

**FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
CASH-BASED TRANSFER FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE: A CASE OF MOGADISHU,
SOMALIA.**

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**A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award
of Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management of the University of
Nairobi**

2021

DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented for any assessment in any other institution.

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DEDICATION

This study project is devoted to my wonderful family, in particular, my dear father Ahmed Abshir Ahmed, my mother Khadija Yusuf Mohamud, and my brother Abshir Ahmed Abshir for helping me tirelessly as I pursued this course. Their encouragement and support provided me the commitment to achieve this great work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My heartfelt thanks go out to everyone who assisted me throughout my two-year program. Without the help of many backers, I would not have accomplished the goal of the project. I want to acknowledge Dr. Peter Kithunga Nzuki, who is my supervisor, for his effort, contribution, support, and guidance in ensuring the achievement of this research project. Additionally, thank you to all of my instructors in the Department of Open, Distance, and e-learning for their help in imparting information and skills to me. I wish to think of Dr. Mary Nyawira, Dr. Lydiah Nyaguthii, Dr. Anne Aseey, Prof. Charles Rambo, and Dr. Josiah Obare, among others. I also appreciate my friends Abdirahman Abdullahi Dirie and Abdinasir Mohamed Ali for their inspiration and assistance during my readings.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONMYS

CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CT	Cash Transfer
CTP	Cash Transfer Programme
CBA	Cash-Based Assistance
CBT	Community Based Targeting
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PMT	Proxy means tests
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
WFP	World Food Programme

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to look at the factors that influenced the execution of a cash transfer program for the poor in Mogadishu, Somalia. Particularly, the study looked at method of beneficiary identification, staff capacity, modes of payment and monitoring and evaluation in relation to implementation of cash transfer programme in Mogadishu, Somalia. The theory of change and the social protection theory were used to guide the study. A descriptive research design, which is deemed beneficial in preliminary or exploratory researches was used to guide the project activities in terms of data collection, sampling and analysis. The study targeted 600 vulnerable individuals from the households benefiting WFP cash transfer programme in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study employed purposive sampling to select a sample of 240 vulnerable individuals benefiting from WFP cash transfer programme. The study gathered primary data using questionnaires. Secondary data of the study was acquired from reports related to cash transfer programmes and maintained by the World Food Programme as the implementing agency. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 21 where descriptive statistics such as, means, and standard deviations, percentages, and frequencies were used for analyzing quantitative data. The study found that community targeting was the most convenient method of beneficiary identification. According to the findings, targeting influenced the execution of the CTP for 73.3 percent. Also, staff capacity was determined to have a great influence of program implementation. The survey also found that the payment methods were convenient, with respondents receiving cash that was paid monthly using mobile money. However, it was found that the payment was neither consistent nor dependable. The findings also revealed that the frequency of monitoring and assessment affects the cash transfer program's implementation. The study recommends that the institutions implementing cash transfer programmes in Mogadishu, Somalia should engage in training of staff to empower them with the skills needed to implement successful cash transfer programme. The study also recommends that the WFP and other agencies should come up with policies that will address and govern the issues of payment of the stipends.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, several nations implemented cash transfer programs called CCT as a social assistance tool in promoting specific behavior such as health care visits or school attendance. CCT programs have two aims: improving the human capital of the children and reducing poverty. To achieve these targets, transfers to vulnerable people are provided based on investment in nutrition, health, and schooling. Hidrobo et al (2017) noted that social protection scheme plays a significant role in strengthening poor family's incomes and food security, economic growth as well as enhancing poor households' investment in productive assets and education.

In Latin America, Mexico implemented its first Progresa CCT programs in 1997. The program aims to assist low-income Mexican families with fundamental requirements such as nutrition, education and health. Alejandro and Margaret (2010) states that PROGRESA'S cash transfer depends on beneficiaries' regular clinic visits and school attendance. The objective of the programme is to help increased demand from poor families by improving education, health and nutrition (Alejandro and Margaret 2010, and Sugiyama, 2011) The other countries adopted to implement CCT programs were Colombia, Honduras and Nicaragua. Evaluation results of CCT programs in Nicaragua, Colombia, and Mexico showed that the conditional cash transfer program was a tool for promoting human capital and supporting vulnerable households. The key outcomes of the program were enhancing preventive health care, increasing enrollment rates, and rising household consumption (Laura, Rawlings, and Gloria, 2005). In Brazil, the Bolsa Familia conditional cash transfer program uplifted education outcomes and decreased inequality and severe poverty (Osorio, Soares and Ribas, 2010).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, several countries implemented CCT programs to support vulnerable people and eradicate poverty. These countries include Tanzania, Senegal, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Swaziland. However, the first African country to adopt and implement many different forms of conditional cash transfer programs such as Child Support Grant in 1998, Old Age Pension in 1928 and Disability Grant in 1946 was South Africa. The key objective of these grants is to decrease the number of impoverished households and to remove barriers that

prevent the poor from accessing healthcare, education, and jobs (Potts, 2012, Dubihlela & Dubihlela, 2014). Old Age Pension was first implemented in South Africa in 1928 as social protection program to support elderly persons and vulnerable groups. The Old Age Pension program was the longest-running major grant in South Africa. According to Makiwane (2011), is a significant source of family income in South Africa, and it is paid to assist disadvantaged older people and their children. Tangwe and Gutura (2013) noted that the Old Age Pension assists with food, books, school uniforms, rent and water, transportation, school fees, power, and other essential needs.

Kenyan government implemented four different forms of cash transfer programs. The four programs include Urban Food Subsidy, Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer, Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer, and Cash Transfer for Older Persons. The main goal of these programs was to enhance the welfare of community's most vulnerable members and to alleviate their suffering. According to the analysis conducted by Kisurulia, Katiambo and Tanui (2015), the CCTP had a significant influence on the lives of caregivers, recipients, and other members of the family. And also, transfers assisted in reducing the suffering of many members of the community. The Kenyan government launched a CCT program named Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer Program in 2004. The CT-OVC program was created to assist families that are caring orphans or disadvantaged children. The main objectives of the program were increasing attendance, school enrolment and retention of children in basic education, and decreasing morbidity and mortality rates among children through vaccination. Ayuku et al. (2014) noted that transfers of orphans and vulnerable children enhance class attendance, nutritional quality, and confidence about the future of the children receiving the funds. They recommended that expansion of the program is needed to be considered.

Somalia remains in a challenging situation with complex humanitarian crises (World Food Programme, 2020). Some of these issues result from conflicts, climatic shocks, and unstable governance. These factors perpetuate the rising cases of poverty and other needs in the country. Somalia as a country worsened since Siad Barre's collapse in the early 1990s (Rashid, 2020). Since these events, Somalia has remained unstable, which escalated for more than two decades witnessing displacements, destruction of mass property, lawlessness, and weak public institutions among many others. Most of these events act as the primary shapers of significant world

economies. Somalia as a region is greatly troubled in its service provision and stability to its citizens. For this purpose, the many issues surrounding the nation triggers the international communities to build interests within the country, bringing humanitarian aid.

Various humanitarian agencies exist in Somalia with the intent of saving lives and providing adequate support to the communities living in the nation (Owino, 2020). The presence of these agencies is evident for more than ten years since the events running around Somalia. These agencies employ Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) as it is deemed suitable in most of these undertakings (Majid, 2017). Over the years, the Somali communities' rising needs have opened new learning and innovative approaches towards Cash Transfer Programs (Ferrari, 2017). These studies are in line with actuating CTP in Somalia, which lies in a conflicted context.

For the case of Somalia, the entry of the World Food Programme (WFP) into its space became vital for the survival of most needy individuals (Majid, 2017). Its core purpose in the nation came to ensure food security and nutritional assessments were achieved in the nation. WFP was initially created in the United States in 1961 as an experiment to assist in the provision of food aid using the United Nations system (Robertson et al., 2014). Following the occurrence of multiple crises, the investigation was termed as worthy. WFP rose and took relief tasks in various world calamities and disasters. Since its launch, the subsequent decades foresaw the improving role of WFP. WFP's presence in Somalia came as goodwill to ensure a national blueprint relieving the nation from hunger, poverty, and other ills. Due to the events occurring in Somalia, hunger is one of the worst situations trespassing in the nation. More than 6 million people remain severely insecure in food matters (World Food Programme, 2020). However, Somalia is not the only nation facing a hunger crisis. Many other countries worldwide experience a hunger crisis at their highest across the decades. WFP established relative frameworks through CTP to ensure that the needy Somali communities benefited from its involvement.

In Mogadishu, vulnerable people face several challenges, including hunger, low income, and a rising cost of living. Currently, over a million vulnerable people are struggling to meet their basic needs. To address these issues, humanitarian agencies established a new form of assistance called cash-based transfer. The cash-based transfer for vulnerable people in Somalia was introduced in 2017 to improve the livelihoods of poor households. Humanitarian agencies delivered needy people across the country with a wide range of life-saving and livelihood-supporting cash-based

aid. The overall aim of CBA is to promote the well-being of vulnerable people and access their basic needs. Anderson and Daniel (2018) noted that cash-based assistance enhances health and nutrition outcomes and helps the beneficiaries repay the debt. In Somalia in 2017, cash (and e-vouchers) proved to be quite effective, allowing WFP to quickly scale up its aid and reach people throughout the drought. WFP provides cash-based transfers to Mogadishu's most vulnerable residents, particularly the elderly. It is a type of direct assistance provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to disadvantaged households. These transfers enabled the vulnerable people to buy what they most needed in their local market.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Cash transfer is a type of empowerment intended to help the most vulnerable people. The history of CTP in Somalia is comprehensive due to the massive humanitarian agencies' presence. However, the real implementations of CTP took part initially around the early 2000s with significance progresses around 2003/2004. Cash Transfer Program was utilized during these times on a small scale, especially for emergency responses. Initially, CTP's success resulted from its ability to monitor easily, integrated security, and its small size. Due to its effectiveness, CTP became a backbone in most humanitarian aids (Dunn, 2013). In 2011, it was widely applied to the country's worst famine that claimed more than 250,000 lives. In central and Southern Somalia, cash-based programs became the main formula employed for humanitarian assistance. During the implementation of CTP, more than 740 million United States Dollars were delivered using the initiative. Cash Transfer Programs also became suitable during the 2016-2017 drought response program. During this time, approximately 17 percent of the humanitarian aid within Somalia took the form of cash.

