

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF HUNGER
SAFETY NET PROGRAMME IN THE VULNERABLE LIVELIHOODS IN
NORTHERN KENYA: A CASE OF WAJIR COUNTY**

OMAR A. ABDI

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2015

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted for academic award in any university.

Signed.....Date

OMAR A. ABDI REG. NO: L50/82896/2012

This research project has been submitted with my approval as the University supervisor.

Signed Date.....

NAME: MOHAMED NOOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my wife Ms. Rodha Adow, my two sons Najib and Amin and my two daughters Asha and Mulki for giving me their moral support and patience during the completion of this project writing. Thank you and May the Almighty God bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am greatly indebted to quite a number of institutions and individuals for their unreserved support, contribution and encouragement to the successful completion of this research project. My first acknowledgement goes to Dr. Angelina Mulwa, my project supervisor for her guidance and professional support. I also thank all the lecturers in the Project Planning and Management department in the University of Nairobi, for their support. I am grateful to my friends and confidants whose help and inspiration has brought me this far. I owe lots of gratitude and appreciation to my beloved wife, children, father, mother, sisters and brothers for their continued moral support and encouragement throughout the study. Above all, my deep gratitude goes to God, our Almighty God, for enabling me accomplish this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
ABSTRACT	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.1.1 Hunger safety net programme in the African context.....	3
1.1.2 Hunger safety net programme in Global context.....	5
1.2 Statement of the problem	7
1.3 Purpose of study	10
1.4 Research objectives	10
1.4.1 General objectives.....	10
1.4.2 Specific objectives	10
1.5 Research questions	10
1.6 Significance of the study	11
1.7. Limitations of the study.....	13
1.8 Definition of significant terms	14
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Empirical review	15
2.2.1 Poverty and deprivation	18
2.2.2 Risk and vulnerability	19
2.2.3 Social exclusion and social cohesion.....	20
2.3.4 Political dimensions, rights and accountability	22
2.3 Theoretical review	23
2.3.1 Livelihood Portfolio Theory Based on the Welfare Pentagon.....	23
2.3.2 Theory of change	26
2.4 Conceptual framework	27
2.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation.....	28

2.4.2 Administration	28
2.4.3 Transparency	29
2.4.4 Social protection rights	30
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	31
3.1 Introduction	31
3.2 Research Design	31
3.3 Population.....	32
3.4 Sample Design.....	33
3.5 Data Collection.....	33
3.6 Instrument validity	34
3.7 Instrument reliability	34
3.8 Data Analysis	35
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Preliminary Results	37
4.2.1: Reliability and Validity Test.....	37
4.2.2: Questionnaire Return Rate.....	38
4.3 Characteristics of the Respondents	38
4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender.....	38
4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age.....	39
4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education.....	39
4.4 Cash Transfers Services	40
4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	41
4.6 Administration.....	43
4.7 Transparency	45
4.8 Vulnerable Livelihoods.....	46
4.9 Relationship between implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme and Vulnerable Livelihoods in Wajir County.....	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS.....	51

5.1 Introduction	51
5.2 Summary of findings	51
5.2.1 Cash Transfers Services	51
5.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	51
5.2.3 Administration	52
5.2.4 Transparency	52
5.3 Conclusion.....	52
5.4 Recommendation.....	53
REFERENCES.....	55
APPENDICES	59
Appendix I: Introduction Letter.....	59
Appendix II: Questionnaire	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	28
--	----

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Gender distribution	38
Table 4.2: Distribution of Age Group.....	39
Table 4.3: Highest Level of Education of the Respondents.....	39
Table 4.4: Use of Cash Transfers Services	40
Table 4.5: Factors affecting Cash transfers services	40
Table 4.6: Conducting of Monitoring and Evaluation	42
Table 4.7: Technology Issues in M&E	42
Table 4.8: Use of MIS in its operations	43
Table 4.9: Statements on Administration.....	44
Table 4.10: Statements on Transparency	45
Table 4.11: Statements on Vulnerable Livelihoods	46
Table 4.12: Model Summary	48
Table 4.13: Analysis of Variance.....	48
Table 4.14: Distribution of Coefficients	49

