing individual business. As a result of being a member of the cooperative, networking has been created and markets as they are traded in different countries and border points.

Also acquired knowledge and skills which have been impacted on her through EASSI training and sensitization, like record keeping have boosted her business skills like writing down her expenses and profits.

7. **CHALLENGES:** At the border, there are more male border officials than female and they being predominantly women cooperative, at times find it difficult to air out their problems to men as compared when explaining it to their fellow woman. They are also faced with the challenge of transport due to poor roads. At times, they are over charged especially on rainy seasons which reduces on their level of income thus low profits.

On top of that, they don't have proper stores; a case in point is that when they take their commodities or goods to Congo and they don't get finished, they are forced to leave them behind and at times they find them stolen.

There is no safe place for women cross-border traders such as washrooms, changing rooms, resting place, medical centres, etc. hence this makes it unfavourable to women who are in cross-border trade as you know women are very vulnerable thus these safe places should be put in place to encourage them to actively participate in trade.

Also, there is no proper market like Nyalibi whereby you find that you can sit in the sunshine the whole day because there is no shade for sellers in the market which at times can result in sickness and then you have to spend your money on medical bills.

Also, the market dues that they pay are affecting them so much in that they are overcharged more so when there is a scarcity of a commodity, especially on the DRC side. In addition, failure to receive a receipt for a license paid for is also a challenge.

Moreover, it was easy for these members who knew the benefit of being in the group who came faster but the rest of the women needed more convincing as they would say that they were overpaying money in terms of membership fees hence making it difficult to convince them to join the cooperative.

- 8. WHO BENEFITS:** This project intervention is not only benefiting them as cooperative members but also their family members are equally benefiting. The assets that she has, for example, acquired are for her and her household. The government is equally benefiting in that since they trade through formal routes, they always pay their taxes.

CASE STUDY 4: CHALLENGES OF WOMEN CROSS BORDER TRADERS, CAPACITY BUILDING AND THE ROLE OF GENDER CHAMPIONS: THE CASE OF MS EVALINE JOSEPH WOMEN TRADERS' RIGHTS CHAMPION AT ISEBANIA/SIRALE BORDER.

1. CONTEXT: Women cross-border traders along the border of Isebania and Sirale in Tanzania are facing gender challenges including information gaps on cross-border trade regulations and procedures, lack of information on markets, exploitation, delays at borders, and sexual harassment. Specific challenges include;

- a) Bureaucratic and informational barriers at the selected border.
- b) Misinformation—makes the engagement with border officials complex.
- c) Even for those that are aware of the necessary paperwork, acquiring and completing the correct documents to border officials' standards can be daunting and time-consuming.

2. THE ISSUE: A particularly pressing area of concern is that the detailed paperwork required to cross the borders often poses a challenge; women traders around both Isebania and Sirale border have relatively low levels of education on average, which can make written, complex trading regulations intimidating. This often pushes women to use informal border-crossing routes (so-called Panya routes) that are fraught with risks. Since informal routes are not regulated by state bodies, women using these routes are more likely to experience harassment in the form of confiscation, bribes, and sexual harassment.

To address the above bottlenecks faced by women in cross-border trade, TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) TMEA has been supporting the implementation of a five-year programme named "Making Trade Work for Women in Eastern Africa" that seeks to "Increase social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa". The programme aims to achieve three key objectives, namely:

- a) Increasing value and income from trade for targeted women traders in Eastern Africa.
- b) Increasing the capacity of women to participate in formal trade.
- c) Promoting the rights of women traders and prevention of violence and harassment against women in trade.

The programme was implemented through partners that include: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) at the regional level; Pro-Femmes in Rwanda; Search For Common Ground (SFCG) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); African Management Services Company (AMSCO) in South Sudan; and interventions directly implemented by TMEA which include development of the regional information platforms, research and dialogue and development of safe spaces for women at select border crossings.

The desired outcome of the programme intervention is to contribute to greater inclusion of women in trade in Eastern Africa, which will result into improved social and economic empowerment of women traders measured by income, volume of trade and the level of social empowerment among women.

3. THE RESPONSE AND APPROACH: Seminars & Trainings: The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women [EASSI] with the support from Trade Mark East Africa has periodically organized trainings and seminars in a bid to enhance awareness about cross-border trading rights and in supporting, women cross border traders to explore wider markets beyond their borders.

Socio- Cultural Gender Roles: Beyond the difficulties at the border, female traders face additional stresses in conducting business in general. The fact that caring for children remains primarily the responsibility of women, oftentimes this has meant that whenever seminars are organized, many traders fail to attend, faced with the choice of either leaving their children behind at home, or attending the seminars and increasing their knowledge on trade.

4. PROJECT RESULTS AND IMPACT: From a textile shop located at Sirale/Isebania border, Ms. Evaline Joseph, Chairperson of the Sirari WCBTs Cooperative and a trader, has become a champion and an advocate for cross-border women traders, sensitizing women of their trading rights and engaging duty bearers whenever a female trader reports cases of harassment. Many women seem unaware of the East African Community (EAC) tariff exemption for goods under \$2,000 and believe that they are illegally avoiding tariffs. In the month of July 2022,

a total of 12 women had their goods confiscated on various dates at the border point prompting the successful intervention of Ms Evaline Joseph. From her small textile shop, the trader has handled 25 cases of harassment since March 2022.

In addition, as a result, the Tanzania Revenue Authority invited Ms. Evaline Joseph to a live television broadcast program on cross-border trade regulations, in which she represented her fellow traders and articulated trading issues impressively. She received a recognition award for her role in the program. Resultantly, the trader's support to fellow EASSI members has meant that less women traders are being harassed at the border points having been sensitized on their trade rights compared to the previous year when more than 50 women had reported harassment cases during the same period (March to August 2021).

Besides, the lack of a gender desk at the border has been cited as one of the main reasons women traders are avoiding reporting harassment cases to authorities.

This is because, the traders fear gender biases from male authorities and ridicule particularly if the cases involve sexual harassment. For this reason, the traders have converted Ms. Evaline's textile shop as an informal gender reporting desk-work that she voluntarily does alongside her general duties at her shop.

5. SUSTAINABILITY: Through her informal gender desk located in her shop and interaction with many women traders, Ms. Evaline has managed to catch the attention of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). This resonates well for the long term effects of the project. This is because; this engagement has the potential to influence gender-sensitive policies from policy makers such as TRA to the benefit of small-scale cross border traders in Tanzania.

6. LESSONS LEARNT: The biggest lesson learnt is that the available budgets have resulted in role models like Evaline being sensitized and capacitated enough to be able to sensitise peers, the model of the intervention is to capacitate leaders like Evaline to cascade information and not to reach each and every trader on the ground which is not realistic. The common trader still relies on her peers to learn the various regulations needed to safeguard her rights. Additionally, the training language including educational materials must be tailored through simplicity and translated to local dialects and/ or Swahili language for traders in Tanzania.

7. CHALLENGES: As a result of Evaline's intervention, major challenges have arisen. The high number of cases has meant juggling in-between her duties at the shop which is strenuous given that she has not employed any shop assistants. In addition, she has incurred a financial burden particularly in cases where a victim of violence has required medical assistance.

8. WHO BENEFITS: The women in cross border trade, particularly those that have been facing harassment at the borders due to their lack of knowledge on their trading rights. For instance, few traders are aware of the East African Community (EAC) tariff exemption for goods under \$2,000 and believe that they are illegally avoiding tariffs. This knowledge- gap has been exploited by unscrupulous customs officials who have pocketed hundreds of dollars' worth of bribes from the small-scale traders at the border, thanks to the project intervention that has created awareness on EAC trading regulations and gender issues resulting into role models such as Ms. Evaline as a gender champion. The families of enlightened women cross borders benefit from improved livelihoods and even government benefits from increased revenue from taxes as more women participate in formal trade.

ANNEX 2: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND RATING

| SCORE/RATING | RESULT DESCRIPTION |
|---------------------|--|
| A++ (Excellent = 5) | Results Consistent and exceeded expectations/targets (>=100%) |
| A+ (Very good = 4) | Results Consistent with all expectations/targets (75-99%) |
| A (Good = 3) | Results Consistent with most of the expectations/targets (60-74%) |
| B (Fair = 2) | Results moderately meet expectations/targets (45-59%) |
| C (Poor = 1) | Results are not Consistent and substantially does not meet expectation/targets (0-44%) |

ANNEX 3: CONFIDENCE LEVELS

These are the confidence levels that will be used to determine the extent of the available level of evidence to support the evaluation team’s assessment.

| No. | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | CRITERIA | COLOUR |
|-----|------------------|--|--------|
| 1. | High | All the evidence needed to support the evaluation team’s assessment was available | Green |
| 2. | Medium | Most of the evidence needed to support the evaluation team’s assessment was available. | Yellow |
| 3. | Low | Partial evidence needed to support the evaluation team’s assessment was available. | Red |

ANNEX 4: PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES' ASSESSMENT

| No. | ACTIVITIES | IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS ACTIVITY STATUS AS OF JUNE 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| | | EASSI | | | SFCG | | | AMSCO | | | PROFEMME | | |
| | | STATUS | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | STATUS | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | STATUS | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | STATUS | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
| 1. | Training of women association leaders. | On-going | 3 | | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 4 | | Completed | 4 | |
| 2. | Training women association representatives on evidence-based advocacy and effective dialogue disaggregated by association. | On-going | 3 | | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 4 | | Completed | 5 | |
| 3. | Development of capacity improvement plans for associations/cooperatives. | On-going | 1 | | On-going | 1 | | Completed | 4 | | Completed | 5 | |
| 4. | Training of women traders on EAC trading requirements and on issues of violence and rights. | On-going | 1 | | On-going | 2 | | Completed | 4 | | On-going | 2 | |
| 5. | Deployment of project staff to support women associations. | On-going | 4 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 3 | |
| 6. | Representation of women on decision making at (i) border- JBCs. | On-going | 4 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 2 | |
| 7. | Representation of EASSI in at least 2 trade facilitation forums (NMCs or Regional platforms). | Completed | 4 | | Completed | 5 | | - | - | - | Completed | 5 | |
| 8. | Generation of evidence pieces including reports, policy positions or documentaries. | On-going | 1 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 2 | |
| 9. | Development, publication and dissemination of advocacy material. | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 5 | | - | - | - | On-going | 3 | |
| 10. | Lobbying and dialogue meetings held between public agencies/ authorities and women trader representatives. | On-going | 2 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 2 | |
| 11. | Establishment of cooperatives and capacity improvement plans. | On-going | 2 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | Completed | 5 | |
| 12. | Training of cooperative representatives | Completed | 5 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | Completed | 5 | |
| 13. | Distribution of Information Educational Communication (IEC) material to traders on trade procedures, regulations, rights. | On-going | 1 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 2 | |
| 14. | Simplification of trading documents-IPs, JBCs. | On-going | 1 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | On-going | 1 | |
| 15. | Establishment of operational resource centres. | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 5 | | - | - | - | Completed | 5 | |
| 16. | Establishment of mechanisms for reporting issues of VAW and harassment. | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 5 | | - | - | - | Completed | 5 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|----------|--|-----------|----------|--|---|----------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 17. | Women traders reporting reduction in violence and harassment at the targeted borders. | Completed | 5 | | Completed | 4 | | - | - | - | Completed | 4 | |
| 18. | Establishment of Safe spaces for trade and facilities for nursing women traders at select borders [was not part of the original plan, hence has not been implemented] | On-going | 3 | | On-going | 1 | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Overall total | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 3. | 5 |