Vulnerable communities in Somalia remain impacted mainly by most of the current events. The continuous suffering among these individuals triggers more responsive actions from humanitarian agencies like the World Food Programme. The World Food Programme continues to embrace more operations by implementing CTP, reaching out to vulnerable Somalis. Mogadishu is Somalia's capital, adequately faces increasing emergency needs calling upon WFP to initiate strategies meant to reach out to more vulnerable families (World Food Programme, 2020). The world food program cash-based transfers for vulnerable people in Mogadishu was established as a

stipend to assist the poor meet their basic requirements. These transfers are crucial in delivering humanitarian and livelihood support to vulnerable people.

Somalia is one of the country's that the money transfer program from the WFP has made attempts to implement with little to no success due to the financial policies in the country, lack of technical skills on the people in the program; the target population is also a challenge to the program. In Somalia, factors such as graft and corruption, clan power, and instability all have an impact on the effectiveness of beneficiary targeting (Majid et al., 2017).

The target group, monitoring and evaluation, staffing members, and the means of transfer are some of the drawbacks of the program that is yet to be solved for the plan to be effectively implemented in the impoverished nations. However, effective implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu faced several challenges such as admitting non-poor groups as poor to the program, inefficient monitoring and evaluation, staff capacity, and delivery challenges. According to Walaba (2014), the implementation of the cash transfer program faces numerous obstacles, including a lack of skilled staff, the inadequacy of funds allocated, lack of registration of all vulnerable people, long delays in distribution of cash, corruption, and many others. Due to the massive cases of the utilization of CTP across the globe, there is a growing literature exploring cash transfer programmes in the humanitarian aid context. However, a few studies exist exploring the role of CTPs in poverty reduction in Somalia. Muriithi (2018) examined the influence of cash transfer programs on health and nutrition outcomes among households in the Middle Shebelle Region, Southern Somalia, while Omar (2015) assessed the influence of cash and voucher mobility on food security in Mogadishu. However, none of these studies appear to concentrate on factors that influence the implementation of transfer programs for vulnerable people. The study therefore aims to close this gap by examining factors influencing the implementation of the transfer programme for vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Purpose of the study was to examine the factors influencing the implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives guided the research.

1. To assess the influence of method of beneficiary identification on the implementation of cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.
2. To examine the influence of staff capacity on implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.
3. To establish the influence of modes of payment on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.
4. To determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

The research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. How does method of beneficiary identification influence the implementation of cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia?
2. To what extent does staff capacity influence the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia?
3. How does the modes of payment influence the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia?
4. What is the influence monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The process of understanding cash-based transfers is essential in Mogadishu amidst the extensive reliance on humanitarian aid. WFP remains subjected to ensuring equality during humanitarian support among vulnerable individuals. As a result, they embrace various programs in providing efficiency in offering humanitarian support in Somalia. Multiple factors are necessitating the employment of these programs in Mogadishu. Therefore, the study is essential as it will identify the institutional factors influencing the implementation of CTP in Mogadishu. These include method of beneficiary identification, staff capacity, modes of payment, monitoring & evaluation. These variables will be examined to understand their levels of influence during the implementation of CTP in Mogadishu. To WFP, the study would provide attainable methods of improving the execution of the cash transfer programme and deliver better services.

The findings of the research are expected to open new avenues for future research. There are other scholars with similar interests of expanding their knowledge about cash transfer programmes. Therefore, they will utilize this paper as a reference in determining the factors influencing the implementation of CTP in vulnerable communities.

1.7 Assumptions of the study

The study assumes that the respondents would cooperate in providing necessary data for the study. Furthermore, the researcher also anticipated that external factors such as security issues did not occur at the time when data was being collected.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The data collection was the investigation's major shortcoming. Language barriers hampered the process because some of the respondents only spoke their native tongue, making translation of the questionnaire into Somali problematic. This was overcome by hiring four local research assistants who not only supported them but also spoke their language. Furthermore, the participants were unwilling to participate in the study, which resulted in insufficient data. However, the restrictions were overcome through proper planning, ensuring that the participants were all involved in the study.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The research seeks to understand how cash transfer factors determine the importance of CTP by the World Food Programme in Mogadishu. There were many other factors influencing the implementation cash transfer programme. The study sought to find out how staff capacity, method of beneficiary identification, modes of payment and M&E affected cash transfer programme.

The study was limited to focusing on only one aspect of humanitarian aid, CTP, in Mogadishu despite other methodologies.

1.10 Definition of Terms Used in the Study

Implementation of CTP: It is the action of ensuring that the vulnerable individuals' cash transfer programme is effectively carried out to recipients in accordance with specified goals and objectives.

Influence: It means the status of having a particular effect on the development of someone or something.

Method of beneficiary identification: The term is used in this study to include responsibility for beneficiary identification, criteria for selection of beneficiary, and type of method used for targeting.

Monitoring and Evaluation: It is an instrument used to estimate the potential areas of improvement and effectiveness of the social assistance programme.

Modes of payment: Refer to different mechanisms set up to ensure that beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme access their money and receive it.

Staff Capacity: In this study it includes number of personnel, level of education and their experience in the executing the CTP.

Vulnerable: The state of being exposed to particular risks combined with the capability to defend or protect oneself against these challenges or cope with the consequences resulting from them.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. Chapter presents background of the study, problem statement, which is followed by the study's purpose. The research questions and objectives are also stated, laying out the exact topics the researcher attempts to answer. The survey's significance is explained next, along with the study's worthiness. The study's assumptions, delimitations, and limitations, as well as specific terms, are all discussed. The second chapter contains a literature review on a variety of topics, including staff capacity and cash transfer program implementation, method of identification of beneficiaries and cash transfer program implementation, payment modes and cash transfer program implementation, and M&E and cash transfer program implementation. This section also highlights the theoretical and conceptual framework. Chapter three covers research methodology which are tools used to collect and sample. The fourth chapter entails results and analysis of data. The last chapter (5) has summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.Introduction

This chapter examines factors from a global perspective, regional and local perspectives as well. This chapter also discusses the appropriate theories for the study as well as the study's conceptual framework. The summary of the literature review is the last section that discusses the gaps that this study will fill.

2.2.Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

According to Barnett and Kidd (2015), cash transfer programmes is evidently applied globally. These developments are essential towards the realization of better achievements for the needy individuals constituting of the modern societies. Over the years, there is a growing number of needy individuals mainly who are immigrants or refugees from these communities (Barca, 2017). The United States continue to record a high number of humanitarian aid. This is attributed to the nation's wide array of international agencies and being a home to the most internationally recognized humanitarian aid bodies. In 2007, the United States initiated a conditioned cash transfer program in New York City. It aimed at offering cash assistance to multiple families that were associated with poverty as a matter of reducing associated hardships; but conditioned this assistance on families' attempts to boost their welfare, further their children's schooling, and raise parents' jobs and incomes, in the expectation of eliminating poverty over the long term.

Since the developments, conditioned cash transfer programs became the major form of social assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean. As per 2010 statistics, there were approximately 129 million individuals in about 18 countries benefiting from the incentives. In the United Kingdom, the country recognizes cash transfer programs as a priority in ensuring the most vulnerable individuals get support as quickly as possible. The authorities in the region acknowledges cash transfers as a tool where individuals are able to access their needs. The UK utilizes both conditioned and unconditioned cash transfer programs. Conditional cash transfers requires these individuals to be working or rather training before they get help. Unconditional cash transfers on the other hand do not have any prior requirements. They are just people in need where the government directs this humanitarian aid to them.

In the African context, cash based transfer programs are also on the rise. However, fewer studies exist exploring the current situation within the continent. Social protection programs continue to evolve all over Africa. According to UNICEF, there exist more than 120 protection programmes within the African countries. 30 long-term programmes are meant for cash transfers. Food protection, school enrollment, and the promotion of young people's healthy transition to adulthood are all improving as a result of cash transfer programs. With many African economies experiencing rapid growth, there is a pressing need for high-quality, longitudinal research to provide better evidence for social security policymakers.

Cash Transfer Programs usually entail various processes to ensure maximized success (Dunn, 2013). The process is initiated before the start of the exercise, where the considerations are met procedurally. First, CTP targets and selects the recipients. The individuals are chosen based on their needs and matching the criteria outlined by the specific humanitarian body (Dunn, 2013). After the selection process commences, the humanitarian agencies then embark on a registration process—this involved documenting the profiles of the needy individuals who are termed as beneficiaries of the programs. The third process of CTP involves enrolment. At the time, the individuals are subjected to full details about the humanitarian aid program (Ferrari, 2017). It provides them with in-depth information as well as relative rules and governing regulations of the program. Following the induction into the activity, the CTP then actuates the payments to the needy individuals. These payments are provided through the most convenient channel among these individuals. The final process of CTP involves the management of complaints and other grievances. It is expected that some instances will lead to the development of disputes during the CTP. Therefore, appropriate solutions should be managed with confidence ensuring that the process benefits all target individuals maximumly. All the five stages require adequate data and analysis, favoring them to be implemented fully. Humanitarian donors increasingly explore new channels of integrating IS to check the achievement of CTP.

In Somalia, cash transfer programs remains a significant choice assisting vulnerable families (World Food Programme, 2011). In the same settings, cash transfer programs remains either conditional or unconditional. There exists governmental and Non-governmental entities in the region, which escalates the ideologies of cash transfers. Among the entities existing in the region, include Norwegian Refugee Council, Concern Worldwide, and Save the Children where they have

reached more than 500,000 individuals through unconditional cash transfers (World Food Programme, 2020). These partners improvise their aid by addressing multiple issues surrounding the communities like food security, water and sanitation. Others use these cash programs to implement and support girl's education and assisting people with special needs.

2.3. Factors Influencing Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

Multiple factors are influencing the implementation of cash transfer programme. In this section, the study focuses on how method of beneficiary identification, staff capacity, modes of payment and monitoring and evaluation influence the implementation of cash transfer programme.