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to undertake an investigation of factors affecting the success of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County. The purpose of this study is four objectives, first the study will seek to find the effects of social Protection Rights on successful implementation of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods, and secondly the study will seek to find out the effects of cash transfers services on successful implementation of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods. Thirdly this study will also seek to find out the effects of Monitoring and evaluation on successful implementation of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods. Finally, the study will seek to find out the effects of administration on successful implementation of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County. This study employed the use of descriptive survey design which is appropriate to collect data from both quantitative and qualitative data as intended in this case. The study targeted five organizations namely; Oxfam Great Britain, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Oxford Policy Management (OPM), Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSD-Kenya) in collaboration with Equity Bank, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Helpage International in Kenya that operate in Northern Eastern Kenya where a sample size of 40 respondents from the two institutions was extracted. This study collected primary data where a semi-structured questionnaire comprising both open-ended and close-ended questions was used to collect data. Data from questionnaires was summarized, edited, coded, tabulated and analyzed. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21, due to its ability to predict for identifying groups such as factor analysis, descriptive statistics, cross tabulation, frequencies, as well as bivariate statistics such as Means, ANOVA and Correlation tests. The study found out that hunger safety in Wajir County generally is the main challenges facing rural households. This need immediate and long term interventions and policies should be aligned with and diverse measures to alleviate the problem. The study recommends that pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling and the payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds.

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

According to Attah, Farhat and Kardan (2012), hunger safety nets are guaranteed, predictable, timely, and multi-year transfers to human beings vulnerable to food insecurity. Hunger Safety Net Programme is a social protection aimed at reducing extreme poverty and building the resilience levels of vulnerable members in the Society. Hunger safety nets are appropriate for any chronic food insecurity context, such as that food/cash transfers are necessary every year, or contexts in which crises are expected or predictable (yearly floods/ drought/ harsh winter). The hunger season, where periods of severe chronic hunger lead to erosive adaptation mechanisms, households de-capitalization and in many contexts, a seasonal peak in acute malnutrition in children. The hunger safety nets are likely to be an adequate response to this unacceptable situation, as the book Seasons of Hunger discusses, suggesting a minimal social protection offer to limit the number of families who need emergency help during that time of year (Devereux, 2009).

A hunger safety net is used in response to chronic food insecurity. Therefore, it should be implemented for as long as the existence of chronic food insecurity persists. While the hunger safety net is not intended to stop, beneficiaries of the hunger safety net can change. When a household no longer fits the outlined criteria, it can be assumed that the household no longer suffers from food insecurity and support should therefore be discontinued and transferred to those whose coping mechanisms is distressful. As Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2008) asserts that, ultimately, national governments are responsible for delivering social protection to their citizens and building this social contract is the exit strategy that all external actors or

development partners should be working towards.” Moreover, in countries where the State is not able or willing to implement hunger safety nets and where there is acute food insecurity of a chronic nature, the humanitarian community can and must respond to the vital needs of a population by implementing multi-annual transfers. These multi-annual transfers will ensure sustainability by working as much as possible in coordination / consortia and advocate for multi-year funding from donors.

In Kenya, the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) was started in Northern part of the country in May 2008 with a 4-year pilot phase, after Department for International Development (DFID) committed approximately GBP 122 Million in funding over a period of 10 years. Hunger Safety Net Programme popularly known as HSNP is social welfare programme that aims to reduce chronic shocks inherent among pastoralist community of Northern Kenya. The programme was implemented in Wajir, Turkana, Mandera and Marsabit Counties since 2009 and it still continues to develop livelihoods. At the beginning the programme targeted 69,000 beneficiaries’ households or 496,800 individuals and it provided cash transfer of Kshs. 2,150 per household and it was later increased to 3,500 Kenya Shillings. In the pilot phase, 69,000 households were targeted for cash transfers and a strong partnership was initiated between the State, the donor, NGOs and civil society (Attah, Farhat, and Kardan, 2012).

During the pilot phase, four independent components were put in place to manage the program: Administration which was responsible for targeting, enrolling and registering beneficiaries in all four districts of the program. This component was to be managed by a consortium headed by Oxfam GB; Payments which provided cost effective, efficient, accessible and secure cash transfers. This was to be implemented by the private sector, by the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSD-Kenya) working with Equity Bank; Monitoring and evaluation which was to provide

independent means to monitor progress, effectiveness and impact. This was to be implemented through Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and Research Solutions and finally social Protection Rights (or Ombudsperson) who were to work with communities and program Governance & Structure implementers to protect the rights of recipients and other program participants, Helpage International in Kenya being the implementer of this component (Harvey and Lind, 2007). This Hunger safety net programme was doubled during the 2011 drought and currently, Hunger Safety Net Programme II targets 100,000 beneficiaries out of which 19,200 are from Wajir County while the rest are from Turakana, Marsabit and Mandera Counties. However, the programme still faces some challenges and it against the above backdrop that this study will seek to find out the factors affecting the success of hunger safety net programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya with a particular focus on Wajir County.