ANNEX 5: PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | |
| 1. | Ultimate Outcome | Improved social and economic empowerment of women traders in Eastern Africa | % increase in income from trade by targeted women traders | AMSCO/ | Elegu /Nimule | \$609 | 15% | 29% increase | 2 | High |
| | | | | EASSI | Busia | \$291 | 15% | 53% Increase | 3 | |
| | | | | | Mutukula | \$128 | 15% | 47% Increase | | |
| | | | | | Goli/Mahagi | \$129 | 15% | 16% Increase | | |
| | | | | | Holili/Taveta | \$144 | 15% | 52% Increase | | |
| | | | | | Isebania/Sirale | \$203 | 15% | -6% Reduction | | |
| | | | | | Malaba | \$241 | 15% | 53% Increase | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME / SFCG | Bugarama/ Kamanyola | \$362 | 15% | 46% Increase | 4 | |
| | | | | | Gisenyi/Goma | \$319 | 15% | 63% Increase | | |
| | | | | | Rusizi I RW/Ruzizi II | \$224 | 15% | 50% Increase | | |
| | | | OVERALL | | \$275 | 15% | 46% Increase | 3 | | |
| | | | % of targeted women traders reporting improved social and economic empowerment | AMSCO | Elegu /Nimule | 23% | 70% | 88% | 4 | |
| | | | | EASSI | Busia | 19% | 70% | 95% | 4 | |
| | | | | | Mutukula | 34% | 70% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | Goli/Mahagi | 49% | 70% | 89% | | |
| | | | | | Holili/Taveta | 40% | 70% | 88% | | |
| | | | | | Isebania/Sirale | 18% | 70% | 35% | | |
| Malaba | | 70% | | | 100% | | | | | |
| PRO-FEMME/ SFCG | Bugarama/ Kamanyola | 28% | | 70% | 100% | 4 | | | | |
| | Gisenyi/Goma | 5% | | 70% | 100% | | | | | |
| | Rusizi I RW/Ruzizi II | 42% | | 70% | 79% | | | | | |

²⁸Compute for the borders for the respective partners.

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | |
|----|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 29% | 70% | 88% | 4 | | |
| 2. | 1100 Intermediate Outcome | Improved environment (policy/regulatory/institutional reforms) facilitating women in trade in Eastern Africa | Number of new or revised policies, laws, regulations, standards that support women in trade in place | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 6 | 12 ²⁹ | 4 | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME ³⁰ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 2 | 2 ³¹ | 4 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 6 ³² | 14 | 4 | | |
| | | | Level of implementation of policies/laws/regulations that facilitate women in trade | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 3 ³³ | 5 | 4 | | |
| 3. | 1200 Intermediate Outcome | Increased formalisation and value of goods traded by targeted women in Eastern Africa | Number of women enterprises/ traders linked to new market and trading opportunities | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 150,000 | 6,502 | 1 | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 20,000 | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 150,000 ³⁴ | 6,502 | 1 | | |
| | | | % increase in value of trade by targeted women traders | EASSI | Elegu /Nimule | \$609 | 15% | \$855 (29%) increase | 2 | |
| | | | | EASSI | Busia | \$291 | 15% | \$619 (53%) Increase | 3 | |
| | | | | | Mutukula | \$128 | 15% | \$243 (47%) Increase | | |
| | | | | | Goli/Mahagi | \$129 | 15% | \$153 (15%) increase | | |

²⁹2 policies and 10 regulatory and institutional reforms

³⁰Number of women reporting improved environment (policy/regulatory/institutional reforms) facilitating women in trade in Rwanda (BL: 50.8%, Target 70%)

³¹The 5-Year CBT Action Plan is completed) and the Ministerial Decree on CBT is still in the process

³²Obtained from the performance measurement framework as a programme target

³³Obtained from the performance measurement framework as a programme target

³⁴Obtained from the performance measurement framework as a programme target

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | | | | |
| | | | | Holili/Taveta | \$144 | 15% | \$301 (52%) increase | | Green | | | |
| | | | | Isebania/Sirale | \$203 | 15% | \$192 (-6%) Reduction | | | | | |
| | | | | Malaba | \$241 | 15% | \$509 (53%) Increase | | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME/SFCG | Bugarama/ Kamanyola | \$362 | 15% | \$666 (46%) Increase | | 4 | Green | |
| | | | | Gisenyi/Goma | \$319 | 15% | \$860 (63%) Increase | | | | | |
| | | | | Rusizi I RW/Ruzizi II | \$224 | 15% | \$451 (50%) Increase | | | | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | \$275 | 15% | \$510 (46%) | | 3 | Green | |
| | | | | Number of women traders supported to transition /participate in formal trade through membership to an associations or cooperatives | AMSCO | | N/A | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | | 0 | 20,000 | 25,899 | | 4 | Green | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | SFCG | | 0 | 20,000 | 79 | | 1 | Green | |
| OVERALL | | 0 | 20,000 ³⁵ | 26,978 | 3 | Green | | | | | | |
| 4. | 1300 Intermediate Outcome | Enhanced prevention of and response to gender-based violence and harassment of targeted women traders in Eastern Africa | % reduction of cases of violence and harassment of reported to border officials /trader associations by targeted women traders | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | EASSI | Busia | 32% | 30% | -88% ³⁶ increase | 4 | Green | | |
| | | | | Elegu/Nimule | 100% reduction | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Goli/Mahagi | 76% reduction | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Holili/Taveta | 100% reduction | | | | | | | |

³⁵Obtained from the performance measurement framework as a programme target

³⁶ Using aggregated baseline

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | | | | |
| | | | % of surveyed women traders who report that they can comfortably report any form of violence or harassment | | Isebania/Sirale | | | 29% reduction | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | Malaba | | | 84% reduction | | | | |
| | | | | | Mutukula | | | 34% reduction | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME/SFCG. | Bugarama/Kamanyola | 32% | 30% | 22% reduction | | | | |
| | | | | | Gisenyi/Goma | | | 57% reduction | | | | |
| | | | | | Rusizi RW/ Ruzizi DRC | | | 67% reduction | | | | |
| | | | | Indirect beneficiaries | | 32% | 30% | 100% reduction | | 4 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 32% | 30% | 34% Reduction | | 4 | | |
| | | | | AMSCO/EASSI | Nimule/Elegu | 76% | 90% | 92% | | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | EASSI | | | Busia | 99% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Goli/Mahagi | 98% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Holili/Taveta | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Isebania/Sirale | 97% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Malaba | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Mutukula | 94% |
| PRO-FEMME/SFCG | Bugarama/Kamanyola | 76% | 90% | 100% | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | Gisenyi/Goma | | | 95% | | | | | | | | |
| | Rusizi RW/ Ruzizi DRC | | | 100% | | | | | | | | |
| Indirect beneficiaries | | 76% | 90% | 91% | 4 | | | | | | | |
| OVERALL | | 76% | 90% | 97% | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5. | 1110 Immediate Outcome | Strengthened capacity for women trader associations/platforms in advocacy, representation and influencing reforms; and business support in Eastern Africa | Number of new recommendations/proposals submitted by women traders' associations that are adopted /implemented by the relevant decision makers | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 10 | 12 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 20 | 14 | 1 | | | | |
| 6. | Output 1111 | Technical support provided to women traders/business | | AMSCO | 0 | 1,000 | 29 | 1 | | | | |

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | | | | |
| | | associations on sustainability, dialogue and advocacy | Number of women associations leaders trained | EASSI | 0 | 1,000 | 703 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 ³⁷ | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 1,000 | 2,766 ³⁸ | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 1000 | 4,490 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | Number of project staff in place supporting the women association | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 12 | 10 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 11 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 12 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | #capacity improvement plans for associations/cooperatives | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 12 | 28 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 12 | 87 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | OVERALL | | 12 | 115 | 4 | | | | | |
| | | | 7. | Output 1112 | Women traders represented in trade facilitation platforms including the Joint Border management Committees | Number of women represented on decision making at (i) border- JBCs | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | | | | EASSI | 3 ³⁹ | 15 | 9 | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 9 | 10 | 4 | |
| SFCG | 0 | 15 | | | | | 0 ⁴⁰ | 1 | | | | |
| OVERALL | - | 15 | | | | 19 | 4 | | | | | |
| (ii) National- NMCs/ Regional platforms | AMSCO | N/A | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | EASSI | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | PRO-FEMME | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 ⁴¹ | 4 | | | | |
| | SFCG | 0 | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | OVERALL | 2 | | | | 6 | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| | OVERALL | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | | |
| 8. | 1120 Immediate Outcome | Gender responsive reforms for trade in place | Number of gender responsive reforms in place | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 2 | 2 ⁴² | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 2 | N/A | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | | | |

³⁷Only 874 were women.

³⁸Female 2183, men 583

³⁹Busia, Katuna and Mtukula

⁴⁰WCBTs not represented on JBC but on CBT Consultation Framework.

⁴¹3 (NOC, NTFC, Steering Committee)

⁴²On average 2 gender responsive reforms implemented per border location targeted [Malaba 2, Mahagi 2, Busia 1, Mutukula TZ 2, Mutukula UG 1, Isebania 2 and Sirale2]. 100% of target achieved.

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
|-------|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | |
| 9. | Output 1121 | Evidence (thematic analytical studies /data/reports) on women and trade to in-form policy, programming and dialogue on issues of women and trade produced | Number of evidence pieces generated including reports, policy positions or documentaries | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 6 | 10 | 4 | |
| 10. | Output 1122 | Women platforms/association representatives trained in evidence-based advocacy and effective dialogue | Number of women association representatives trained disaggregated by association | AMSCO | 0 | 1,000 | 29 | 1 | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 1,000 ⁴³ | 703 ⁴⁴ | 3 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 ⁴⁵ | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 400 | 2,766 ⁴⁶ | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 1000 ⁴⁷ | 4,498 | 4 | |
| 11. | Output 1123 | Advocacy campaigns on issues related to women in trade implemented | Number of advocacy materials developed, published and disseminated | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 4 | 12 | 4 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 4 | 26 | 4 | |
| | | Number of lobbying and dialogue meetings held between public agencies/authorities and women trader representatives | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | EASSI | 0 | 40 | 24 | 2 | | |
| | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 16 | 10 | 3 | | |
| | | | SFCG | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | |
| | | | OVERALL | 0 | 40 | 38 | 4 | | |
| 12. 0 | 1210 Immediate Outcome | Improved capacity of women's Cooperatives/associations/platforms to facilitate their members to trade (through services like business development, price negotiation, market linkages) in Eastern Africa | Number of women trading through supported cooperatives/ trader associations | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 20,000 | 26,646 | 4 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME ⁴⁸ | 15 | 55 | 6,093 | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 10,000 | 2,148 ⁴⁹ | 2 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 20,000 | 34,887 | 4 | |
| 13. | 1211 output | Cooperatives established as market access platforms for women traders | | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 4 | 16 | 23 | 4 | |

⁴³100 per association trained.

⁴⁴Taveta 21, Busia 13, Mutukula 121, Elegu 96, Isebania 104, Goli 64, Namanga 108, Malaba 70, HoroHoro, 55, Nimule 50.

