

Evaluating Trauma Healing Training among youth/community members

Josiah MUKOYA

Oscar MKUDE

Claire BILSKI

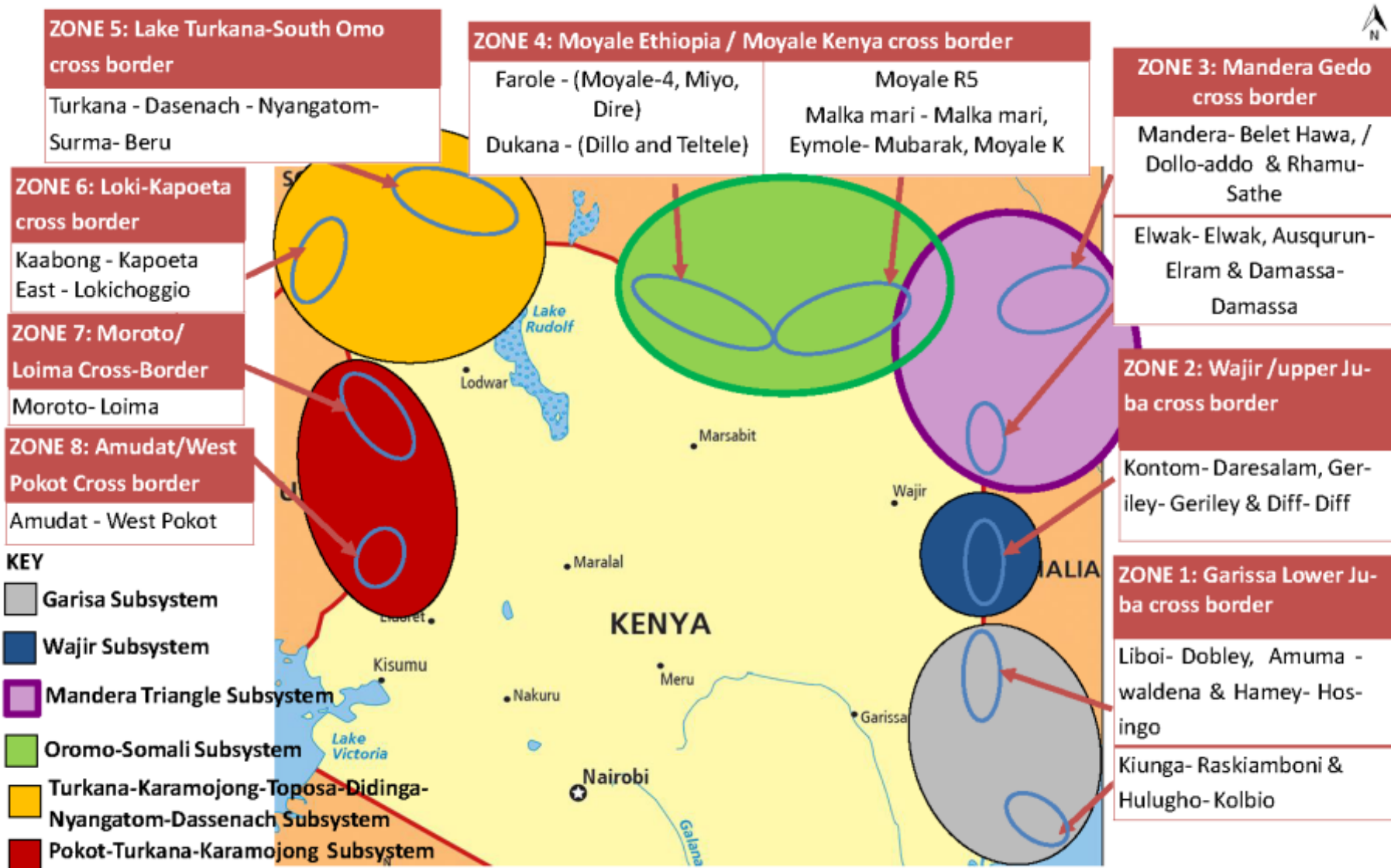
Robert MAWANDA

Emmanuel HAKIZIMFURA

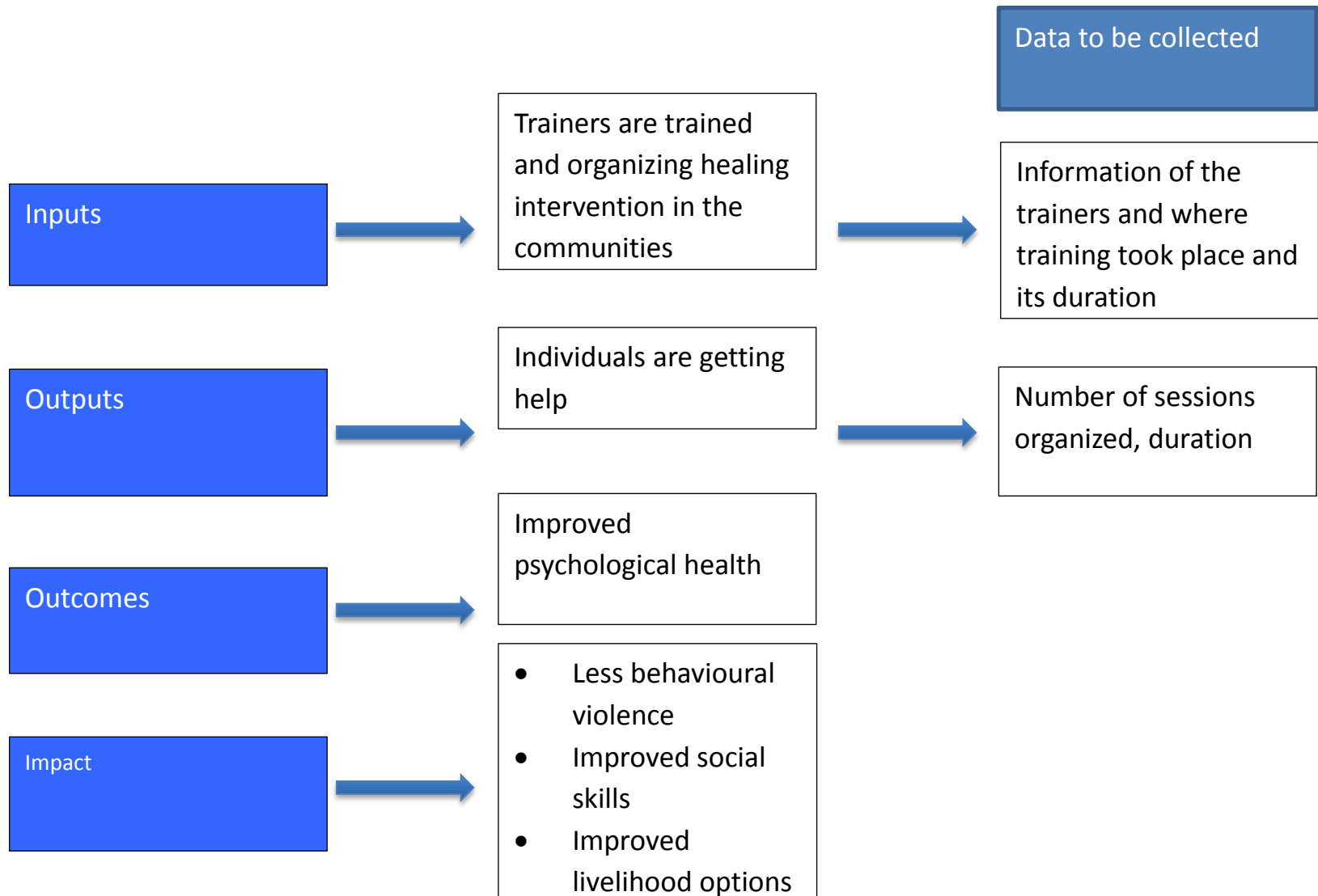
Background

- Conflict affected communities living along the borders of Kenya with Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- Many people suffering from Trauma due to violence
- Train 40 TOTs (20F and 20M) in Trauma healing
- One day trauma healing training session per week for 6 weeks targeting traumatized at risk youth/community members along the border lines.
- 40 TOTs help youth/community members