2.3.1. Method of Beneficiary Identification (targeting) and Cash Transfer Programme

Targeting is the method of determining who is qualified for social grants and filtering out the ineligible person from the community. Targeting is an instrument that mainly focuses on the advantages of transfer programs to the community's vulnerable people. According to Devereux et al. (2015), targeting mechanisms have a common goal: to categorize the households into eligible for social transfer and ineligible. Targeting is the way to improve program efficiency by increasing the benefits that the poor can receive from the program budget. Importantly, targeting focuses on poverty alleviation. There are different methods of targeting approaches such as categorical, proxy means tests, geographical targeting, community- based targeting, and self-targeting. The principal targeting approaches used to screen eligible households for transfers include demographic targeting, proxy means tests, geographical targeting, self-targeting, community-based targeting, and means-testing (Devereux et al, 2015).

However, Universalist promotes multidimensional targeting method to accomplish social unity. According to a study by Azevedo and Robles (2013), the multidimensional targeting approach enhanced the selection of households, especially vulnerable children who are eligible to benefit from the CCTs program. The study further noted that the multidimensional targeting method for conditional cash transfer programs increases the program's efficiency and equity and improve the identification of households. Slater and Farrington (2009) concluded targeting mechanisms into social categorical, geographic, and poverty. The social categorical targeting method examines whether people belong to a specific demographic group or society, such as children, the elderly, disadvantaged tribal people, women, ethnic groups, and disabled people. Typically, Poverty

targeting includes parameters that continuous variables. Finally, Geographical targeting is the method of selecting households from various regions or districts, or villages by using poverty data or other parameters.

Proxy means tests (PMT) is the appropriate method of determining eligibility for social protection programs and specifying the extreme poor that gives sustainable support (Mills and Del Ninno p.22). Proxy means tests method is the targeting mechanism that is commonly used to identify both needy and eligible households for an assistance programme. (Alatas et al., 2012; Vu and Baulch, 2011; Houssou et al., 2010). Chile led in the implementation of proxy means tests targeting approach in South America. Ficha CAS programme was first introduced in Chile in 1980 as a targeting tool for poor and vulnerable people. The Ficha CAS record is the main instrument of targeting for social protection programs which processes and stores data on program beneficiaries and payments provided by the government (Morande, Irarrazaval, and Covarrubias, 2011). Conditional cash transfer programmes were adopted in Latin America by Colombia and Mexico to manage their public works. (UNICEF, 2013). Similarly, Vietnam implemented many social assistance programs that aimed to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of poor families. Ministry of Labor, Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA) used proxy means tests approach to identify the vulnerable people. According to MOLISA (2010), if a person's per capita income falls below the poverty threshold, they are considered impoverished.

Data is gathered on a range of beneficiary features and characteristics, including household consumption (Safwan, Oliver and Vladimir, 2019). Scores are used to identify the level of benefits and eligibility of receiving program benefits. Hanlon et al (2010) stated that rating is mechanical and objective based on household wealth rather than income constraints. However, regular updating of the formula and its complication and the degree of the transparency are the major concerns of proxy means tests approach. Lack of transparency caused some people to benefit from the program and recognized as beneficiaries and some not (Cameron and Shah, 2014).

In Egypt, PMT was used to identify between eligible and ineligible applicants of the Karama and Takaful program of social support. According to Breisinger et al. (2018), the use of PMT helped to prevent inefficient targeting of beneficiaries of the Karama and Takaful program, and it was an important tool to identify the poor with the selected districts.

Del Ninno, Mills, and Stoeffler (2016) state that proxy means tests performs better in terms of selecting beneficiaries when compared to other methods of targeting. In particular, nations with better capabilities for implementation, accountability and where injustices is more pronounced are better at targeting transfers to vulnerable people According to Sebastian et al. (2018), using the Proxy means test method of targeting leads to transparency and verifiability. PMT targeting method provides better, unbiased identification of a household's eligibility while other approaches such as simple means test, and community-based targeting are more subject to reporting errors applied in different areas.

Community-Based Targeting (CBT) is a common tool or prominent design feature of social assistance programming in many low- and middle-income nations. In Eastern and Southern Africa, Community Based Targeting is the most widely utilized mechanism, in which public forums or local committees use a list of conditions to determine those who most need support (Basset and Adato, 2013). In this method, the communities are frequently employed to determine beneficiaries meanwhile they are well placed to determine the target people without requiring to gather a lot of data on household features. According to Hurrel et al. (2011), communities are an effective way at defining the target group for a specific program using a participatory method. Nevertheless, the CBT method is biased because the evaluation of poverty might also not correlate to actual poverty as identified by the program designer. It also promotes corruption by benefiting resources to few individuals of superior social status, and it fosters resentment and destroys community solidarity (Hanlon et al. 2010). In Malawi, the 'Starter Packs Program' of 2006 flopped as community members said "we are all poor" (Samson et al., 2010). While in Ethiopia community targeting approach has achieved mixed outcomes both negative and positive varying from one region to another. Participating of the community in the targeting process enhances community satisfaction and improves program performance (Mendoza and Prydz 2011; Alatas et al. 2011).

Geographical targeting is the approach of targeting where the eligible household is selected at particular geographic areas associated with poverty. A study by Devereux et al (2017) noted that Geographical targeting selects particular places that are determined based on certain factors such as hazard and poverty. Most programs often use surveys and poverty maps. For instance, Mexico's Oportunidades program uses the 'Marginality index' to determine the poor households, whereas Bolsa Familia in Brazil focuses on particularly vulnerable people across cities. Nevertheless,

threats of causing huge faults of both inclusion and exclusion are communal. In Nicaragua and Peru, geographical targeting accomplished relative victory in classifying the deprived groups but demonstrated less success in identifying the poorest households (Samson et al. 2006).

Self-targeting is the simplest method of targeting in which the person concerned identifies him/herself following some kind of externally imposed criteria. The advantages are so modest, and the requirements for receiving them are so onerous, that only the most desperate will opt to get them. Self-targeting is based on societal stigma, which ultimately buttresses the social marginalization of receivers. According to Thomas (2005), food for work programs in Malawi dehumanized people more than cash-for-work programs therefore targeting is inappropriate with the modern development goals that highlight social empowerment and inclusion. (Thomas, 2005). Household consumption and the need for food aid have been the measure which the donors have used to determine the amount of food that is required per household (Chirchir & Farooq, 2016). In the introduction of cash transfer, the issue of how much each family needs equivalent to the amount of food that they were receiving is a puzzle that still needs to be solved for the plan to be implemented (World Food Programme, 2011).

In Somalia, humanitarian agencies use a combination of community-based targeting and geographical targeting to identify vulnerable people and achieve the programme objectives. According to Gol and Mackey (2018), in Somalia, humanitarian agencies combine geographical and community-based targeting to reach out to poor households, particularly in locations where relief workers can access them. The targeting and selection of beneficiaries is expedited by internally displaced persons (IDP) camp committees, village relief committees (VRCs), and local authorities including district administrators, chiefs, clan elders and business people. Harmer and Majid (2016) noted that favoring and colluding of gatekeepers, humanitarian agencies, and village relief committees of particular geographical areas or family and friends create 'ghost' recipients of cash assistance and aid diversion. Additionally, corruption, elite capture, clan power, limited accessibility due to insecurity, and favoritism influenced the effectiveness of targeting and caused the exclusion of marginalized groups. To address the inclusion and exclusion issues during targeting, humanitarian agencies conduct many rounds of verification through household visits. However, the verification process faces several challenges such as insecurity, time, and poor. Hence the target group, their geographical location, and the availability of food to be purchased

are some of the factors that are influencing the cash transfer program in Somalia in an attempt to provide food security in the country.

2.3.2. Staff Capacity and Cash Transfer Programme

Staff capacity refers to the number of people in an organization based on their abilities and expertise. Staff is the people who participate in the program and facilitate the donors in ensuring that the target group that is vulnerable and needy get to receive food and cash transfer from the WFP (Gentilini, 2007). The implementation of cash transfer depends on skills and experience of staff handling a particular assignment.

In Latin America, human improvement features of cash transfer schemes have been beneficial. It is so crucial to explore their significant characteristics. In most developing countries, the way that cash transfer schemes designed was not effective and raised some issues. So, it's crucial to examine the logic behind the claim that traditional programmes are much more successful than universal programmes. The evaluation should conduct regardless of the level of earnings instead of non-monetary indicators of unmet fundamental needs. A study conducted by Garcia et al. (2013) concluded that empirical research is needed to assess and clarify the logic that CCT programs are better than other programs with fewer conditions.

Administrative capacity is the main barrier experiencing CTPs in sub-Saharan nations (Moore, Marito & Garcia 2014). Currently, most CTPs are executed by non-governmental organizations and civil society with the exemption of Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa, where the state is in control. For successful reach, non-governmental organizations have committed staff and offered intensive training. However, if the state rushes the projects, they experience problems and do not achieve the same level of success as the non-governmental organization's experimental projects. (Marito, Moore & Garcia, 2013).

Mbugua and Gachunga (2015) conducted a study in Kenya on issues of managing cash transfer programs for the elderly. A descriptive research method was employed with a target population of 1403 Ministry of Labor, Social Security, and Services personnel. A total of 301 people were chosen using stratified proportionate sampling. Research found out that staff capacity greatly impacted the management of the cash transfer program. Implementing tools of the cash transfer program was found to be important. Finally, the researchers suggested that training of staff on the

program increases competency and provides better targeting of beneficiaries and regular payment of transfers.

Many of the staff used in Somalia are locals from the country that are at least said to be educated and learned. The main challenge in staff capacity is the lack of technical skills and experience needed in cash transfer (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2015). For effective and efficient cash transfer, record keeping and strategic planning are essential for the program (Hedlund et al., 2013). Poor record-keeping and lack of follow up on the amount of cash already remitted is a challenge. The staff's inability to keep precise records makes it hard for the donors and project managers to account for the number of people that have received the transfer and the remaining group. As a result, a particular group ends up receiving cash transfers more than the other group.