⁴⁵874 Female & 126 male.

⁴⁶2183 female, 583 male

⁴⁷ From the performance measurement framework of the programme intervention

⁴⁸# of WCBT Cooperatives supported to have business plans

⁴⁹1,629 female, 519 male

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL | |
|-----------|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | | |
| | | in Eastern Africa and capacity improvement plans developed | Number of new cooperatives established and 1 | PRO-FEMME | 91 ⁵⁰ | 101 | 40 | 2 | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 91 | 16 | 78 | 3 | | |
| 14. | 1212 output | Cooperatives representatives trained on business management, governance, negotiations, quality and standards | Number of cooperative representatives trained | AMSCO | 0 | 1,000 | 29 | 1 | | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 1,000 | 2,004 | 4 | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 1,000 | 1,014 ⁵¹ | 4 | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 1000 | 3,047 | 3 | | |
| 15. | 1220 Immediate Outcome | Increased knowledge and understanding of EAC trading requirements and regulations by women traders in Eastern Africa | % of targeted women traders reporting increase in knowledge | AMSCO | ELEGU/NIMULE | 39% | 70% | 59% | 3 | |
| | | | | EASSI | BUSIA | 39% | 70% | 98% | 4 | |
| | | | | | GOLI/MAHAGI | 39% | 70% | 96% | | |
| | | | | | HOLILI/TAVETA | 39% | 70% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | ISEBANIA/SIRALE | 39% | 70% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | MALABA | 39% | 70% | 95% | | |
| | | | | | MUTUKULA | 39% | 70% | 97% | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME/SFCG | BUGARAMA/KAMANYOLA | 39% | 70% | 60% | 4 | |
| | | | | | GISENYI/GOMA | 39% | 70% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | RUSIZI/RUZIZI | 39% | 70% | 94% | | |
| | | | | | | 39% | 70% | 94% | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 39% | 70% | 94% | 4 | |
| 16. | 1221 output | Documentation on trading requirements simplified, translated to local languages and disseminated to targeted women traders in Eastern Africa | Number of traders that receive Information Educational Communication (IEC) material on trade procedures, regulations, rights | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 50,000 | 17,823 | 2 | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4 | | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 50,000 | 18,823 | 2 | | |
| | | | | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 5 | 1 ⁵² | 1 | | |
| PRO-FEMME | NA | NA | NA | N/A | N/A | | | | | |

⁵⁰Profemme MP has 63 as baseline; target 101 capacity improvement plans; 40 new cooperatives established; 87 capacity improvement plans developed

⁵¹764 female & 249 male.

⁵²Translated into French

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
|-----|------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | |
| | | | Number of trading documents simplified and translated | SFCG | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| 17. | 1222 output | Women traders trained/sensitised on EAC trading requirements and on issues of violence and rights | Number of women traders sensitised | AMSCO | 0 | 2,000 | 2,005 ⁵³ | 4 | |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 20,000 | 4,383, | 4 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 13,000 | 10,884 | 3 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 10,000 | 11,212 ⁵⁴ | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 20,000 | 28,484 | 4 | |
| 18. | 1230 Immediate Outcome | Improved access to market and trading information by women traders in Eastern Africa | No. of women accessing information through a) resource centres | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 0 | 15,000 | 9,378 | 2 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 15,000 | 13,829 | 3 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 10,000 | 328 | 2 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 15,000 | 23,535 | 3 | |
| | | | b) Digital platform | ICT4T | 0 | 100,000 | - | Under user acceptance testing | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | 1231 output | Resource / Information centres for women traders in place at select borders | Number of resource centres established and operational | AMSCO | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | 2 | 12 | 8 ⁵⁵ | 4 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | 0 | 3 | 3 ⁵⁶ | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | 0 | 3 | 4 ⁵⁷ | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | 0 | 12 | 15 | 4 | |
| 20. | 1232 output | ICT platforms for dissemination of market and trade information to women traders developed | Number of ICT platforms operational | ICT4T | 0 | 5 | 0 | Under user acceptance testing | |
| 21. | 1310 Immediate Outcome | Increased awareness of Rights& Obligations, Violence against Women by border officials, women | % of surveyed women traders and officials | AMSCO | ELEGU/ NIMULE | 16% | 80% | 96% | 4 |
| | | | | EASSI | BUSIA | 16% | 80% | 96% | 4 |
| | | | | | GOLI/ MAHAGI | 16% | 80% | 100% | |

⁵³Nimule 1002, Nadapal 500, Kaya 503;

⁵⁴Female 7,590 , Male 3,622

⁵⁵ In Isebania, Mutukula, Busia, Malaba, Taveta, Goli, Elegu and LungaLunga

⁵⁶In Rubavu, Rusizi, Cyanika/Bulera

⁵⁷In bukavu, Goma, Uvira and Kamanyola

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
|-----|---------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | |
| | | traders and other stakeholders in Eastern Africa | reporting awareness on rights and VAW issues | | HOLILI/ TAVETA | 16% | 80% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | ISEBANIA/ SIRALE | 16% | 80% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | MALABA | 16% | 80% | 97% | | |
| | | | | | MUTUKULA | 16% | 80% | 79% | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME/ SFCG | BUGARAMA/KAMANYOLA | 16% | 80% | 95% | 4 | |
| | | | | | GISENYI/ GOMA | 16% | 80% | 98% | | |
| | | | | | RUSIZI/ RUZIZI | 16% | 80% | 79% | | |
| | | | | Indirect beneficiaries | | 16% | 80% | 55% | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 16% | 80% | 92% | 4 | |
| 22. | 1311 output | Mechanisms for reporting and resolution of VAW and harassment in place | # of mechanisms in place for reporting issues of VAW and harassment | AMSCO | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | EASSI | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | | | SFCG | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | |
| | | | % of surveyed women traders reporting reduction in violence and harassment at the targeted borders | AMSCO | ELEGU/ NIMULE | 51% | 70% | 96% | 4 | |
| | | | | EASSI | BUSIA | 51% | 70% | 98% | 4 | |
| | | | | | GOLI/ MAHAGI | 51% | 70% | 82% | | |
| | | | | | HOLILI/ TAVETA | 51% | 70% | 100% | | |
| | | | | | ISEBANIA/SIRALE | 51% | 70% | 97% | | |
| | | | | | MALABA | 51% | 70% | 95% | | |
| | | | | | MUTUKULA | 51% | 70% | 71% | | |
| | | | | PRO-FEMME/SFCG | BUGARAMA/KAMANYOLA | 51% | 70% | 100% | 4 | |
| | | | | | GISENYI/ GOMA | 51% | 70% | 95% | 4 | |
| | | | | | RUSIZI/ RUZIZI | 51% | 70% | 82% | | |
| | | | | Indirect beneficiaries | | 51% | 70% | 73% | 4 | |
| | | | | OVERALL | | 51% | 70% | 90% | 4 | |

| NO | RESULTS LEVEL | EXPECTED RESULTS | INDICATOR | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER/BORDER | FINDINGS/STATUS | | | ASSESSMENT | CONFIDENCE LEVEL |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | | | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL ²⁸ AT MID-TERM | | |
| 23. | 1320 Immediate Outcome | Enhanced safety of women traders through more gender responsive border infrastructure | % of surveyed women traders reporting that they feel safe and comfortable utilising border infrastructure | TMEA/WiT | 0 | 50% | 2 | Infrastructure still under construction | |
| 24. | 1321 output | Safe spaces for trade and facilities for nursing women traders at select borders created | # of border locations with safe spaces for women traders | TMEA/WiT | 1 ⁵⁸ | 2 ⁵⁹ | 1 | Infrastructure still under construction in Busia | |
| 25. | 1322 NEW output | Safe Trade Zones established at select borders to create a COVID safe trading environment for women traders | # of safe trade zones | TMEA/WiT | 0 | 1 | 1 | Infrastructure still under construction in Busia | |

⁵⁸1 in Rubavu

⁵⁹1 Busia or Elegu/Rusizi

ANNEX 6: MTWFW SET UP RESOURCE CENTRES

This annex shows the set up resource centres at the respective borders.

| # | BORDER /RESOURCE CENTRE |
|----------|-------------------------|
| EASSI | |
| | Isebania |
| | Mutukula |
| | Busia |
| | Malaba, |
| | Taveta |
| | Goli |
| | Elegu |
| | Lunga Lunga |
| PROFEMME | |
| | Rubavu |
| | Rusizi |
| | Cyanika-Burera |
| SFCG | |
| | GOMA |
| | KAMANYOLA |
| | UVIRA |
| | BUKAVU |

ANNEX 7: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

This annex provides the list of documents reviewed.

1. AMSCO end of project report.
2. AMSCO Preliminary information and data.
3. Data standardization Guidelines-Oct 2018.
4. EAC Gender Policy.
5. EASSI Preliminary Information and data.
6. Final Training Assessment Report for Women in Trade -15/10/2021.
7. Greater Inclusion of Women in Trade Regional PAR Revised Board Submission-Version number-15 March 2017.
8. Implementing partners' performance measurement frameworks.
9. Implementing partners' respective websites.
10. Implementing partner's quarterly reports.
11. Logic Model Making Trade Work for Women in EA Revised Aug 2020.
12. Making Trade Work for Women in EA AWP April 2021-March 2022 FINAL REVISED 1-9-21 (006).
13. Making Trade Work for Women in EA Semi-Annual Project Results Report FINAL Revised 29 Jan 2020.
14. Making Trade Work for Women in East Africa ESMP 23 July 2021 REVISED.
15. Making Trade Work-Project Locations
16. Performance Measurement Frameworks.
17. PMF-PIP Submission Revised Jan 19 (Updated draft).
18. Pro-Femme Preliminary Information and data.
19. Programme baseline reports.
20. SFCG Preliminary Information and data.
21. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
22. TMEA WiT Baseline Study Report –TMEA OCTOBER 2020.
23. Trade policies of the EAC Partner States.
24. WIT Baseline Report Final Draft.
25. WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

ANNEX 8.1: PROGRAMME POPULATION, SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATES

This annex provided the population, sample size and number of respondents of the evaluation.

| COUNTRY BORDER | BORDER / PARTNERS | CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDERS | POPULATION STAKEHOLDERS | SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR KIIS | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR FGDS | NUMBER REACHED | % | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------|--|
| Uganda/ S. Sudan | Elegu/ Nimule - EASSI/AMSCO | WCBTs- Direct ⁶⁰ | 3,279 | 58 | 53 | 91% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [5 participants] | 83% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Uganda/DRC | Goli/ Mahagi – EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 3,143 | 58 | 58 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Uganda/Tanzania | Mutukula - EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 1,881 | 33 | 33 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Kenya/Uganda | Busia – EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 4,240 | 76 | 76 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |

⁶⁰ Direct programme beneficiaries

| COUNTRY BORDER | BORDER / PARTNERS | CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDERS | POPULATION STAKEHOLDERS | SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR KIIS | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR FGDS | NUMBER REACHED | % | |
|----------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|--|
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | | |
| Kenya/Uganda | Malaba – EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 732 | 15 | 15 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Kenya/Tanzania | Isebania/ Sirale – EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 1,504 | 28 | 28 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Kenya/Tanzania | Taveta/ Holili- EASSI | WCBTs- Direct | 1,214 | 22 | 22 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Rwanda/DRC | Rusizi I&II /Bukavu Rusizi District - Pro Femme/ SFCG | WCBTs- Direct | 2,177 | 39 | 39 | 100% | | | | | | | |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [5 participants] | 83% | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | | 2 | 0 | 0% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporate/Cluster Leaders | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |

| COUNTRY BORDER | BORDER / PARTNERS | CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDERS | POPULATION STAKEHOLDERS | SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR KIIS | NUMBER REACHED | % | TARGET FOR FGDS | NUMBER REACHED | % |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Rwanda/DRC | Gisenyi (Petite barriere border) / Goma Rubavu district - Pro Femme/ SFCG | WCBTs- Direct | 3,021 | 54 | 54 | 100% | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [6 participants] | 100% |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | 2 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporative/Cluster Leaders | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Rwanda/DRC | Bugarama/ Kamanyola - Pro Femme /SFCG | WCBTs- Direct | 206 | 13 | 13 | 100% | | | | 1 (6 participants) | 1 [5 participants] | 83% |
| | | WCBTs | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Partner Staff/field staff | | | | | 2 | 0 | 0% | | | |
| | | Association/Corporative/Cluster Leaders | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100% | | | |
| | | JBC members/County/District Trade Officials | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| IP -Regional | EASSI | Project Manager/Coordinator | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| IP -Rwanda | PRO-FEME | Project Manager/Coordinator | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| South Sudan | AMSCO | Project Manager/Coordinator | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| DRC | SFCG | Project Manager/Coordinator | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| TMEA | TMEA | Women in Trade Director, | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| TMEA | | Programme Manager, | | | | | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | |
| Total -direct beneficiaries | | | 21,397 | 396 | 391 | 99% | 49 | 43 | 88% | 10 (60 participants) | 10 [57 participants] | 100% of the FDGs and [95% of participants] |
| Total - indirect beneficiaries (10%) | | | | 40 | 31 | 78% | | | | | | |
| Grand Total (Survey) | | | | 436 | 422 | 97% | | | | | | |



ANNEX 8.2: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE SIZE ACROSS THE BORDERS AND RESPONSE RATES

| # | Border | Population | Sample size | | | | | Number interviewed | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Proportion per border | Direct ⁶¹ | Indirect ⁶² | Added Respondents ⁶³ | Total sample size | Direct | Indirect | Additional | Total Interviewed | Percent response rate (%) |
| 1. | Elegu/Nimule | 3279 | 57.77 | 58 | 4 | 0 | 62 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 86 |
| 2. | Goli/Mahagi | 3143 | 55.38 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 62 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 62 | 100 |
| 3. | Mutukula | 1881 | 33.14 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 37 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 36 | 97 |
| 4. | Busia | 4240 | 74.71 | 75 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 75 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Malaba | 732 | 12.9 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 100 |
| 6. | Isebania/ Sirale | 1504 | 26.5 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 97 |
| 7. | Taveta/Holili | 1214 | 21.39 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 100 |
| 8. | Rusizi | 2177 | 38.36 | 38 | 4 | 1 | 43 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 42 | 98 |
| 9. | Gisenyi/Goma | 3021 | 53.23 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 58 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 97 |
| 10. | Bugarama/ Kamanyola | 206 | 3.63 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 100 |
| 11. | Total | 21397 | 377 | 377 | 40 | 19 | 436 | 372 | 31 | 19 | 422 | 97 |

⁶¹ Direct programme beneficiaries

⁶² Indirect programme beneficiaries (4 purposively targeted per border)

⁶³ Respondents added to maintain a high level response rate

ANNEX 9: AVERAGE MONTHLY SALES BY WCBTS AT MID-TERM AND BASELINE COLLECTED AT MID-TERM (US\$)

| Border | obs | Average monthly sales (\$) at Baseline | | | | Average monthly sales (\$) at Mid Term | | | | % change |
|---------------------|------------|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Mean | Std Dev | Min | Max | Mean | Std Dev | Min | Max | |
| Busia | 80 | 291.305 | 258.4857 | 0.263 | 899.28 | 619.43 | 512.4549 | 10.5097 | 1786.65 | 52.97 |
| Bugarama/ Kamanyola | 17 | 361.9786 | 255.1988 | 100 | 899.28 | 666.257 | 479.8662 | 105.097 | 1647.1 | 45.67 |
| Elegu/ Nimule | 53 | 608.981 | 311.3815 | 15.77 | 919.6006 | 855.3 | 527.2213 | 88.41 | 1786. | 28.79 |
| Gisenyi/ Goma | 56 | 319.07 | 292.98 | 27.5 | 901.96 | 859.54 | 415.97 | 215.69 | 1798.2 | 62.9 |
| Goli/ Mahagi | 62 | 128.7537 | 183.136 | 5.3 | 923.1 | 153.29 | 219.1923 | 5.25 | 1538.46 | 16 |
| Holili/ Taveta | 26 | 144.11 | 48.4747 | 4.86 | 282.35 | 300.963 | 312.5882 | 5.26 | 1211.3 | 52.11 |
| Isebania/ Sirale | 31 | 202.8 | 144.73 | 4.73 | 899.28 | 191.88 | 197.09 | 3.678 | 1211.3 | -5.69 |
| Malaba | 19 | 240.9324 | 238.9353 | 10.51 | 899.28 | 508.89 | 508.55 | 5.26 | 1344.54 | 52.66 |
| Mutukula | 36 | 128.399 | 204.657 | 3.153 | 899.28 | 242.96 | 399.02 | 7.36 | 1576.46 | 47.15 |
| Rusizi | 42 | 224.4951 | 198.1539 | 39.22 | 899.28 | 451.11 | 293.81 | 49.95 | 1198.8 | 50.23 |
| Total | 422 | 275.4702 | 275.378 | 0.263 | 923.0769 | 509.5 | 482.759 | 3.6784 | 1798.2 | 45.93 |

ANNEX 10: STAKEHOLDERS MET

This annex gives the list of stakeholders met during data collection.

(A): LIST OF KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW RESPONDENTS MET DURING DATA COLLECTION

| # | Name of respondent | Position: | Country | Location/Bor der | Implementing Partner |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Asimwe Lina | Gender and project Manager | Uganda | Head Office | EASSI |
| 2. | Ahabwe Joshua | FINANCE OFFICER | Uganda | Head Office | EASSI |
| 3. | Alice.N.Ndyabawe | S.A.M | Uganda | Head Office | EASSI |
| 4. | Alice. Doris .Alal | PROJECT OFFCIER | Uganda | Head Office | EASSI |
| 5. | Hon. Sheila Mishambi Kawamara | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR | Uganda | Head Office | EASSI |
| 6. | Emma Marie Bugingo | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR | Rwanda | Head Office | PFTH |
| 7. | Delphihi .M.Ntaganda | MEL OFFICER | Rwanda | Head Office | PFTH |
| 8. | Claude Kabutare | PROJECT COORDINATOR | Rwanda | Head Office | PFTH |
| 9. | Kalisa Narcisse | SFCG Project Manager/Coordinator | DRC | Programme Manager | SFCG |
| 10. | Winnie Kiarie | AMSCO Project Manager/Coordinator | South Sudan | Programme Manager | AMSCO |
| 11. | Gloria Atuhairwe | TMEA WiT Programme Manager, | Kenya | Gender Director TMEA | TMEA |
| 12. | Agnes Gakenia Mathenge | TMEA Mananger WiT Programme | Kenya | Programme Manager Gender | TMEA |
| 13. | Auma Annet | Gender and project Manager | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 14. | Raymond Jedidiah Kakuba | Project Assistant - Mutukula | Tanzania | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 15. | Brenda Aromorac | Project Assistant Elegu- Nimule, Making Trade Work for Women, EASSI | Uganda | Elegu | EASSI |
| 16. | Elizabeth Mwikali Mutuku | Project Assistant | Kenya | Isebania | EASSI |
| 17. | Ines Banzi Kabeya | Implemented partner staff | DRC | Goma | SFCG |
| 18. | Ines Banzi Kabeya | Implemented partner staff | DRC | Goma | SFCG |
| 19. | Narame Agnes | Implemented partner staff project | Rwanda | Gisenyi | Pro-Femme |
| 20. | Aemo Mary | Project assistant, gender and economic justice | Uganda | Malaba | EASSI |
| 21. | Okello Boniface | Resource center EASSI cordinator Gooli-Mahagi | Uganda | Goli | EASSI |

| # | Name of respondent | Position: | Country | Location/Bor der | Implementing Partner |
|-----|------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 22. | Francisca Mutuva | Treasurer | Kenya | Taveta | EASSI |
| 23. | Ann Wanjiku | Treasurer EASSI | Kenya | Isebania | EASSI |
| 24. | Joyce Njoroge | Secretary | Kenya | Isebania | EASSI |
| 25. | Janet Joseph Kombe | | Tanzania | Holili | EASSI |
| 26. | Ntampaka Joseph | President of the cooperative | Rwanda | Rusizi I | PROFEMME |
| 27. | Sebbi Rukia Abdu | General Secretary | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 28. | Mujawiyera Felicite | President | Rwanda | Gisenyi | PROFEMME |
| 29. | Banzige Eugenie | President | Rwanda | Gisenyi | PROFEMME |
| 30. | Mukakureba Clementine | Cooperative Leader | Rwanda | Rusizi I | PROFEMME |
| 31. | Mukakamali Dorcas | Vice chairperson | Rwanda | Bugarama | PROFEMME |
| 32. | Nyiramihanda Zawadi | Chairperson | Rwanda | Bugarama | PROFEMME |
| 33. | Edina Mudibo | Organizing Secretary for Busia Women cross border Saaco Kenya | Kenya | Busia | EASSI |
| 34. | Babonankoze Gaspard Mousa | President | Rwanda | Gisenyi | PROFEMME |
| 35. | Florence Atieno | Chairperson women cross border traders sacco Kenya | Kenya | | EASSI |
| 36. | Ayo Margaret | Chairperson, Elegu United Fresh Food Cooperative Society | Uganda | Elegu | EASSI |
| 37. | Yomima Semira Elisama | Chairperson of Nimule Women Cross Border Traders Association | South Sudan | Nimule | AMSCO |
| 38. | Echairi Harriet | Treasurer | Uganda | Malaba | EASSI |
| 39. | Omumia Melisa | Chairperson/ cooperative leader | Kenya | Malaba | EASSI |
| 40. | Mukarutabana Veronise | Vice-Cooperative leader | Rwanda | Rusizi I | PROFEMME |
| 41. | Safari Moalirwa | Cooperative Leader | DRC | Rusizi II | SFCG |
| 42. | Mariam Babu | Chairperson Cooperative BWCBTC | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 43. | Benuza jane | Cluster leader | Uganda | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 44. | Aulati ayubu | Cluster leader | Tanzania | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 45. | Habahimana Samuel | Chairperson | Rwanda | Bugarama | PROFEMME |
| 46. | Nyirahabimana Christine | Chairperson | Rwanda | Rusizi I | PROFEMME |