PEACE III: Conflict Subsystems map



Theory of Change



Evaluation Questions and Outcomes

Indicators to assess change:

- **Improved psychological health/ level of trauma**
 - E.g. stress level: cortisol level (biomarkers: saliva/blood tests) – to be continued...
- **Improved social skills**
 - Cooperation with neighbours: e.g. no. individuals spoken with outside the community in the past 7 days
- **Decrease in violent behaviours**
 - Opinion questions, e.g. It is generally wrong to get into physical fights with others (it's really wrong/ it's sort of wrong/ it's sort of OK/ it's perfectly OK...)
 - Actual violence questions – general/domestic

Cont. Eval. Questions and Outcomes

- For example, randomly pick who will have 3 questions/4 questions – calculate difference:
- **Without**
 - I went to a club
 - I ate in a restaurant
 - I got married
- **With**
 - I went to a club
 - I ate in a restaurant
 - I got married
 - I engaged in violent behaviour

Cont: Eval. Questions and Outcomes

- **Improved livelihoods**

- Income/assets: – Asset ownership
 - Access to water/land, etc.
 - Income/ groups savings/ bank account
- Education: – Education level
 - Years spent at school
 - Highest degree
- Health: – No. health facility visits in past 30 days
 - Vaccinations

Evaluation Design

- Cluster randomization
 - Unit = village level
 - Basic lottery
 - Stratify by region