Concerns of security and corruption is a challenge to the implementation of cash transfer (Hammond & Vaughan-Lee, 2012). Paper allocation is one of the methods that is used to allocate cash to people. In transferring the currency, some of the staff are attacked by bandits or an inside job to steal the money. Another team receives a bribe to allocate a certain amount of cash to a particular group. Corruption makes it hard for the right people to receive cash transfers.

To achieve efficiency and effectiveness of cash transfer programs: communication and training are some important. Once the beneficiaries of CTPs are being recorded, they are informed of the amount of cash they will receive, their right, the frequency of payment, and any other tasks required. According to Hanlon et al. (2015), staff offering the services, other institutions, and service providers should be trained well on addressing complaints, any shared obligations, the system, and monitoring components.

2.3.3. Modes of Payment and Cash Transfer Programme

For CTPs to be effective, transfers require to be predictable and regular. In order to achieve this important goal: a consistent delivery system of payment is needed to create. Nations have different forms of payment and transfers are disbursed monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly basis. However, a monthly basis of payment is the common method of social transfer programs across the world. In Latin America, Jamaica, Columbia, and Nicaragua make a bi-monthly payment basis. In the case of Nepal, Pensioners pick their transfers every four months. According to Arruda and Dubois (2018), in Zambia, the Monze district used the monthly basis of payments in their transfers. But

those transfers were based on beneficiaries' health care visits and school attendance. Nevertheless, if the household failed to keep the requirements, they were not subjected to any sanction (Seidenfeld and Handa 2011; Garcia and Moore 2012; Handa, Seidenfeld, and Tembo 2012).

Masai (2016) investigated the administrative factors that influence the execution of cash transfers for disadvantaged children in Kenya. The related study results revealed that the program success was pegged on the methods of payment adopted. Furthermore, the beneficiaries expected payments to be made on a consistent, timely, and accessible basis. In addition, regularity enables better planning and achievement of program objectives. Delayed and erratic payments promote dependence on debt. Reduction of frequency of payment decreases private and administration costs and encourages investment opportunities. Rambo (2018) noted that unpredictable payment of stipends causes challenges for beneficiaries who cannot sustain the advantages over a prolonged payment period and push some beneficiaries to accumulate debt.

There are different modes of payment strategies that enable beneficiaries to access their money. This involves local payment points (public buildings, offices, and schools), bank accounts, and E-voucher via mobile money transfer. In Zambia, recipients collect their money either via local payment points or their bank accounts (Samson et al 2006). Due to a large number of social assistance programs, governments and NGOs shifted to an electronic delivery method to prevent fraud and corruption and minimize administrative costs. Aker, Boumnijel, McClelland, and Tierney (2016) conducted a study of transaction modalities and poverty eradication programs in Niger, with a focus on mobile money cash payments. Findings revealed that mobile payment modes mitigate the program recipients to travel a long distance to access payment agents and wait for cash transfer via banks. More importantly, the researchers proposed that E-transfer to mobile payment modes address logistical barriers in executing CTPs. For instance, the E-transfer reduced admin expenses by 14.7 percent in Brazil, while distribution costs plummeted by more than sixty-two (62) percent in South Africa (Arnold et al., 2011).

The modes of payment to transfer cash in Somalia were based on the security and availability of the means of transfer. Considering Somalia is a country with constant civil war and military activities from the extremist group, the Al Shabaab, cash security is the main priority when selecting the payment mode. The areas to receive the cash transfer and availability of the

commodities and food to be purchased is also a factor that was considered in the process (La Brooy, 2009; Asfaw et al., 2014). According to the NRC, in order to deliver cash transfers, they chose the following four payment methods: (1) NRC paper value vouchers (2) Hawala paper cash in an envelope (3) Mobile money transfer e-voucher (4) NRC paper commodity voucher (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2015; World Food Programme, 2008)).

According to a report by the World Food Program indicates that in the cash transfer program, one of the conditions for it to be successful is working with local financial institutions to ensure that every intended person receives the CT due to the group. In the case of paper transfer, there is a need for robust and secure buildings used as deposits for money before they are allocated to the individuals to receive the funds (Gentilini, 2007). Another factor to consider in the means of payment is the geographical location of the people that are to receive the cash transfer. For example, people that live in areas with drought and famine the appropriate mode of cash transfer is paper commodity voucher that allows them to go acquire the commodities value indicated in the paper. The people with electronic devices and mobiles they can receive money transfer through their phones. The availability of commodities to purchase and the security of the region of people in Somalia is the determinant of the modes of payment for the people that are to receive the cash transfer.

2.3.4. Monitoring and Evaluating and Cash Transfer Programme

Monitoring and evaluation involve, internal and complaint management, audits, MIS, social controls, qualitative monitoring system, and assessment of impact measured from program baseline. Monitoring identifies the problems of the program and determines if the program is on right track. It also clarifies how transfers are being used, gives helpful data to discover whether payments are receiving the targeted receipts and the effect of CT programming on local market activity. Evaluation estimates the impact of the CTs on beneficiaries and participating vendors. According to OECD (2019), regular monitoring and evaluation help to strengthening the political will to scale up or sustain social protection initiatives, and it provides evidence on the impact, effectiveness, and best practices in social assistance.

Effective M&E indicators for CTs depend on particular program goals, but they tend to fall into the following groups: targeting indicators that identify targeting system's efficiency and effectiveness and its adequacy in supporting program targets, cost indicators that include various

costs of program inputs and activities; cost per measure of broader benefits; cost per beneficiary; cost per unit of transfer; implementation indicators evaluates how well a program is being run, including beneficiary identification, registration, and enrolment; acknowledgment of privileges, entitlements, grievance procedures, and payments; impact indicators assess the degree of program impact at households, individuals and broader economy and politics (Faur, 2008). However, the design of the social protection program should include an M&E framework to facilitate data collection on indicators at each logical framework level and assess the validity of results. According to Barca and Pellerano (2017), the M&E framework that harmonizes indicators across social assistance programs can help overcome possible complexity at the program and policy level while also achieving capacity and cost benefits.

Monitoring and evaluation system is an instrument used to estimate the potential areas of improvement and effectiveness of social assistance system (OECD, 2019). An effective monitoring and evaluation system will be flexible enough to support changes in program design or implementation context, functional in its connection with strategic and management information system tools and management decision-making, customer-focused enough to accommodate complain and feedback, accountable for its findings and outcomes, intelligible to its target audiences, and cost-effective (Minujin et al, 2007). Attah et al. (2015) state M&E system is essential for ensuring compliance with existing policy and/or regulation, guaranteeing accountability and transparency. And also, it is the basis for continuous improvement of social assistance schemes and systems through better planning, budgeting, and implementation. An effective M&E system promotes continuous learning, enhances service delivery, and fosters transformation in social protection programmes (Barca & Pellerano, 2017).

In Moldova, Barca and Carraro (2013) looked at how cash social aid is implemented and evaluated. It was shown that well designed monitoring system should take precedence over 'external evaluations', particularly during the early implementation stages of the social protection program. In Brazil, the Secretariat of Evaluation and Information Management (SEIM) supported development objectives, social protection programs and expedited the assimilation of complementary programs. Through the SEIM, the country achieved to monitor and evaluate 21 different social development programs. Similarly, Chile's Ministry of Social Development

implemented an internal method to improve monitoring and evaluation while also increasing efficiency (Robles, Cecchini and Vargas, 2012)

South Africa has an M&E unit called Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. The department handles impact assessments, evaluations of cross-ministerial initiatives such as the country's public works programs, and other reviews. The departmental performance regarding monitoring and evaluation aims to influence the government to deliver quality services to its citizens (Philips et al., 2014).

According to research that was conducted by the World Bank, the purchasing power of cash reduces seasonally. It varies in different economies, which still makes food transfer easy compared to cash transfer. Monitoring and evaluating of the cash transfer program is another factor that is influencing the cash transfer program in Somalia. The lack of accurate record-keeping is the major challenge in monitoring and evaluating cash transfers in Somalia (Daniels & Anderson, 2018). Information systems that are available in the process are inefficient due to the nature of work that involves cash transfer. The available systems require a database of all the people that have received, yet the system fails at times, which at times wipes information on the people that have received the remittance. People that accept cash transfers through paper cash in hand method are hard to track when no record of their location is maintained in the books of the transfer. Remittance of cash in hand nature is cumbersome and risky as it poses a security threat from possible robbers interested in the cash (Chirchir, 2017).

Monitoring and evaluating of cash transfer in Somalia, especially where a paper transfer is involved, is cumbersome due to poor road infrastructure in the country when transporting cash to the people receiving it (Carmona, 2018). Additionally, security is an issue due to constant civil wars in the country. Civil wars make people migrate to other places, which makes it hard to monitor the number of people that have received cash transfers and those that are yet to receive the cash (Barca, 2017). Also, the unavailability of training on record keeping and information system management is another challenge making it difficult to monitor and evaluate the cash transfers that have been issued and the ones that are yet to be given to various people. Inefficient monitoring and evaluating is one of the factors that influence the CTP in Somalia through the WFP (Gentilini, 2007; Barrett & Kidd, 2015).

The majority of humanitarian organizations have a complaints and feedback system in place to resolve any issues that beneficiaries may encounter during the registration and distribution of aid. Humanitarian organizations have invested in internal auditors as well as adequate monitoring approaches to ensure accountability and transparency. Therefore the incentives put to minimize negative monitoring and evaluation bars it from maximizing its activities fully. (Majid and Menkhaues 2019).

2.4.Theoretical Framework

The theory of change and the social protection theory were used to guide the research.

2.4.1. Theory of Change

The study is guided by the Theory of Change. This theory sets limits on CTs and is concluded in Bastagli (2009). Promotion of resilience via impacts on behavior and improvement of human capital outcomes is the main objective of conditionality for CT. Cash Transfer intends to encourage poor people who make short-term decisions to invest in mid-to-long-term productivity gains by adding conditions and at the same time increasing their bargaining power and help meet their family needs in the society. (Clarke, Thompson, and Combes (2011). In the theory, the view of change is part of a more extensive program that analyzes the aspects of the community's development. The notion of development informed the social development approaches that are to be taken by individuals in the community.