| # | Name of respondent | Position: | Country | Location/Bor der | Implementing Partner |
|-----|---------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 47. | Mukabutera Dorcas | Chairperson KOKUBU | Rwanda | Bugarama | PROFEMME |
| 48. | Nsimire Isabelle | V-president kamanyola platform | DRC | Kamanyola | SFCG |
| 49. | Shagali Habamungu Vincent | President | DRC | Goma | SFCG |
| 50. | Nyapolo Lillye | Vice chair person | DRC | Mahagi | SFCG |
| 51. | Aciro Agnes | Chairperson person | Uganda | Goli | EASSI |
| 52. | Elias Kwama | Trade Information Desk Officer/Ruzizi I/DRC | DRC | Rusizi I | SFCG |
| 53. | Rwasa Pierre Claver | Chairperson of Platform Twungubumwe_Bugarama | Rwanda | Bugarama | PROFEMME |
| 54. | Luciana Mwachoki | Customs officer | Kenya | Taveta | EASSI |
| 55. | Dr. Sikujua Seboru | Sub County Administrator, Taveta | Kenya | Taveta | EASSI |
| 56. | Lidya Moshi | Migration Incharge Tanzania | Tanzania | Holili | EASSI |
| 57. | Rophus moka | Trade OFFICER Taveta sub county | Kenya | Taveta | EASSI |
| 58. | Kirembeka Benon | Commercials officer kyotera district | Uganda | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 59. | Bikande frank | Secretary CBTA | Uganda | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 60. | Mwiseneza Emmanuel | Director of cooperative at district level | Rwanda | Gisenyi | PROFEMME |
| 61. | Kubwimana Jean Claude | Director of Business Development, Entrepreneurship and Investment at district level | Rwanda | Gisenyi | PROFEMME |
| 62. | Atieno Florence | Chairperson women cross border SACCO Busia Kenya | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 63. | Kaahwa James | Chairperson | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 64. | Micheal Abuni Victor | Chairman Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture, Nimule Town Council On Committed he represents the trade community. | South Sudan | Nimule | AMSCO |
| 65. | Haruna Mutebi | URA member | Uganda | Malaba | EASSI |
| 66. | Kaforeka hope | trade information desk officer (TIDO) | Uganda | Mutukula | EASSI |
| 67. | Julius Opio | Commercial officer malaba | Uganda | Malaba | EASSI |
| 68. | Okumu Semi | District Community Development Officer (DCDO) Busia Uganda | Uganda | Busia | EASSI |
| 69. | Hezron Kizito | Fisheries officer Kenya | Kenya | Malaba | EASSI |
| 70. | Joseph Odongo | Joint Border Committee Secretary Busia Kenya | Kenya | Busia | EASSI |
| 71. | Esther Maina | Direct Assessment Officer. Kenya Revenue Authority customs | Kenya | Isebania | EASSI |

| # | Name of respondent | Position: | Country | Location/Bor der | Implementing Partner |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|
| 72. | Nsengiyumva Emmanuel | District cooperatives officers | Rwanda | Rusizi I | PROFEMME |
| 73. | Olobo Richard | Assistant commercial officer | Uganda | Goli | EASSI |
| 74. | George kannington orochi | Trade information desk officer | Uganda | Goli | EASSI |
| 75. | Wayu Agenonga | Inspecteur Commerce Exterior | DRC | Rusizi I | SFCG |

(B) LIST OF SURVEY BENEFICIARIES MET DURING DATA COLLECTION.