1.1.1 Hunger safety net programme in the African context

Block and Webb (2001) asserts that with respect to emergency response, hunger safety nets aim at preventing crisis, or at the very least, at mitigating the scope of a crisis by protecting the livelihoods and reinforcing the resilience of populations. However, hunger safety nets are not substitutes for additional emergency measures that could become necessary for example, a severe drought in an area already covered by a hunger safety net can still create food insecurity. An emergency response must, then, be effectively coordinated within the existing framework of hunger safety nets, as is the case, for example, in Ethiopia. In development programs, that might aim, for instance, at improving an agricultural or livestock system, the two approaches can either be parallel (different beneficiaries) or complementary (the hunger safety net can protect the program beneficiaries during the hunger gap, protecting the expected impact (Vaitla, 2006).

Formal safety nets have been implemented in wealthy contexts for years, as part of the social protection package guaranteed by national institutions for example, unemployment protection, old-age pensions, and child benefits. In fragile countries, hunger safety nets are at their beginning, with experience gathered in particular in Southern Africa (HIV-AIDS context), Ethiopia (PSNP), and Kenya (HSNP). In Zambia, the cash transfers did not only have an impact on the food quantity, but also on the dietary diversity of the beneficiaries (Helpage international, 2005).

In Ethiopia, the Meket project implemented by Save the Children found that the frequency of children's meals increased since the cash transfers began (Vaitla, 2006). In addition, the women could spend more time with their children (Helpage international, 2005) In Niger, Save UK has implemented a pilot hunger safety net project 3, with a cash transfer to 1500 very poor households during the hunger gap, contingent upon recipient's participation in training sessions on nutrition and health. The monitoring and evaluation showed no measurable impact on the malnutrition levels, but a positive impact on the coverage of the basic food needs of the recipients, as well as on the quality of their diet. In addition, it helped beneficiaries avoid erosive coping mechanisms, and enabled part of the targeted population to resume income-generating activities. Finally, the program had an impact on the local trade (despite a supply problem in local markets), and an unexpected positive impact on the local daily wage which increased. Less labour offer from very poor households, and more labourers demand, including from the program beneficiaries.

The wealthier countries of the Southern Cone, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa have a stronger social assistance focus relying on grants for vulnerable groups, especially the elderly

and children. More recently, social pensions have been introduced in Swaziland and Lesotho, perhaps signaling the emergence of a distinct approach to social assistance in the sub region. Social pensions in South Africa and Namibia reflect the successful adaptation of colonial forms of social protection, once focused on providing a minimum income floor for whites and color reds, but later extended to the population as a whole, and providing vital income redistribution to poorer black households against the background of the end of apartheid.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on household structures, the rise in the incidence of households with “the missing middle”, suggest yet a further adaptation of the social pension to address a new problem. The introduction of the Child Support Grant in South Africa constitutes an extension of social assistance with human development objectives (Barrientos and DeJong 2006). While the evolution of social protection in South Africa is closely related to its political history, the country’s experience shows the way in which a deeply embedded programme—the social pension—has been adapted over time to address changing vulnerability, including most recently, the rise in the incidence of households with the missing middle as a result of AIDS or migration.

1.1.2 Hunger safety net programme in Global context

Most evidence on the impacts of social protection programmes in poor and middle income countries comes from conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America, many of which have been rigorously evaluated. While many of these programmes achieved short-term outcomes in terms of increased household food consumption, the impacts on nutrition, as measured by anthropometric outcomes or reduced prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, are mixed. Programmes in Mexico and Nicaragua showed improvements in child height, but in Brazil and Honduras hardly any effects on pre-school nutritional status were found. Improvements in iron

status were observed in Mexico, but not in the other countries (Honduras and Nicaragua) where this outcome was studied. Furthermore, the pathways through which these results occurred and the role of different programming components, are unclear. An open question in this regard is whether it was the transfer itself or the conditionality that drove the impact (Harvey, Holmes, Slater and Martin, 2007).