According to Weiss, he had initially explained the theory of change to closely connect the activities and outcomes expected from those activities (Stein & Valters, 2012). An explanation that was given for the definition that was given is that the programs and activities that are undertaken in the social context are dependent on the expected changes. Hence, the activities which leaders or members of the community will choose to engage in is heavily dependent on the assumed outcome or the actual outcome. The theory therefore relates to this research because it lays the groundwork for cash transfer programs that try to alleviate poverty in the affected community.

2.4.2. Social Protection Theory

Social protection is concerned with protecting people that are poor and vulnerable in the community, like women, poor people, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and the displaced (Browne, 2015; Federal Government of Somalia, 2019). Social protection theory is

mainly understood as an initiative by both the public and private institutions to provide aid to the deprived and needy people in community (Robalino et al., 2012). The theory of social protection is mainly focused on building human capital, empowering women and girls, reducing poverty and vulnerability, responding to economic and other shocks and improving livelihoods (Hanlon et al., 2010).

Therefore, the theory of social protection is relevant in this study because it clearly explained the role of cash transfer programmes in reducing poverty and vulnerability. It also identifies the provision of aid to vulnerable groups such as children, poor people, women, the displaced, and people with disabilities leads to poverty alleviation and enhances the welfare of society.

2.5. Conceptual Framework

This study is being conducted on the institutional elements that steer the enforcement of cash transfer in Somalia. The dependent variable is the transfer of cash, while the independent variables are identifying groups or beneficiaries, staff capacity, modes of payment, and monitoring and evaluation of payment. Each case study of the independent variables indicates how it will affect the dependent variable. For instance, staff capacity in the technical skills and experience which they possess concerning the task will affect the effectiveness and longevity of the program. Staff with little skills on how to plan, organize, and execute the program will make the program inefficient, while trained and qualified staff will ensure that the program of cash transfer becomes a success. The modes of payment that will be chosen are heavily dependent on the people receiving the transfer, which means that when the best method and convenient payment method are yet to be selected it makes it hard for the cash transfer program to be successful.

Monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer is the critical activity that will guarantee the success and longevity of the program. Without proper record keeping, it isn't easy to monitor and evaluate all the cash transfers that have been made and the people that have received the transfer. Corruption and security concern is another issue that is associated with monitoring and evaluating the cash transfer. People with influence in the community of people that are to receive cash transfer may influence the kind of report that will be drafted and the people that will receive the cash remittance. When the people charged with identifying the group that needs help to fail to give the right report, it means either the poor or vulnerable will not receive the social protection that comes from humanitarian aid, which goes against the objective of the WFP.

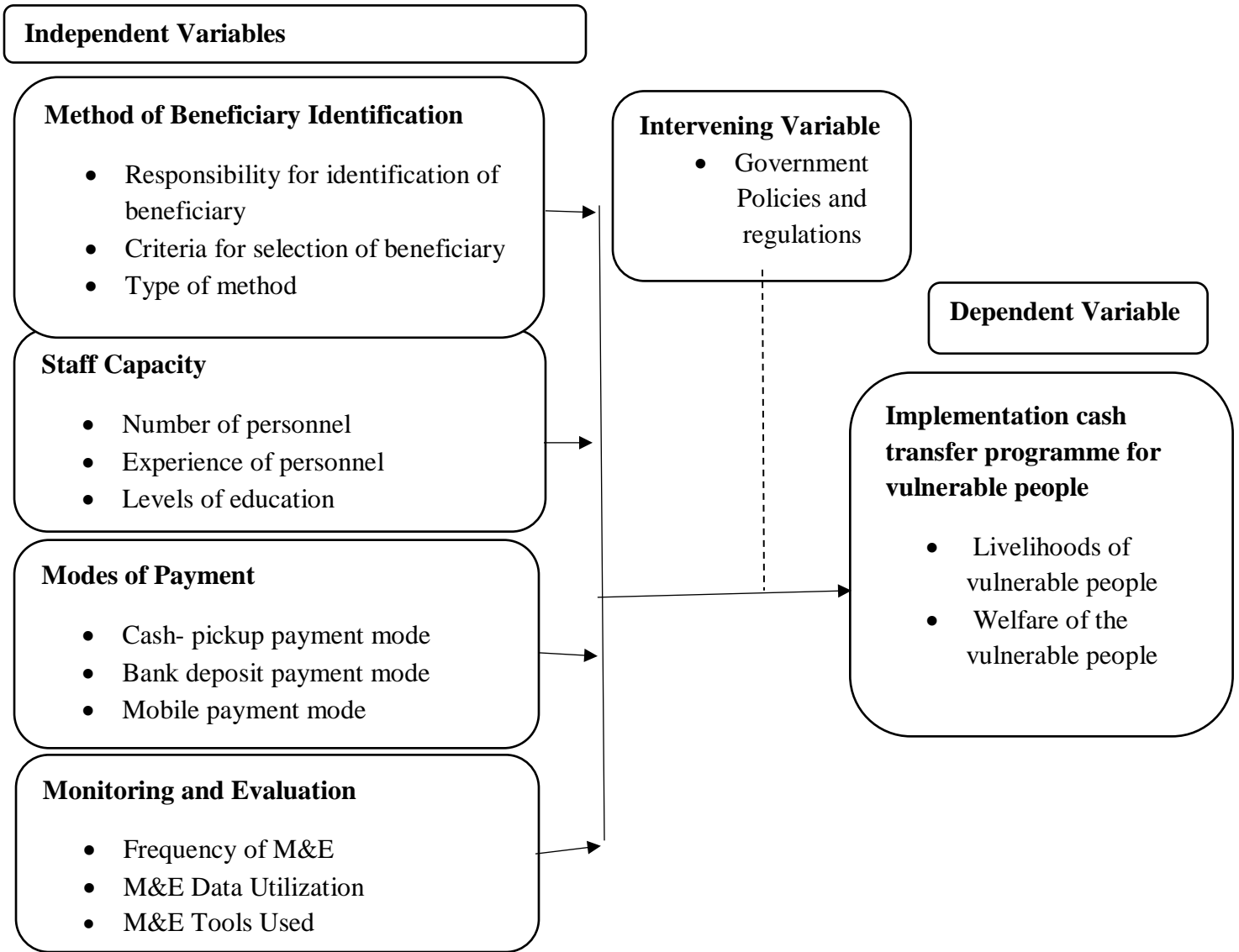


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework on factors influencing implementation of cash transfer programme

Based on figure 2.1, the dependent variable is the implementation of cash transfer in Mogadishu which is influenced by the beneficiary identification, staff capacity, modes of payment, and

monitoring & evaluation. When identifying the target beneficiaries, the organization must deal with an underlying situation of the beneficiaries to understand responsibility for identification of beneficiary, criteria for selection of beneficiary, and type of method. Furthermore, the other independent variable was staff capacity. The concept behind this variable was that WFP dependent on multiple individuals to deliver the CTP to the vulnerable people. These could be direct employees of the agency or either licensed agents. Staff capacity sought to determine the number of staff in use, their education levels, experience and training. They must understand how CTP works. The other variable of the research was the modes of payments influence CTP. There are multiple platforms where these cash transfers could be accessed, like credit cards, mobile money, cash pickups, among others. Finally, the other variable was monitoring and evaluation of the entire CTP. It is the responsibility of World Food Programme to monitor and evaluate the entire cash transfer through the use of tools, frequent of M&E, and M&E Data Utilization.

2.6. Summary of Literature

The report from the NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2015) has not addressed the details that are involved in the staff capacity and how they monitor the group of people that have benefited from agency's funding. The report also fails to explain and highlight the security concerns, drought, famine, and poverty that faces various parts of the country. The criteria through which the organization allocates cash transfer also does not explain what happens to individuals that do not meet the recommendations to obtain cash transfer aid.

A study conducted in Mexico showed that multidimensional targeting approach enhanced the selection of households, especially vulnerable children who are eligible to benefit from the CCTs program and increases program's efficiency, equity and improves the identification of households (Azevedo and Robles, 2013).

In another study by Aker, Boumnijel, McClelland, and Tierney (2016), they found out that mobile payment modes mitigate the program recipients to travel a long distance to access payment agents and wait for cash transfer via banks. The literature therefore identifies the following research problems as presented in the table below.

Table 2.1: Gaps in literature

Variables	Author(s)	Title of the Study	Findings	Study Gap	Focus of the current study
Method of beneficiary identification (targeting)	Azevedo and Robles (2013)	Multidimensional Targeting: Identifying beneficiaries of conditional cash transfer programs in Mexico.	Multidimensional targeting method for conditional cash transfer programs increases the program's efficiency and equity and improve the identification of households.	The study only focused on the pros of one targeting approach which is Multidimensional. The benefits of proxy means tests, community-based, geographical, and self-targeting methods are not appropriately considered.	The present study will focus on the other methods of identification of beneficiaries, such as community-based targeting and geographical targeting.
Modes of Payment	Aker, Boumniel, McClelland, and Tierney (2016)	Payment mechanisms and antipoverty programs: Evidence from a mobile money cash transfer experiment in Niger.	Mobile payment modes mitigate the program recipients to travel a long distance to access payment agents and wait for cash transfer via banks.	The study focused on Mobile payment mode of cash transfer programs.	The present study will focus on other modes of payment, such as cash pick payment mode and bank deposit payment mode.
Staff Capacity	Mbugua and Gachunga (2015)	challenges in the management of older persons' cash transfer programs in Kenya	staff capacity had a significant impact on the management of the cash transfer program	The study was done in Kenya focusing on obstacles in the management of cash transfer programs	The present study will focus on implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people in Somalia.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Barca and Carraro (2013)	Monitoring implementation and evaluating performance of cash social assistance in Moldova.	Well-designed monitoring system should take precedence over 'external evaluations', particularly during the early implementation stages of the social assistance programme	The study was conducted in Moldova.	The present study will be done in Somalia.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.Introduction

This chapter outlines the research method that will be used for this study. This include research design, area of study, target population and other useful techniques during data collection. Therefore, the chapter outlines the way data will be gathered to identify the factors influencing the implementation of cash transfer programmes in Mogadishu, Somalia, a case of WFP.