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | Lynace Mrabai | Female | 723772606 | South Sudan | EASSI | South Sudan | Taveta/KE |
| 2. | Ann Kibwana | Female | 713676615 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 3. | Ann Mutheu | Female | 742407867 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 4. | Eunice Jasper | Female | 705266124 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 5. | Hellen Chao Durisila | Female | 710658954 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 6. | Josephine Muisyo | Female | 796278545 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 7. | Christine Joshua | Female | 713800445 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 8. | Selina Sholo | Female | 715269902 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 9. | Ann Mwendu | Female | 713634953 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 10. | Martha Kibwana | Female | 712252833 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 11. | Kalunde Ndetei | Female | 711327063 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 12. | Esther Ndinda Munyau | Female | 715664886 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Taveta/KE |
| 13. | Olegmungu Frances | Female | 778005256 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 14. | Bithum Francica | Female | 789648663 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 15. | Pikisa Janet | Female | 776130192 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 16. | Ocan Nester Bidong | Female | 774062920 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 17. | Iwutung Harriett | Female | 782973003 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 18. | Afoyorwoth Loice | Female | 782973003 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 19. | Wanican Francwazi | Female | | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 20. | Uyengboth Rose | Female | 777495294 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21. | Nyamutoro Christine | Female | 770710367 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 22. | Oyenyboth Phoebe | Female | 772355949 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 23. | Nyiramatama Agnes | Female | 783257220 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24. | Uwabega Legine | Female | 784594877 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25. | Irudukunda Athanasie | Female | 782433437 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 26. | Nyiradamari Laurence | Female | 784025971 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27. | Mukamwiza Aline | Female | 785071099 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 28. | Nyiranshuti Claudine | Female | 787505417 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 29. | Nyirakamana Verena | Female | 785084303 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|--|
| 30 | Niyitangumugisha Judith | Female | 785612302 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 31 | Mukeshimana Christine | Female | 789744561 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 32 | Kamazera Florida | Female | 788686464 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 33 | Madina Ibrahim | Female | 773277750 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 34 | Nafuna Aisha | Female | 787178384 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 35 | Wenene Annet | Female | 783824680 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 36 | Etyang Irene | Female | 783375300 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 37 | Akoit Christine | Female | 742946156 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 38 | Akiru Rose | Female | 773668080 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 39 | Atyang Agnes | Female | 0 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 40 | Wakudumira Zabina | Female | 782659525 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 41 | Nanyonga Juliet | Female | 777032009 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 42 | Nyiransengiyumva Felicite | Female | 784587498 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 43 | Mukangororano Donatha | Female | 780752281 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 44 | Sinumvayabo Felicien | Male | 783437835 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 45 | NTAWINIGA Philemon | Male | 789844544 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | I am an accountant |
| 46 | Ayinkamiye Aline | Female | 785182141 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | I am a receptionist |
| 47 | Bongwanubusa Israel | Male | 782259594 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | I'm a farmers and sells agricultural produce |
| 48 | Niyomfura Nusra | Female | 787555228 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | I'm a tailor and sell African print fabrics |
| 49 | Uwizeyimana Amissa | Female | 781130362 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 50 | Mujawingoma Ephrasie | Female | 783086137 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 51 | Tuyisenge Alice | Female | 781371392 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 52 | Mukandayishimiye Saveline | Female | 782278486 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 53 | Nikuze Judith | Female | 789155590 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 54 | Nyampinga Salama | Female | 782702149 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 55 | Nyirabashingane Adele | Female | 784793607 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 56 | SEBBI RUKIA ABDU | Female | 750806201 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 57 | AUMA ELIZABETH OKETCHO | Female | 775416383 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 58 | OTIPI CAROLINE | Female | 779855459 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 59 | FATUMA MUHAMMED | Female | 789369560 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| 60 | Namaganda Janat | Female | 779977051 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 61 | Nandera Marion | Female | 788960409 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 62 | Nassuna Shadia | Female | 788197425 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 63 | Akech | Female | 789441526 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 64 | Natocho Suzan | Female | 773420616 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 65 | Deborah Apio | Female | 753275721 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 66 | Nabude Desiranta | Female | | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 67 | Nabera Harriet | Female | 774582763 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 68 | Amoit Jane Ougu | Female | 755472713 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 69 | Mbatudde Zuhur Badru | Female | 789344364 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 70 | Radegunda Mrosso | Female | 255754674568 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 71 | Uwineza Djasmine | Female | 788992760 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 72 | Tuzabiki Theogene | Male | 788911854 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 73 | Vumilia Odette | Female | 786222232 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 74 | Nyirantawumenyumunsi serafina | Female | 781078187 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 75 | Nyirasafari Adidja | Female | 782321224 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 76 | Umutesi Naima | Female | 785098618 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 77 | Uwitonze Furaha | Female | 788992255 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 78 | Nyirazigama Judith | Female | 789637354 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 79 | Selina J. Kimulu | Female | 255755913349 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 80 | Bridget Massawe | Female | 255682392030 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 81 | Mary Joseph | Female | 255787069838 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 82 | Rebeccah Muhidin | Female | 255757310965 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 83 | Winfrida Gebra Msele | Female | 255694199860 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 84 | Consolata Levy | Female | 255752328414 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 85 | ESTA Rafaeli | Female | 255752845303 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 86 | Esther innocent | Female | 255765330596 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 87 | Jenitha Vicent | Female | 255654133626 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Holili/TZ |
| 88 | Namaganda Mwatumu | Female | 772370199 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 89 | Anyango Rose | Female | 783265535 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|
| 90 | Nafula Angella Odongo | Female | 772553835 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 91 | Kaudha Monica | Female | 773800050 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 92 | Naziwa Sarah | Female | 706372416 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 93 | Hassien Adburah | Female | 776239655 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 94 | Sanyu Alice | Female | 773628571 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 95 | Muhonja Pamela | Female | 788472896 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 96 | Nanyanzi Christian | Female | 772969752 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 97 | Nabuma Grace | Female | 774862469 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 98 | Ajwang Jennifer | Female | 784326124 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 99 | Makokha Beatrice | Female | 782895145 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 10 | Fatima muhammed | Female | 789369560 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 10 | Masiga Annet Syeunda | Female | 785326249 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 10 | Nafula Moureen | Female | 777226545 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 10 | Mutesi Joy | Female | 774996320 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 10 | Pimer Irene | Female | 778163339 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 10 | Atimango Lucia | Female | | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 10 | Ukirwoth Janet | Female | 777021891 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 10 | Madhawan Rufina | Female | 785649266 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 10 | Afoyorwoth Maureen | Female | 775501427 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 10 | Acan Irene | Female | 771482860 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 11 | Uyengboth Jennifer | Female | 784434831 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 11 | Aliango Grace | Female | 789859997 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 11 | Atimango Janety | Female | 788671907 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 11 | Chanwegu magrate | Female | 788234078 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 11 | Ukirwoth Sam opio cox | Male | 788074881 | Uganda | None | Uganda | |
| 11 | Namatovu juliet | Female | 785009291 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 11 | Namuguzi passy | Female | 701600397 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 11 | Kalanda betty | Female | 702756431 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 11 | Nabagereka jackline | Female | 782832532 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 11 | Mirembe betty | Female | 708106131 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| 12 | Nalwadda aniffah | Female | 708885606 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 12 | Nakawombe mary | Female | 705472835 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 12 | Namwanje ashula | Female | 708885427 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 12 | Nakatongole slivia | Female | 774419048 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 12 | Witness rweyendera | Female | 786463057 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 12 | Saida kasimu | Female | 763699168 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 12 | Twikirize Deborah | Female | 781370147 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 12 | Adong Dillis | Female | 788813598 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 12 | Namuli Annet | Female | 775503262 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 12 | Lanyero Beatrice | Female | 778944282 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Wandera Sophia | Female | 776260846 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Bako Aisha | Female | 785289844 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Alal Margaret | Female | 773373363 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Babirye Norah | Female | 785912267 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Namuwonge Getrude | Female | 777947888 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Barbara Zulaika Mutoo | Female | 781887748 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Adiru Gloria | Female | 782112965 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 13 | Icyishatse Josiane | Female | 789009452 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 13 | Nyirakamana Marie Rose | Female | 782655189 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 13 | Mukarwema Pacifique | Female | 786406025 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Mukamuganga Emmerance | Female | 789242219 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Icyimanimpaye Ernestine | Female | 786224392 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Mukamuganga Dorothea | Female | 786341481 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Niyigena Gaudance | Female | 783173556 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Bayavuge Marie Claire | Female | 784743516 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Uwababyeyi Angelique | Female | 786832829 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Mukankiko Jacqueline | Female | 787571665 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Dusabimana Theresa | Female | 787664070 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 14 | Nyiransanzabera Anita | Female | 785050749 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | Gisenyi |
| 14 | Nyirabaziruwaha Marie Chantal | Female | 780610880 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| 15 | Uwamaliya Liliane | Female | 783132396 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 15 | Mukarugwiza Jeanne | Female | 783159949 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 15 | Atieno Consilata | Female | 724517160 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Ajambo Cerila | Female | 718617179 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Okitoi Lona | Female | 728914728 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Nafula Jenifer | Female | 724594153 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Teresia Mukami Igogo. | Female | 729947322 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Violet Barasa | Female | 713068202 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Emoto Caroline | Female | 713771581 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 15 | Wandia Mary | Female | 719543662 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 16 | Rose Nandwa | Female | 716631735 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 16 | Nakibule agness | Female | 706030555 | Uganda | None | Uganda | Mutukula UG |
| 16 | Halima islam | Female | 684540429 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Aisha muzakilu | Female | 655588954 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Agness pastori | Female | 757795147 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Samusha dauda | Female | 767063539 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Joanita william | Female | 753737923 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Edita silvester | Female | 740285765 | Tanzania | None | Tanzania | Tanzania |
| 16 | Farida kasigara Emmanuel | Female | 762440964 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 16 | Sadija khalfan | Female | 782584239 | Tanzania | None | Tanzania | Yes |
| 17 | Beatrice charles | Female | 746197224 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 17 | Mukabisengimana Solina | Female | 783558385 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Mubyimana Francine | Female | 780709886 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Cishamake Marita Tereza | Female | 785098601 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Nyiransabimana Theresa | Female | 783003313 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Uzayisenga Gorgette | Female | 786013771 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Muzirankoni Chantal | Female | 780571687 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Mukabayizere Anonciatha | Female | 786085445 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Mukarungwa Placidia | Female | 780397087 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 17 | Nkundabagenzi Jackson | Male | 725339968 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 18 | Nyirangendahayo Judith | Female | 783548889 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Uwizeye Jenevive | Female | 782550748 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Mukabera Monique | Female | 787593678 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Nyirabagenzi Florence | Female | 783358155 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Mutoniwase Fatuma | Female | 781410102 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Nyiranshuti Agnes | Female | 783376862 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Nyirandegeya Salima | Female | 726612952 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Vuguziga Juliette | Female | 785454028 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Iradosubije Dina | Female | 790055600 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 18 | Ndayisenga Hassan | Male | 788366848 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Bugarama/RW |
| 19 | Uwizeyimana Elise | Male | 723424602 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | I work as a secretary |
| 19 | Byabalamu Ephransi | Female | 775600327 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 19 | Nabwire Oliver Juliet | Female | 779767246 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 19 | Namayanja Safina | Female | 789149661 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 19 | Mutesi Amina | Female | 777260497 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 19 | Taaka Beatrice | Female | 77490222 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 19 | Hellen Akech Ambaisi | Female | 721930969 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 19 | Leila Lorretta | Female | 715597867 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 19 | Florence Apadet | Female | 741956802 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 19 | Janet Ayuma Chamwada | Female | 704096005 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Elizabeth Achieng | Female | 115701141 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Ursula Omondi | Female | 722152511 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Janepher Opondo | Female | 725863843 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Elizabeth Auma | Female | 729167650 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Lucy Atieno | Female | 710309127 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Rose Achieng Owiti | Female | 724093815 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Lenny Auma Wanyama | Female | 728613689 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Jane Gesade Ondieki | Female | 2547217211041 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Asha Nyakowa Nyongesa | Female | 728003017 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 20 | Collet Nyamer | Female | 788277901 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------|
| 21 | Unencan sadik | Male | 782439937 | Uganda | None | Uganda | Gooli-paidha |
| 21 | Okello Christine | Female | 760315312 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Mananu Neusita | Female | 789597577 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Berochan Agnes | Female | 76008471 | Uganda | None | Uganda | |
| 21 | Ayiorwoth Venessa | Female | | Uganda | None | Uganda | Gooli |
| 21 | Ovoco Florence | Female | 771149824 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Acola Liliana | Female | 782283225 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Piranonk Anna | Female | 784741496 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Mnanau hope | Female | 789874119 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 21 | Awuma Harriett | Female | 785576441 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | |
| 22 | Gipatho Christine | Female | 788232475 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 22 | Lillian Ayerango | Female | 778308080 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 22 | Christine Ngabilula | Female | 781629553 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 22 | Aconda Evelyn | Female | 777002393 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 22 | Ajami Mary | Female | 784036567 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 22 | Ndyanabo Muslim | Male | 770522707 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 22 | Wafila Fredrick | Male | 775407216 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 22 | Olivia Tebaise | Female | 785324946 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 22 | Weere Juliet | Female | 784034907 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 22 | Nandera Ketty | Female | 774939457 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 23 | Achieng Winnifred | Female | 777053766 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 23 | Samanya Jennifer | Female | 775023121 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 23 | Amuge Lydia | Female | 772962010 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 23 | Anena Everlyn | Female | 780188443 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Sambazi Esther | Female | 788837286 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Akulia Aisha | Female | 780209067 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Ayike Medina | Female | 777937413 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Kitoyi George | Male | 771860958 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Twikirize Miriam | Female | 773171424 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 23 | Kirabo Tracy | Female | | Uganda | None | Uganda | Elegu |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|
| 24 | Nassanga Eveline | Female | 756702892 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 24 | Zula Kwaga | Female | 788805872 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 24 | Natuhwera Ketra | Female | 761789657 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 24 | Ssengooba John Bosco | Male | 782934471 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 24 | Niyikiza Yvonne | Female | 788323605 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24 | Masika charlotte | Female | 783043593 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24 | Mukanoheri Solange | Female | 783499967 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24 | Nyirakageme Immaculee | Female | 785439389 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24 | Twizerimana Rachel | Female | 789553715 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 24 | Uwajeneza Joselyne | Female | 783041920 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Uwimana Emmerance | Female | 782139522 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Ufitinema Solange | Female | 786454136 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Umugwaneza Mediatrice | Female | 784267804 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Mukeshimana Claudine | Female | 789568259 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Umugiraneza chantal | Female | 783459009 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Manishimwe Violette | Female | 789103361 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | Gisenyi |
| 25 | Mutoniwase Angeliq | Female | 791157788 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | Gisenyi |
| 25 | Ugiriwabo Xaverine | Female | 788669244 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 25 | Nalukenge halima | Female | 774676808 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 25 | Nabayinda Margaret | Female | 774291632 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 26 | Joyce Omolo Oula | Female | 713190470 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Rose Mwima | Female | 724403839 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Rosemary Wafula | Female | 714805985 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Winy Acheng Oyano | Female | 740126574 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Immaculate Nasirumbi | Female | 700687694 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Margaret Achieng | Female | 724397092 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Margaret Akoth Omondi | Female | 725312617 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 26 | Namugabo sulaina | Female | 757075141 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 26 | Ayinembabazi alice | Female | 757270594 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 26 | Nakagwa annet | Female | 779632205 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 27 | Najjumba eva | Female | 782574066 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 27 | Namanja hawa | Female | 752437533 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 27 | Uwamahoro Christine | Female | 784097506 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Niyoyubu Rehema | Female | 788226883 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Mukaremera Zamuda | Female | 786460340 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Nyirahabimana Marie | Female | 791347949 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Nahimana Sauda | Female | 781967744 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Mujawimana Assina | Female | 783656890 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Gisenyi/RW |
| 27 | Twizerimana Joselyne | Female | 791347728 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | Gisenyi |
| 27 | Virginia Wanjiku | Female | 703600336 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Pascalia Anyango Wanjala | Female | 724080002 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Esther Asava | Female | 724967043 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Adhiambo Lucy | Female | 745085528 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Toplister.T Makokha | Female | 79652381 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Alexinar Mutimba | Female | 705841327 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Evelyn Atieno Segal | Female | 729774208 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Judith Wandera | Female | 723822061 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Margret Atieno Okaka | Female | 726332579 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Eunice Ahandu | Female | 704732541 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 28 | Anna Osieba | Female | 727920775 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 29 | Coleta Adhiambo Onyango | Female | 724830873 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 29 | Acio Sarah | Female | 760397103 | Uganda | None | Uganda | Elegu |
| 29 | Ondia Zakiya | Female | 784232237 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 29 | Akullu Gloria | Female | 776101372 | Uganda | None | Uganda | Elegu |
| 29 | Mbabazi Beatrice | Female | 779707519 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 29 | Biseko Vicky | Female | 782271107 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Elegu/UG |
| 29 | Jane Sebit Lupai | Female | 921648730 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 29 | Angelina Angua Paul | Female | 922302704 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 29 | Sahara Kaa | Female | 715860051 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Busia/KE |
| 29 | Hellen Oroma | Female | 772511305 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| 30 | Nyamutoro Vivian | Female | 788307341 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 30 | Akumu Manuela | Female | | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 30 | Akumu Agness | Female | 789160889 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 30 | Emongolo Fenans | Male | 761899097 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Malaba/UG |
| 30 | Caren Obuya | Female | 728979647 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Malaba/KE |
| 30 | Kanyundo Aimerita | Female | 783692385 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 30 | Mukarukaka Immaculée | Female | 783598138 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 30 | Habamariya Françoise | Female | 786937289 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 30 | Bagororuwanga Stephanie | Female | 785237875 | Rwanda | Profemme | Rwanda | Rusizi I/RW |
| 30 | Naweza Furah Yvette | Female | 895631618 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Furah Mazambi Christine | Female | 976091516 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Eliza Mazambi | Female | 976670752 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Man Appoline kukwanswa | Female | 993902476 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Matilde Mambo | Female | 998253074 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Cibalama Cagane | Female | 993187149 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi I/DRC |
| 31 | Sofa Muhigirwa Rachel | Female | 990612712 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi I/DRC |
| 31 | Augustine Namwigamba zirirana | Female | 971233490 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Ruzizi II/DRC |
| 31 | Nazziwa getrude | Female | 709823358 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 31 | Nakyambadde jamida | Female | 704244496 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 31 | Namatovu asiath | Female | 773775649 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 32 | Butende rose | Female | 788867303 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Mutukula/TZ |
| 32 | Musa Ngobi Abdallah | Male | 778251102 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 32 | Joyce Mary Ademun | Female | 704842229 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 32 | Sanyu Moses | Male | 774910170 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Busia/UG |
| 32 | Nanyonga jane | Female | 752723381 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 32 | Katushabe magrate | Female | 787791066 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 32 | Nakabugo faridah | Female | 782803762 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Mutukula/UG |
| 32 | Gloria Kavose James | Female | 254706542462 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Sirale/TZ |
| 32 | Faith Mutugi | Female | 254710915165 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 32 | Agnes Wambua | Female | 254728449513 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 33 | Constance Mruri | Female | 712027226 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 33 | Ruth Kambua | Female | 798704621 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Taveta/KE |
| 33 | Lucy Asienzo | Female | 922302706 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 33 | Alice Muriko | Female | 925615267 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 33 | Asienzo Susan | Female | 926120551 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 33 | Anges Asienzo | Female | 924797776 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 33 | Auwo Stella | Female | 925020000 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 33 | R | Female | 2 | South Sudan | EASSI | South Sudan | Nimule/SS |
| 33 | Adupio Doreen | Female | 921041399 | South Sudan | None | South Sudan | Nimule |
| 33 | Opiya Agnes Moyini | Female | 925691043 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Sabina Draba | Female | 788865382 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Kasara Anna | Female | 920313913 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Mary Kide | Female | 921701379 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Flora Kide | Female | 929675925 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Ayom Ding | Female | 925782183 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Adau Chol Bol | Female | | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Cecilia Minda Akoko | Female | 928514658 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Grace Inga Duku | Female | 929115544 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Grace Foni Remise | Female | 925652798 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 34 | Alima Kare | Female | 925821602 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 35 | Ayabutho Francoise | Female | 813399137 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Ubenu marachtho | Female | 822792117 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Marachtho Aunorine | Female | 826809430 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Berochan piracel | Female | 812727896 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Uzele Claudine | Female | 82 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Ngamitha Francoise | Female | 810316488 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Madhawun Giramia | Female | 826650507 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Anyutho Mamilore | Female | 816698284 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Marachtho Elysee | Female | 814342222 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 35 | Bahalembaka lebon | Male | 998844067 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Kamanyola/DRC |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------------|
| 36 | Mami Rachel | Female | 999224598 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Kamanyola/DRC |
| 36 | Jeannette Muhigwa | Female | 973478074 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Kamanyola/DRC |
| 36 | Pacy Quarantaine | Male | 998891924 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Kamanyola/DRC |
| 36 | Kayenypamungu poline | Female | 826304745 | DRC | None | DRC | Mahagi |
| 36 | Walonyirwoth patience | Female | 823533371 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 36 | Kaswera urcile | Female | 821176924 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 36 | Mungucwiyo Harriett | Female | 815444801 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 36 | Kwopamungu Arombo Emmanuela | Female | 814356956 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 36 | Abinenoiwu -Tekakwo-Chantal | Female | 827812013 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 36 | Uweka Monique | Female | 813730803 | DRC | EASSI | DRC | Mahagi/DRC |
| 37 | Byaruhanga Irene | Female | 787327466 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 37 | Bahati Eneli | Female | 777463891 | Uganda | None | Uganda | None |
| 37 | Mushimiyimana Jacqueline | Female | 780224690 | Rwanda | None | Rwanda | Gisenyi |
| 37 | Shami kapama | Female | 993336817 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Kabughu kitenge | Female | 994042604 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Riziki Mudumbi Djemimah | Female | 99481319 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Muyombana Muyombana | Male | 997250174 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Nakace Marriam | Female | 993804731 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Mafa mukamasymphonie | Female | 972526005 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 37 | Kahindo Noella | Female | 995521174 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 38 | Ndakala marie | Female | 975796695 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 38 | Kavira jacqueline | Female | 998144756 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 38 | Ebulu Achumire | Female | 972906987 | DRC | SFCG | DRC | Goma/DRC |
| 38 | Pamela Opondo | Female | 719610973 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Rora Nyamuhanga | Female | 711329855 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Mary Gati | Female | 798015736 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Gladys Kemunto Nyakweba | Female | 714741279 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Agnes Moraa | Female | 71700081 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Milicent Robi Mwita | Female | 727751586 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 38 | Petronilah Wafula | Female | 70708635 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |

| # | Name of Respondent | Sex | Telephone Numbers | Country | Implementing Partner | Country | border |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 39 | Joyce Njoroge | Female | 715033347 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 39 | Anne Wanjiku | Female | 700346936 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 39 | Evaline Joseph | Female | 756250050 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Diana Emmanuel Migera | Female | 78643737 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Rahab Abdullah | Female | 786437372 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Tereza Charles Museba | Female | 758483748 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Suzana David | Female | 686347030 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Sophia Matinde | Female | 753691887 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Pendo Magige | Female | 74614199 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 39 | Josephine Joseph | Female | 769734154 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Susana Gesabo | Female | 783188763 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Jessica Daniel | Female | 767532292 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Regina Mukhono | Female | 747237428 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Scola Gati | Female | 747626327 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Nancy Nyerere | Female | 786162657 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Roby Kitalis | Female | 76372005 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Eunice Joseph | Female | 759771791 | Tanzania | EASSI | Tanzania | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Sophia Nyambura | Female | 722943032 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 40 | Alice Basweti | Female | 727684163 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Sirale/TZ |
| 40 | Milly Kerubo | Female | 745724312 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 41 | Mary Odoyo | Female | 714883979 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 41 | Lucy Achieng | Female | 112560999 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 41 | Beatrice Wamboi | Female | 110141266 | Kenya | EASSI | Kenya | Isebania/KE |
| 41 | Anirwoth jane | Female | 788072247 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 41 | Wanican Grace | Female | 779776116 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 41 | Okecha Jane | Female | 781437470 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 41 | Ajolorwoth Risper | Female | 778159998 | Uganda | EASSI | Uganda | Goli/UG |
| 41 | Flora Utuwa | Female | 922708782 | South Sudan | None | South Sudan | Nimule |
| 41 | Susan Umuna | Female | | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 41 | Gale Stella | Female | 923433000 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 42 | Vicky Ayia | Female | 923988477 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 42 | Agnes Taban | Female | 926131826 | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |
| 42 | Sunday Emsiya | Female | | South Sudan | AMSCO | South Sudan | Nimule/SSNimule/SS |

(C) List Focus Group Discussion [FGD] Participants Met During Data Collection.

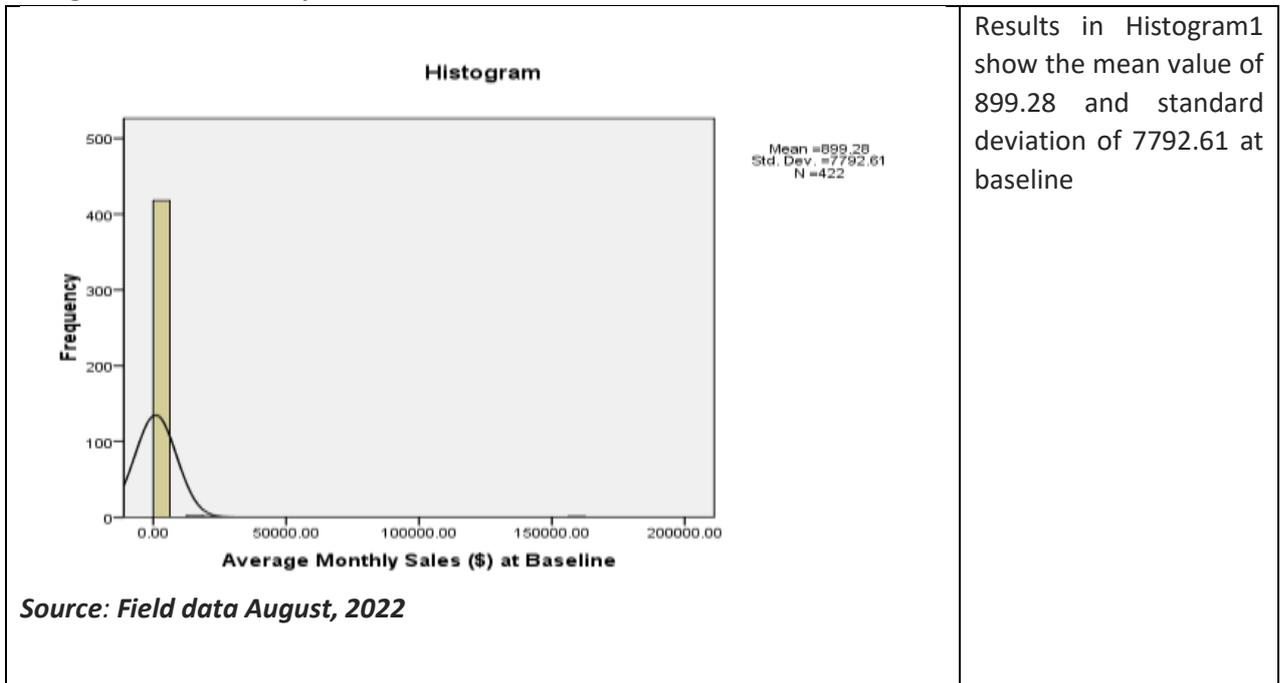
| No. | NAME OF RESPONENT | TELEPHONE NUMBER | SEX | COUNTRY | IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | BORDER |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------|-----|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Lonah Okitoi | 0728-914728 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Malaba |
| 2. | Carolyne O. Emoto | 0713-771581 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Malaba |
| 3. | Eyang Irene | 0783-375300 | F | Uganda | Eassi | Malaba |
| 4. | Nanyonga Juliet | 0777-032009 | F | Uganda | Eassi | Malaba |
| 5. | Wenene Annet | 0783-824680 | F | Uganda | Eassi | Malaba |
| 6. | Abere Lucy | | F | | Eassi | Malaba |
| 7. | Akoit Christine | 0742-946156 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Malaba |
| 8. | Mary Gati | 0798-015736 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 9. | Gladys Kemunto Nyakweba | 0714-741279 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 10. | Agnes Moraa | 0717-000813 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 11. | Milicent Robi Mwita | 0727-751586 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 12. | Petronilah Wafula | 0707-086359 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 13. | Josephine Jospheh | 0769-734154 | F | Kenya | Eassi | Isebania |
| 14. | Namie Rachel | 0999-224598 | F | DRC | SFCG | Kananyola |
| 15. | Jeanette Muhigwa | 0973-478074 | F | DRC | SFCG | Kananyola |
| 16. | Bahalembaka Bishemwa | 0998-844067 | F | DRC | SFCG | Kananyola |
| 17. | Pasy Quarantine | 0998-899924 | F | DRC | SFCG | Kananyola |
| 18. | Nsimire Isabelle | 0998-446025 | F | DRC | SFCG | Kananyola |
| 19. | Bashohere G | 0978-606542 | | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 20. | Shami Kapama | 0993-336817 | F | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 21. | Kagugho Kitenge | 0999-042604 | F | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 22. | Shagal Habamungu Vincent | | M | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 23. | Riziki M | 0994-813196 | F | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 24. | Mayomban D | 0997-250174 | F | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 25. | Nakace Miriam | 0993-804734 | F | DRC | SFCG | Goma |
| 26. | Mukazemeza Zanuda | 0786-460340 | F | Rwanda | Profemme | Gisenyi |
| 27. | Nahimana Sauda | 0781-967744 | F | Rwanda | Profemme | Gisenyi |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|---|--------|----------|----------|
| 28. | Mujawimana Assina | 0783-656890 | F | Rwanda | Profemme | Gisenyi |
| 29. | Niyoyubu Rehema | 0788-226883 | F | Rwanda | Profemme | Gisenyi |
| 30. | Uwanahoro Christine | 0784-097506 | F | Rwanda | Profemme | Gisenyi |
| 31. | Sanyu Alice | 0773-628571 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 32. | Natocho Susan | 0704-313885 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 33. | Rukia Sebbi A | 0701-078634 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 34. | Pamela K Kalulu | 0788-472896 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 35. | Namaganda Mwatumu | 0784-097506 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 36. | Mbatudde Zuhur Badru | 0789-344364 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 37. | Were Juliet | 0784-034907 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Busia |
| 38. | GOLETH PAUL | 0767418934 | M | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 39. | NAMULI REHEMA | 0785601726 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 40. | JOYCE TAZIAS | 0766217365 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 41. | NAMATOVU ASIATH | 0773775649 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 42. | NAMUJUZI FLORENCE | 0708637343 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 43. | ROSE BUTENDE | 0788867303 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |
| 44. | NAMATOVU JULIET | 0785009291 | F | Uganda | EASSI | Mutukula |