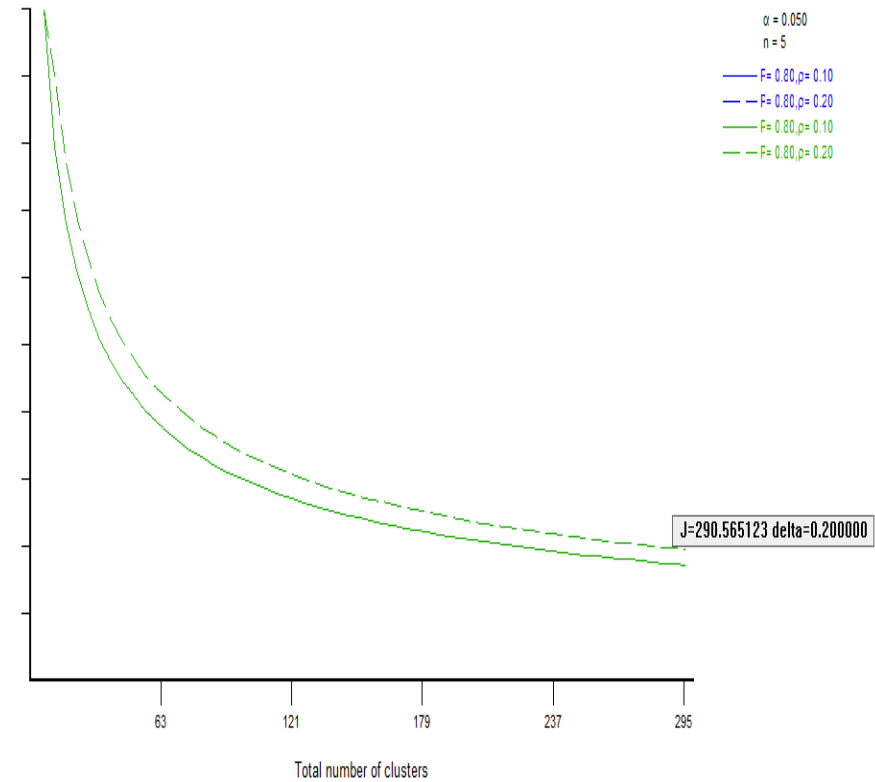
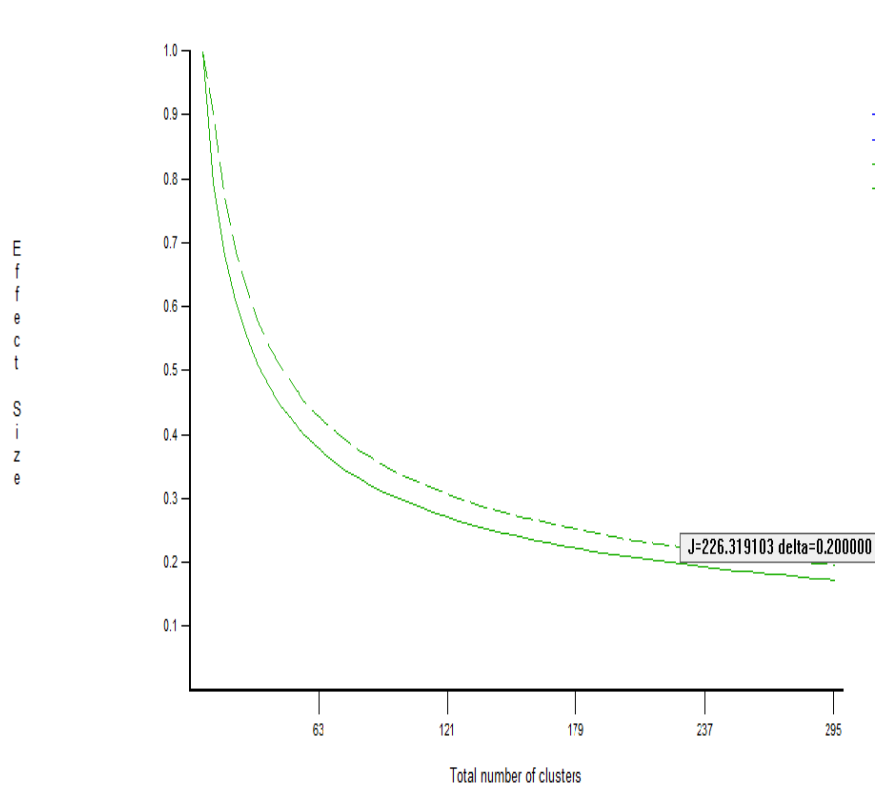
Data and Sample Size

- Data source
 - Baseline survey (balance checks)
 - Mid-line survey
 - End-line survey
- Power calculation
 - Conservative effect size (0.20); two variations of ICC (0.10 and 0.20)

Data and Sample Size

# Communities (clusters)	# Participants/ Community	Total number of beneficiaries	Attrition rate	Total sample size	Effect size (SD)	ICC
225 (1/2 C; ½ T)	5	565	15%	1330 (1/2 C; ½ T)	0.20	0.10
290 (1/2 C; ½ T)	5	725	15%	1706 (1/2 C; ½ T)	0.20	0.20

Power calculation



Assumptions

- Attrition will be at the minimal
- Economic and business environment among the different borders will be conducive.
- The government, civil society and private sector institutions and actors will demonstrate continuous commitment to the program
- Continued willingness of community and beneficiaries to participate in the program
- Policy makers at local and national levels are willing to use evidence gathered to change or review laws and policies

Potential challenges

- **A lot of different outcome variables (same positive impact on all?)**
- **Stretch between intervention and some of the outcome variables?**

Potential challenges

The time lapse between training and evaluation

The timing of when to conduct the impact after the training has a great influence on the results. Too soon a time will not allow for the effects of the training to have been felt, however, it makes it easy to trace the trainees. Too long a time will allow for the effect of the training to be visible on the business. A long time lag however makes it difficult to find the trainees.

Results

- Why (and for whom) they would be useful.
- How would you disseminate them.