3.2.Research Design

A research design is essential during the conduction of the study. The design integrates various components coherently and logically (Ali & Barliana, 2018). The research design will ensure that the problem is addressed fully. A descriptive research design was utilized in this study, which is useful in preliminary or exploratory research since it allows the researcher to collect, summarize, present and clearly interpret data (Bougie and Sekaran, 2009). In the employing the design, the study seeks to understand the underlying opinions and motives behind the implementation of CTP by WFP in Mogadishu, Somalia.

3.3.Target Population

A population is a set of individuals, resources, elements, activities communities, or a set of objects being studied (Ngechu, 2004). According Yin (2017), the term target population refers to the specific elements that provide the basis for the study. In this study, targeted population was 600 vulnerable individuals from the households benefiting WFP cash transfer programme in Mogadishu, Somalia.

3.4.Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

This is utilized to choose which objects or individuals to include in the study, whereas sampling procedure is the method of selecting samples in terms of quantity and type.

3.4.1. Sample Size

The sample size was drawn from the vulnerable communities in Mogadishu, as recognized in the World Food Programme humanitarian aid in Somalia. It was obtained using the following formula adopted from Slovin (1960).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where

N= population size which is equal to 600

e = margin error (0.05)

n= sample size

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{600}{1 + 600e^2} = 240$$

The sample size according to the formula is there 240 respondents.

3.4.2. Sampling Procedure

Sampling is essential as it ensures that there are predetermined characteristics from relevant population (Majid, 2018). It is a procedure that allows diverse people to be included in the research. In this study, the samples were stratified on the basis of vulnerability, that is, older men, older women, disabled women, and disabled men. The study employed purposive sampling to select a sample of 240 vulnerable individuals benefiting from WFP cash transfer programme. The classification of the participants are as indicated in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Distribution of Respondents

Category	Sample Size
Older men	80
Older women	50
Disabled women	40
Disabled men	70
Total	240

3.5.Data Collection Instruments

The study gathered primary data using questionnaire. Secondary data of the study was acquired from reports related to cash transfer programmes and maintained by the World Food Programme as the implementing agency. The questionnaire was designed to include both open and close ended items. The questionnaire had two parts (Appendix I). Part I Sought to get the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Part II consisted of institutional factors influencing the implementation of cash transfer programmes having five sections. Section A enquired about the methods of beneficiaries identification on implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people, section B provided data on modes of payment, section C captured data on staff capacity, section D asked the respondents questions on monitoring and evaluation, and section E obtained data on the implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people..

3.5.1. Pilot Testing of the Instruments

This is essential as it is a preliminary investigation prior to the conduction of the entire research. The purpose of the pilot test will ensure that there is a clear determination of the feasibility. Therefore, the test was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the research tools. Those participants of the pilot test were eliminated from the final administration of the questionnaire.

3.5.2. Validity of the Research Instrument

Research tool is assessed through research instrument by measuring research content under study (Taherdoost, 2016). Therefore, the validity was measured using the content. The supervisor assisted in the improvement of the questionnaires by suggesting areas that needed revision. The input from the supervisor was used to improve the questionnaire with regard to its structure, type of questions, and the flow of questions.

3.5.3. Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability refers to the instrument's ability to generate the same results when used several times (Taherdoost, 2016). The Cronbach Alpha coefficients used determined the level of consistency of the tool. The proposed reliability coefficient ranges from 0.7 to 1.00 (Sang 2015), with the higher the value, the greater the reliability.

3.6.Data Collection Procedure

Data collection was done first by obtaining an introduction letter where the researcher studies (Appendix II), research permit was also obtained from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education in Somalia (Appendix III). Four research assistants were hired and trained on ethical issues and objectives of the study. The research assistants were required to observe Covid-19 pandemic protocol “social distancing” during data collection.

3.7. Data Analysis Techniques

Sorting and cleaning of data collected was done via excel sheet before being exported to SPSS. According to Ali and Barliana (2018), data analysis assures important information is obtained from inquiry outcomes. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 21 where descriptive statistics such as, means, and standard deviations, percentages, and frequencies were used for analyzing the data.

3.8.Ethical Considerations

Proper ethics was followed before, during, and after the study by the researcher. Ethics dealt with the right human conduct is upheld especially when dealing with the human subjects. The following are the ethical considerations observed:

- Respect for intellectual property- due to the utilization of various literally materials, the study ensured that the records were properly cited when referenced.
- Confidentiality- the participants were subjected to confidential interactions where their responses were not be shared with any other party. Furthermore, the respondents were allowed to use pseudo names whenever their privacy could be invaded.
- Honesty and integrity- the research findings were reported in an honest manner to avoid biases.

3.9.Operational Definition of Variables

The operation of the variables and its analysis is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.2 Operational Definition of Variables

Study Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurements	Type of analysis	Method of analysis
To assess the influence of method of beneficiary identification on the implementation of cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.	<p><u>Independent</u> Method of identification of beneficiaries</p> <p><u>Dependent</u> Implementation of cash based transfer for vulnerable people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility for identification of beneficiary • Criteria for selection of beneficiary • Type of method. 	Nominal	Descriptive statistics	Frequencies and percentages
To examine the influence of staff capacity on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.	<p><u>Independent</u> Staff Capacity</p> <p><u>Dependent</u> Implementation of cash based transfer for vulnerable people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of personnel • Experience of personnel • Level of education 	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics	Frequencies, mean and Standard Deviation
To establish the influence of modes of payment on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.	<p><u>Independent</u> Modes of payment</p> <p><u>Dependent</u> Implementation of cash based transfer for vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash –pickup payment mode • Bank deposit payment mode • Mobile payment mode 	Nominal	Descriptive statistics	Frequencies and percentages
To determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.	<p><u>Independent</u> Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p><u>Dependent</u> Implementation of cash based transfer for vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of M&E • M&E data utilization • M&E tools used 	Nominal	Descriptive statistics	Frequencies and percentages
To determine institutional factors influencing implementation of cash transfer programme	<p><u>Dependent</u> Implementation of cash based transfer for vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods of vulnerable people • Welfare of vulnerable people 	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics	Mean and Standard Deviation

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF
FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data that had been collected from the field. The key areas covered in this chapter include the questionnaire return rate, socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and the findings on the factors influencing the implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

240 questionnaires were administered to the beneficiaries of the programme. A response rate of 65% was achieved. However, a total of 156 fully filled questionnaires were returned. A response rate of 50% or above, according to Lindsay (2019), is ideal for data analysis and presentation and findings presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

Category	Frequency (f)	percent (%)
Responded	156	65
Nonresponse	84	35
Total	240	100

4.3 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Beneficiaries

The age, gender, educational level, marital status and income source of respondents were provided and presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Beneficiaries

Socio-demographic Characteristics		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	88	56.4
	Female	68	43.6
	Total	156	100
Age	Below 30	17	10.9
	31-40	24	15.4
	41-50	48	30.8
	Over 50	67	42.9
	Total	156	100
Marital Status			
	Single	36	23.1
	Married	71	45.5
	Widowed	13	8.3
	Separated	14	9.0
	Divorced	22	14.1
	Total	156	100
Level of Education			
	No Education	84	53.8
	Primary Education	51	32.7
	Secondary Education	17	10.9
	University	4	2.6
	Total	156	100
Source of Income			
	Employment	28	17.9
	Other source of income	128	82.1
	Total	156	100

Table 4.2 shows that 56.4% of the respondents were male, while 43.6% respondents were female. This indicates that more males were active participants in cash transfers for vulnerable people than females. Respondents on age showed that 10.9% of the respondents were below 30 years old, 15.4% were between 31-40 years old, 30.8% of the respondents were between the ages of 41-50 years, and above 50 years were 42.9%. This indicates that most the respondents were 50 and above years old. In terms of marital status, single respondents were 23.1%, 45.5% were married, 8.3% were widowed, 9.0% separated, and 14.1% were divorced. The findings highlight that the majority of the respondents were married. Also, the results on level of education showed that 53.8% of the respondents had no formal education, 32.7% of the respondents had primary education, 10.9% had secondary education, and 2.6% indicated university education. This shows that most of the respondents who benefit from cash transfer program have low education. This caused unemployment and dependence on aid. Finally, the findings on source of income showed that 17.9% of the respondents were employed, while 82.1% of the respondents were not employed and indicated other sources of income, specifying family support.

4.3. Implementation of Cash transfer Programme

The research wanted to find out to what respondents agree to the statements measuring the implementation of the Cash Transfer Programme thus the results are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Beneficiary’s Response on Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev.
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
I understand the money given to me is							
for improving my welfare	23.1	46.8	6.4	8.3	15.4	3.54	1.346
I have invested the money in income							
generating programme	12.2	17.3	14.7	23.1	32.7	2.52	1.412
The cash transfer programme has							
alleviated my economic welfare	28.2	42.9	2.6	9.6	16.7	3.56	1.420
The fund has enabled me to access							
basic needs	28.8	37.8	6.4	7.1	19.9	3.53	1.461
I use the money to finance my							
children’s education fees	26.9	41.7	5.1	12.2	14.1	3.55	1.374
The money has assisted in paying							
for medication	32.1	42.3	10.9	5.1	9.6	3.82	1.215
I use the money to construct my shelter	32.7	43.6	6.4	10.9	6.4	3.85	1.179
I use the money to purchase food	37.2	35.9	5.1	14.1	7.7	3.81	1.286
The money provided is sometimes							
delay in getting to me	30.8	21.8	15.4	14.1	17.9	3.33	1.487
Mean						3.50	1.353

According to findings on Table 4.3, 69.9% of participants agreed that they had understood the money given to them was for improving their welfare, 29.5% responded that they had invested the money in an income generating programme, 71.1% said that the cash transfer programme had alleviated their economic welfare, 66.6% agreed that the fund had enabled them to access basic needs, 68.6% of the respondents agreed that they used the money to finance their children’s education fees, 74.4% of the respondents had assisted in paying for medication, 76.3% of the respondents agreed that they used the money to construct their shelter, 73.1% of the respondents agreed that they used the money to purchase food, while 52.6% of the respondents agreed that the

money provided sometimes takes long to reach them. This shows that the respondents were happy in that the contribution programme has impacted their lives positively.