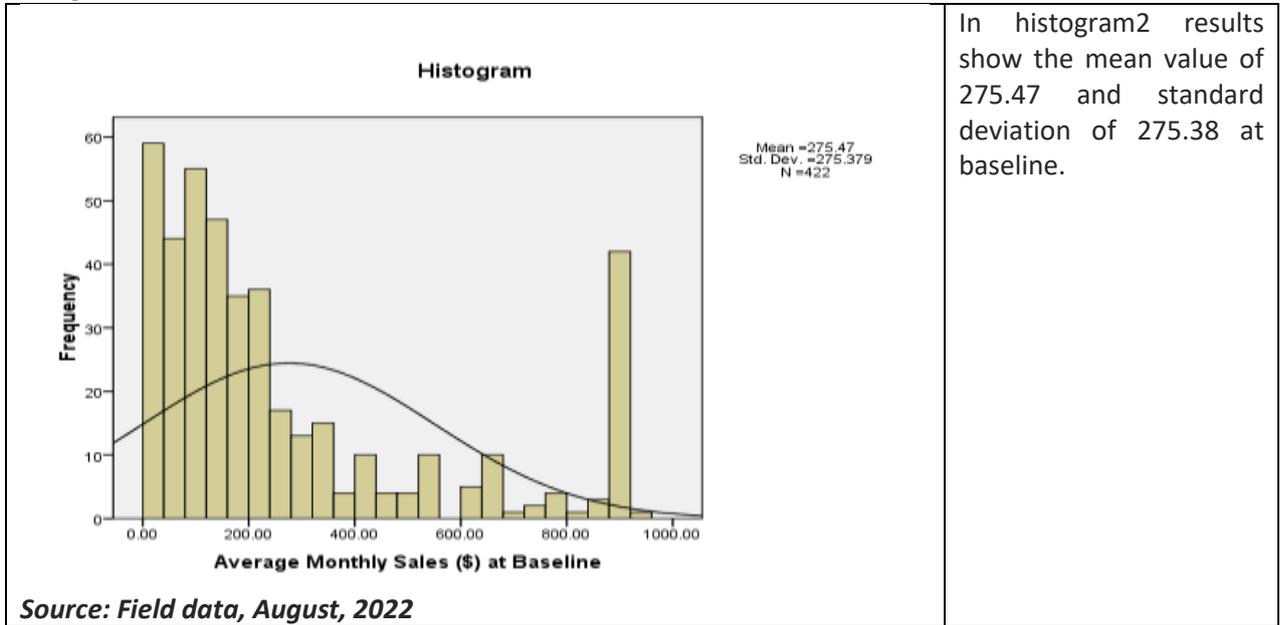
APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Histograms

Histogram 1: Shows the presence of the Outliers at baseline

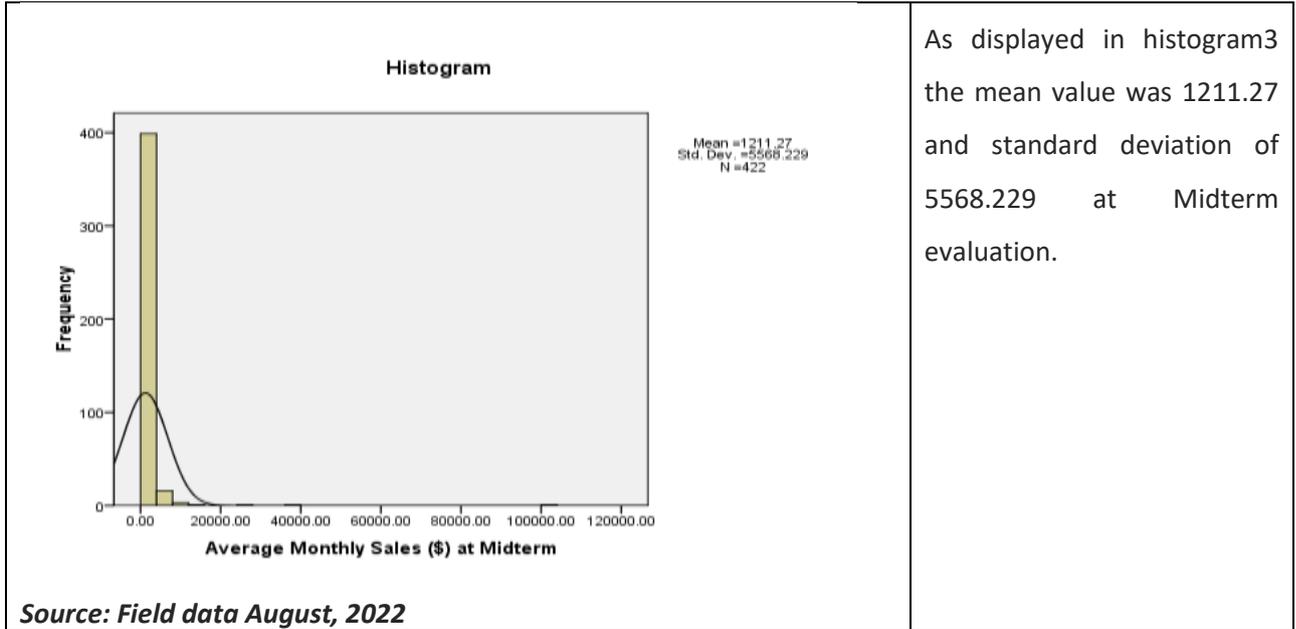


Histogram 2: Data without Outliers at Baseline



Sales Data at Midterm Evaluation: Midterm data was checked for the outliers and the results are in histogram 3

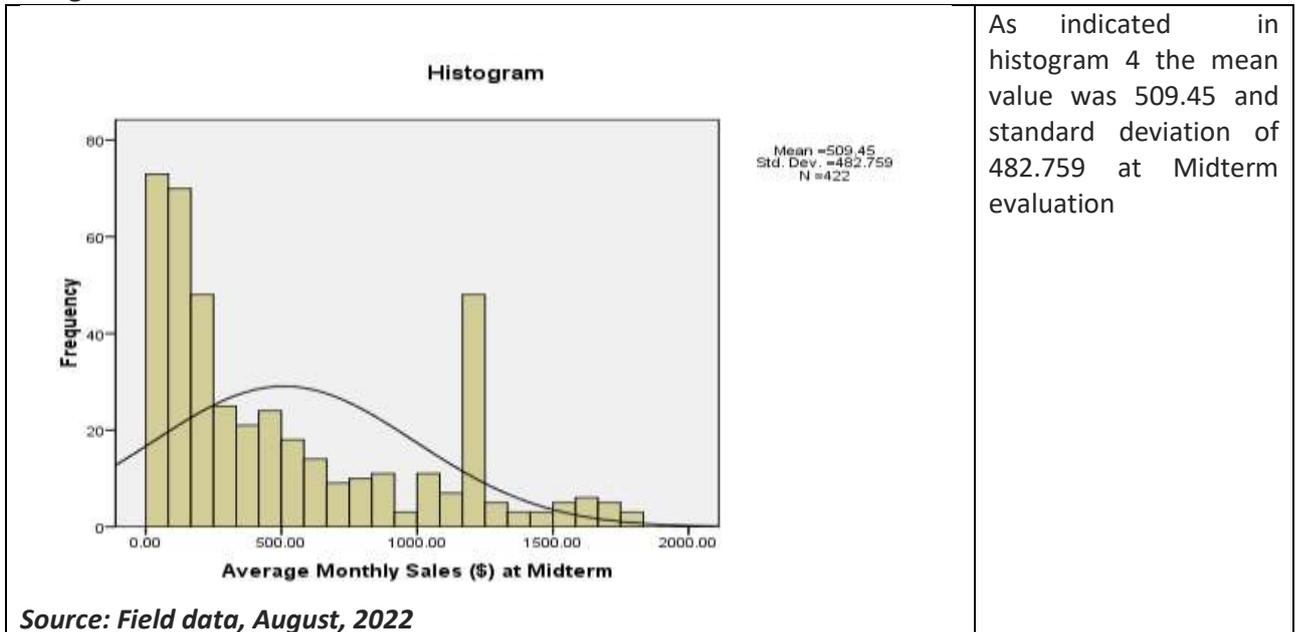
Histogram3: presence of the outliers in the data set



Source: Field data August, 2022

Using the mean values in histogram 3, data was normalized by replacing the outliers thus normalizing the data and results in histogram 4

Histogram 4: Data without outliers at Midterm Evaluation.



Source: Field data, August, 2022

Appendix 2: Krejcie & Morgan (1970) table for determining sample size for a given population

| <i>N</i> | <i>S</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>S</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>S</i> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 10 | 10 | 220 | 140 | 1200 | 291 |
| 15 | 14 | 230 | 144 | 1300 | 297 |
| 20 | 19 | 240 | 148 | 1400 | 302 |
| 25 | 24 | 250 | 152 | 1500 | 306 |
| 30 | 28 | 260 | 155 | 1600 | 310 |
| 35 | 32 | 270 | 159 | 1700 | 313 |
| 40 | 36 | 280 | 162 | 1800 | 317 |
| 45 | 40 | 290 | 165 | 1900 | 320 |
| 50 | 44 | 300 | 169 | 2000 | 322 |
| 55 | 48 | 320 | 175 | 2200 | 327 |
| 60 | 52 | 340 | 181 | 2400 | 331 |
| 65 | 56 | 360 | 186 | 2600 | 335 |
| 70 | 59 | 380 | 191 | 2800 | 338 |
| 75 | 63 | 400 | 196 | 3000 | 341 |
| 80 | 66 | 420 | 201 | 3500 | 346 |
| 85 | 70 | 440 | 205 | 4000 | 351 |
| 90 | 73 | 460 | 210 | 4500 | 354 |
| 95 | 76 | 480 | 214 | 5000 | 357 |
| 100 | 80 | 500 | 217 | 6000 | 361 |
| 110 | 86 | 550 | 226 | 7000 | 364 |
| 120 | 92 | 600 | 234 | 8000 | 367 |
| 130 | 97 | 650 | 242 | 9000 | 368 |
| 140 | 103 | 700 | 248 | 10000 | 370 |
| 150 | 108 | 750 | 254 | 15000 | 375 |
| 160 | 113 | 800 | 260 | 20000 | 377 |
| 170 | 118 | 850 | 265 | 30000 | 379 |
| 180 | 123 | 900 | 269 | 40000 | 380 |
| 190 | 127 | 950 | 274 | 50000 | 381 |
| 200 | 132 | 1000 | 278 | 75000 | 382 |
| 210 | 136 | 1100 | 285 | 100000 | 384 |

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970