4.6 Method of Beneficiary Identification

The first objective of the study was aimed at assessing the influence of the method of beneficiary identification on the implementation of the cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia. The method of captured by the use of persons responsible for identifying vulnerable people, criteria used, and the type of method used for identification.

4.6.1 Type of the Method Used for Identification of the Respondents

The study seeks to find out how the respondents learnt about the programme in order to determine the most effective means of disseminating program information. Their responses were shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Beneficiary’s Response on Type of method used for identification

Knowledge of the programme	Frequency	Percent
Through community baraza	85	54.5
Through a neighbour	25	16.0
Through local authorities	46	29.5
Total	156	100

Table 4.4 shows that 54.5% of the respondents learnt about the programme through community baraza, 16.0% of the respondents learnt through their neighbors, and 29.5% of the respondents learnt through local authorities. This demonstrates that community baraza convey more information than other forms of community communication and that they should be improved as a medium of information transmission.

4.6.2 Responsibility for Identification of Beneficiaries

The study sought to find out who identified respondents into the programme and the result presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Beneficiary’s Response on Responsibility for Identification

Identification of beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
Village relief committees (VRCs)	31	19.9
District administrators	42	26.9
Local authorities	83	53.2
Total	156	100

Table 4.5 shows that 19.9% of the respondents were selected by village relief committees, 26.9% of the respondents were selected by district administrators, while 53.2% of the respondents were identified by local authorities. This implies that community participation in the targeting process increases local stakeholder engagement in the program and improves decision making.

4.6.3 Criteria of identification of beneficiaries

The findings on the criterion used to identify the beneficiaries of the programme are as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Criteria of identification of beneficiaries

Criterion of identification of beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
Age	85	54.5
Income level	54	34.6
Marital Status	17	10.9
Total	156	100

According to findings shown in Table 4.6, 54.5% of the respondents were selected based on their age, 34.6% were selected based on their income level, while 10.9% were selected for their programme based on their marital status. This shows that older people were active participants in the cash transfer programme in Mogadishu.

4.6.4 Community Targeting

The respondents were asked if the community targeting influences the programme. Table 4.7 shown the findings.

Table 4.7 Beneficiary’s Response on Influence of Community Targeting to Programme

Community Targeting	Frequency	Percent
Yes	110	70.5
No	16	10.3
Not sure	30	19.2
Total	156	100

According to findings presented in Table 4.7, 70.5% of the respondents indicated that community targeting influenced the implementation of the cash transfer programme, 10.3% of them felt that community did not affect the implementation of the cash transfer programme, and 19.2% were not sure if community targeting influenced the programme. This means that the implementing agency should focus more on targeting in order to improve the program's efficiency.

4.7 Staff Capacity and Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

Objective two of the study aimed at examining the influence of staff capacity on the implementation of the cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia. The indicators for the variable on staff capacity were the number of personnel in use, the experience of staff, and their educational level. Table 4.8 elaborates on the findings as shown below.

Table 4.8 Beneficiary’s Response on Staff Capacity

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev.
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
There are an adequate number of personnel to mobile CTP as well as provide services to the vulnerable people	36.5	41.0	5.8	7.7	9.0	3.88	1.239
The staffs have a highly level of expertise in handling the programme .	25.0	44.2	7.7	9.0	14.1	3.57	1.335
The staffs always make communication on a timely manner .	26.9	38.5	6.4	14.1	14.1	3.50	1.389
The personnel are of an acceptable education level	22	54	4	13.3	6.7	3.67	1.227
The staffs have challenges serving vulnerable people.	29.5	44.9	6.4	7.7	11.5	3.73	1.282
Mean						3.67	1.294

Findings in Table 4.8 shows that 77.5% of the respondents had enough workers to care for vulnerable people, 69.2% of the respondents said that the staff were well experienced in handling the programme, 65.4% of the respondents agreed that the staff communicated amicably with the vulnerable people, 76% of the respondents agreed that the staff were of acceptable education level, and 74.4% of the respondents agreed that the staff had challenges serving vulnerable people.

4.8 Modes of payment and the Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

Objective number three of the study aimed at establishing the influence of the method of payment on the implementation of the cash transfer programme to vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia. Modes of payment was measured using the type of payment mode, frequency of payment, and the convenience of the mode of payment used. The following sections present findings on this variable.

4.8.1 Type of Payment Mode

The findings on type of payment mode used to offer the cash transfer programme are as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Beneficiary's Response on Type of Payment Mode

Type of payment mode	Frequency	Percent
Cash-pick up	32	20.5
Bank deposit	0	0.0
Mobile money	124	79.5
SCOPE card	0	0.0
Total	156	100

Results in Table 4.9 reveals that 20.5% of the respondents received their payment in cash, while 79.5% of the respondents got their money through mobile money. This shows that mobile money transfers were quite a popular mode of payment for cash transfer programme in Mogadishu.

4.8.2 Period of Payment

The respondents were asked to report on frequently of cash receipt. Table 4.10 represents these findings.

Table 4.10 Beneficiary's Response on Period of payment

Frequency of payment	Frequency	Percent
Monthly	128	82.1
Bi- monthly	0	0.0
3 months or more	28	17.9
Total	156	100

According to results shown in Table 4.10, 82.1% of the respondents agreed that money was paid monthly, while 17.9% of the respondents said the money was paid after 3 months or more.

4.8.3 Convenience of Modes of payment

The study sought to find out if the modes of payment were convenient and the findings are shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Beneficiary's Response on Status of Modes of Payment

Convenient of the modes	Frequency	Percent
Highly convenient	83	53.2
Convenient	61	39.1
Neither convenient nor inconvenient	0	0.0
Inconvenient	12	7.7
Total	156	100

According to results shown in Table 4.11, 53.2% of the respondents stated that the modes of payment were greatly convenient, 39.1% of the respondents said the modes of payment were convenient, while 7.7% of the respondents indicated that the modes of payment were inconvenient. This shows that mobile payment was the most convenient mode of payment and the most effective method of delivering aid.

4.8.4 Regularity of payment

The respondents were asked if the payment was regular and predictable and Table 4.12 shows the findings as presented below.

Table 4.12 Beneficiary’s Response on Regularity of the Payment

Reliability of payment	Frequency	Percent
Highly predictable	9	5.8
Fairly Predictable	22	14.1
Not Predictable	125	80.1
Total	156	100

Table 4.12 highlights the findings that 5.8% of the respondents agreed that payments were regular and highly predictable, 14.1% of the respondents said the payments were fairly regular and predictable while 80.1% of the respondents said the payments were not regular and predictable. This late or irregular payment pushed the participants to accumulate debts.

4.9 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

Objective number four of the study aimed at determining the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the cash transfer programme to the vulnerable people in Mogadishu, Somalia. The measures for this variable were the frequency of monitoring, utilization of data, and the tools used for monitoring and evaluation. The findings on this variable are presented in the following sections.

4.9.1 Frequency of Monitoring and Evaluation

The respondents were asked how frequently the organization carried out monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer programme. Table 4.13 presents the findings.

Table 4.13 Beneficiary’s Response on Frequency Monitoring and Evaluation

Period	Frequency	Percent
Monthly	0	0.0
Bi-monthly	0	0.0
Quarterly	50	32.1
Semi-annually	106	67.9
Annually	0	0.0
Total	156	100

The findings in the table 4.13 show that 32.1% of the respondents said that organization conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation, while 67.9% of the respondents said the organization conduct semi-annual monitoring and evaluation.

4.9.2 Data Utilization

The respondents were requested to provide answers on the use of the M&E data in the area of decision making, and for future cash transfers as shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Beneficiary’s Response on M&E data Utilization

M&E data utilization	Frequency	Percent
Decision making	112	71.8
Future cash transfer programmes	44	28.2
Total	156	100

The results in Table 4.14 indicate that 71.8% of the respondents stated that the organization utilized the M&E data for decision making while 28.2% stated that the organization utilized the M&E data for future cash transfer programmes . This shows that the use of data for decision making is in line with system requirements.

4.9.3 M&E Tools Used

The respondents were requested to provide answers on the M&E tools used for data collection of the programme .The findings are as shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Beneficiary’s Response on M&E Tools Used

Frequency of monitoring and evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Surveys	100	64.1
Interviews and focus group	56	35.9
System data	0	0.0
Total	156	100

Table 4.15 shows that 64.1% of the respondents said that the organization used surveys tool to collect data from the beneficiaries, while 35.9% of the respondents said that the organization used interviews and focus group tool for data collection. This shows that survey is important tool for data collection of cash transfer programme and helps the organization to do verification and address the concerns raised by the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.Introduction

This chapter summarizes the research outcomes, discusses them, draws implications from them, makes recommendations, and identifies future research directions.

5.2.Summary of Findings

This section presents the summary of the findings in line with the study objectives. In the findings, male were 56.4% of the respondents, while 43.6% were female. Most of the beneficiaries, 42.9%, were aged over 50 years old. The majority of beneficiaries, 53.8% of the respondents, had no formal education.

5.2.1. Influence of Method of Beneficiary Identification on Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

The first goal of the study was to investigate how the methods of identifying beneficiaries in the cash transfer program impact the initiatives outcomes among the vulnerable groups in Mogadishu. 54.5% of the respondents indicated they learnt about the programme through community baraza, while 29.5% of the respondents learnt through local authorities. Most beneficiaries (53.2%) mentioned that they were identified by local authorities. 54.5% of the respondents were selected based on their age, while 34.6% of the respondents were selected based on their income level. It was found out that the most convenient method of targeting was community targeting. 70.5% of the respondents indicated that community targeting influenced the implementation of the cash transfer programme. Communities determine programme eligibility by identifying poor households who qualify for assistance. The method was found to be convenient although it seemed to have some disadvantages such as biasness which led to some errors of exclusion.

5.2.2. Influence of Staff Capacity on the Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

The second goal of the study was to look into how staff capacity affected the delivery of a cash transfer program for needy persons in Mogadishu, Somalia. According to the findings, 77.5 percent of respondents say that there was a sufficient workforce to manage the vulnerable persons programs, while 69.2 percent noted they had the necessary skillset. In addition, 65.4 percent admitted the personnel were excellent communicators and relate well with the vulnerable persons. About 76% attributed that the program staff were of acceptable education level. However, 74.4% of the beneficiaries agreed that the staff had challenges serving vulnerable people.

5.2.3. Influence of Modes of Payments on the Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

The analysis established that with regard to this variable, 53.2% of the respondents stated that the modes of payment were convenient. The majority of the respondents, 82.1% said the money was paid monthly. Beneficiaries were paid through mobile money, and 79.5% were comfortable with mobile payment. However, the mode of payment was unpredictable and hence irregular as indicated by 80.1% of the respondents of the programme.

5.2.4. Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation on the Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

In this regard, the study concluded that 67.9% of the respondents said the organization conduct semi-annual monitoring and evaluation. In addition, 64.1% of the respondents said that the organization used surveys tool to collect data from the beneficiaries, while 35.9% of the respondents said that the organization used interviews and focus group tool for data collection. 71.8% of the respondents stated that the organization utilized the M&E data for decision making while 28.2% stated that the organization utilized the M&E data for future cash transfer programmes.

5.3. Discussion on the Findings of the Study

The vast majority of replies said that the cash transfer program had improved their living conditions of the vulnerable persons. They agreed that the contribution on the programme had

impacted their lives positively. These results supported Rambo's (2018) assertion that cash assistance programs reduce poor households' vulnerability and thus the beneficiaries have a better chance of attaining essential livelihoods than non-beneficiary counterparts.

According to the findings on the influence of the method of beneficiary identification on implementation, it was found that community targeting was the most convenient method of beneficiary identification. Communities are in charge of identifying vulnerable persons and households by utilizing community members' knowledge of one another. Although the method was convenient, it appeared to have some drawbacks, such as bias. This is in line with Hanlon et al. (2015), who highlight that these assessments have challenges when targeting community-based groups, since they can lead to biasness, favouritism, among others.

The outcomes of the study revealed that staff capacity has a significant influence on the implementation of cash transfer programs. The results showed that personnel experienced difficulties assisting vulnerable persons, based on the preceding findings. These findings are consistent with Garcia et al. (2013) which realized that administrative capability is one of the issues confronting cash transfer programs. Government initiatives when expanded normally expose the structural weakness and thus fail to meet the intended objectives.

In terms of payment methods, mobile money was given top priority, ensuring that households received their cash at the monthly basis. However, it was found that the payment was not regular and reliable. Regular and reliable payments enable better planning and achievement of program objectives. Delayed and erratic payments promote dependence on debt. This is in agreement with Muyanga (2014), who noted that irregular and unpredictable payments of stipends pose a challenge of planning to most beneficiaries and push them to accumulate debt.

From the study findings, all officers stated that the organization utilized the M&E data for decision making. This indicates that the use of data for decision making is in line with system requirements. These findings echo those of Omar (2015), who claimed that M&E reports supplied the structural foundation of the cash transfer program in terms of amounts of social expenditure, as well as system performance information such as productivity, efficacy, and beneficiary size. These details assist in the decision-making.

5.4.Conclusion

From the study findings, the method of beneficiary identification was mostly conducted through the community. Respondents took part in identification of those who targeted them. However, it was found out that the method was open to abuse, and could bring dispute among within the community. The exclusion of vulnerable people from the programme could also be attributed to community mistrust that creates social tensions and exclusion errors.

Most of the payments were conveniently delivered through mobile money, and they felt it was convenient. Delayed and erratic payments were found to be a challenge for beneficiaries to plan their expenditure.

The inquiry conclude that the cash transfer program is well managed owing to highly capacitated staff in terms of number, experience and level of education. The beneficiaries however observed the staff had inherent challenges that prevented them for fully meeting the goals of the program.

It was also found that the organization conducted semi-annual monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer program, and M&E data was utilized for decision making.

5.5.Recommendations

From the conclusions it is recommended that

1. More community awareness of the program is needed to ensure that every member of the community participates.
2. The study recommends that the institutions implementing cash transfer programmes in Mogadishu, Somalia should engage in training of staff to empower them with the skills needed to implement successful cash transfer programme.
3. The study also recommends that the WFP and other agencies should come up with policies that will address and govern the issues of payment of the stipends in order to achieve the objectives of the programme.
4. The study further recommends that the government, WFP, and other agencies should ensure there is transparency and accountability in the process of implementation of the cash

transfer programme in Somalia. Therefore, the study recommends that the process of implementation of cash transfer programmes in Somalia should be monitored and evaluated frequently to ensure accountability and transparency.

5.6.Suggestions for Further Research

The study recommends that further research be done on this topic.

1. Socio-economic factors influencing the implementation cash transfer programme.
2. Political factors influencing the implementation cash transfer programme.
3. Influence of community participation on the implementation of cash transfer programme

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for beneficiaries

Dear respondent,

The purpose of this study is to examine institutional factors influencing the implementation of cash transfer programme for vulnerable people: A case of the World Food Programme cash- based transfer programme in Mogadishu, Somalia. Kindly respond honestly and correctly to all of the questions in the questionnaire. You should be assured that any information you provide will be kept private and used solely for research purposes.

Section A: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. What is your gender?

Male Female Transgender Male Transgender Female

2. What is your age?

Below 30 31-40 41-50 Over 50

3. What is your marital status?

Single Married Widowed Separated Divorced

4. What is your level of education?

Primary Education Secondary Tertiary University

5. What is your source of income?

Employment Other source of income please specify-----

Section B: Institutional Factors Influencing Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

1. Method of Beneficiary identification

a) How did you know about this programme

Through community baraza

Through a neighbor

Through local authorities

b) Who identified (targeted) you to the programme?

Village relief committees (VRCs)

District administrators

Local authorities

c) What criterion was used to identify you as a beneficiary?

Age

Income level

Marital status

d) Do you think community targeting influences the programme?

Yes

No

Not sure

e) In your opinion what do see as the challenge in using community for targeting?

.....

2. Staff Capacity

a) Kindly indicate your agreement to the following statement measuring staff knowledge with the CTP by ticking the appropriate corresponding choice. Scoring is as follows: **Strongly Agree = 5, Agree= 4, Neutral = 3, Disagree = 2, strongly Disagree = 1.**

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
There are an adequate number of personnel to mobile CTP as well as provide services to vulnerable people.					

The staff have a high level of expertise in handling the program					
The staff always make communication on a timely manner					
The personnel are of an acceptable education level					
The staffs have challenges serving vulnerable people.					

3. Modes of Payment

a) Which mode of payment is convenient for you during the Cash Transfer Programmes?

Cash-pickup

Bank Deposit

Mobile Money

SCOPE card

b) How frequently do you receive the cash transfers?

Monthly

Bi-monthly

3 months or more

c) How convenient have these modes of payment been

Highly Convenient

Convenient

Neither convenient nor inconvenient

Inconvenient

Highly Inconvenient

d) Is the payment regular and predictable

Highly predictable

Fairly predictable

Not predictable

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. How often does your organization carry out monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer programme?

Monthly

Bi-monthly

Quarterly

Semiannually

Annually

2. Which M&E tool does the organization use to collect data from beneficiaries?

Surveys

Interviews and focus group

System data

3. What is the status of the M&E data utilization in your organization?

Decision making

Future cash transfer programmes

SECTION C: Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme

- a) Kindly indicate your agreement to the following statement measuring implementation of cash transfer programme by ticking the appropriate corresponding choice. Scoring is as follows: **Strongly Agree = 5, Agree= 4, Natural = 3, Disagree = 2, strongly Disagree = 1.**

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I understand the money given to me is for improving my welfare					
I have invested the money in income generating programme					
The cash transfer programme has alleviated my economic welfare					
The fund has enabled me to access basic needs.					
I use the money to finance my children's education fees.					
The money has assisted in paying for medication					
I use the money to construct my shelter.					
I use the money to purchase food					
The money provided is sometimes delay in getting to me					

- b). Please indicate the areas of improvements you would like to see put in place during the implementation of CTP in Mogadishu.....

Appendix II: Transmittal letter



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
SCIENCES

MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Telephone: 020 491 9007
Telegrams: "Varsity" Nairobi
Telec: 22095 Varsity

P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi, KENYA

12 October 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR RESEARCH
BASHIR AHMED ABSHIR REGISTRATION NO. L50/35283/2019

This is to confirm that the above named is a bona fide student in the Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management degree program in this University. He is conducting research on "*Institutional Factors Influencing the Implementation of Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable People: A Case of the World Food Programme Cash-Based Transfer Programme in Mogadishu, Somalia.*"

The purpose of this letter is to kindly request you to assist and facilitate the student with necessary data which forms an integral part of the Project. The information and data required is needed for academic purposes only and will be treated in **Strict-Confidence**.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Thank you



PROF. JACKSON MAALU
DEAN, FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Appendix III: Research Permit

JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERALKA SOOMAALIYA
Wasaaradda Wasbarashada, Hiddaha
iyo Tacliinta Sare



جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة التربية والثقافة والتعليم العالي
مكتب المدير العام

Xafiiska Agaasimaha Guud Somali Federal Republic
Ministry Of Education, Culture & Higher Education
Office of the Director General

Ref: WWYHTS/14366/10/2021

Date: 11/10/2021

To whom it may concern,

Subject. Permission Letter of Research

Dear Bashir Ahmed Abshir

Following your application dated Sunday 10th October 2021. Regarding the authority to carry research on: *INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE: A CASE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME CASH-BASED TRANSFER PROGRAMME IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.*

The Ministry of Education Culture and Higher Education is very pleased to inform that you are fully authorized to carry out all research in the location of Mogadishu from the date signed this letter you can go ahead to carry out all your topic research activation on ethical manner in the Area mentioned above.

You are advised to report the above mentioned direction communication and direct education Officers before you start the work after have done it. We really appreciate the good work that you have done during the course work.

Yours sincerely

Ahmed Hassan Yusuf
Director General

E-mail: dg@moe.gov.so/Website: www.moe.gov.so