In countries in transition, and in particular in Latin America, hunger safety nets have been implemented since the 80's, with a wide range of mechanisms and designs, as well as objectives. In Latin America, long-term hunger safety nets (often based on the condition that children will be sent to school and to the health center for growth monitoring) has resulted in improved health and nutrition, improved school enrollment and a reduction in the poverty gap and wealth inequalities (quoted in Harvey et al., 2007). For instance in Mexico, the program "Oportunidades" transfers cash to women only if they follow the health program and send their children to school. In addition, the nutritional aspect of the program includes fortified foods for children and mothers, as well as a nutritional education.

India and Bangladesh have also developed an important social protection offer. However, the majority of the experience so far has been in short-term cash transfers (or cash and food) and with limited coverage, since the pilots were put in place to assess the potential impact of transfers that would eventually cover greater areas and periods of time. Evidence based information is still to be collected in the field, although existing data on implementation of hunger safety nets in fragile or transitional states suggest positive outcome thus far.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The HSNP is an unconditional cash transfer programme that aims to reduce poverty in Northern Kenya. During the pilot phase the HSNP have delivered regular cash transfers to beneficiary households (for community-based targeting (CBT) and dependency ratio (DR) beneficiaries) or to individuals (for social pension (SP) beneficiaries) in the counties of Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir. The pilot programme operated under the Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands and was delivered by several contracted service providers, with financial support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Food insecurity due to poverty exists when all people at all times have no access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”. This implies that sufficient quantities of food are not available on a consistent basis (food availability); households have no sufficient resources available to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet (food access); and that food is not consumed appropriately, based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as lack of adequate water and sanitation.

The Hunger safety net programme in northern Kenya was initiated in 2008 and increased food security was one of its key intended impacts. The programme aimed at improving food security by increasing food expenditure, reducing reliance on food aid and reducing malnutrition rates. Data from the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (2008–09) and other nutrition surveys reveal high rates of malnutrition in Kenya with 35.3% of children under five are stunted, 16.1% are underweight and 6.7% are wasted.

According to the findings of an evaluation study conducted by Merttens, Hurrell, Marzi, Attah, Farhat, Kardan and MacAuslan (2013) on Kenya hunger safety net programme monitoring and evaluation component impact evaluation final report: 2009 to 2012, there is some evidence of

positive impact on retention of livestock, with HSNP households six percentage points more likely to own some form of livestock after two years of programme operations than control households; this result is even more pronounced for goats/sheep, at seven percentage points.

However, this result is not robust when ones control for community-and household-level factors, nor for any specific categories of households under the heterogeneity analysis. At the same time, there is much qualitative testimony to the positive impact of the programme enabling households to retain livestock. Therefore, there is some strong evidence that the HSNP is enabling households to retain livestock but it is not fully conclusive. In terms of the retention and accumulation of non-livestock productive assets, the HSNP is not having a significant impact on ownership of a range of key productive assets.

The evaluation also found no significant impact on child nutrition. This is not surprising given the variety of factors external to the HSNP and beyond simple access to food that affect child nutrition, which a cash transfer by itself is unlikely to influence. The same evaluation also found out that the HSNP is having a small but significant positive impact on health expenditure. This result is being driven by poorer households. The magnitude of this impact on health expenditure is relatively small. For every additional KES 2,000 received per household member over the evaluation period, average spending on health expenditure is increased by just KES 5 per household member per month. Alongside health sector supply-side constraints, this may help explain why the programme is not having an impact on health status. Qualitative research reveals a possible link between receipt of the HSNP and the type of health care that beneficiaries choose, because the cash transfers give people access to more expensive healthcare providers than were previously affordable (Merttens et al., 2013).

Finally, the evaluation found out that there is no significant impact on education enrolment or attendance rates, or on education expenditure by households. However, for those children already in school, the HSNP is shown to have a significant positive impact on school performance—there is a statistically significant increase in the average highest class achieved for children aged 6–17 and in the proportion of children aged 10–17 passing Standard IV, though this latter result only emerges once we control for community- and household-level factors. This impact is being driven by poorer and smaller households. Households report using HSNP cash for uniforms, stationery, books and other expenses, and even (in isolated cases) secondary school fees and to send children to private schools, which are more expensive but perceived to be better quality. That the HSNP is not having an impact on education expenditure and school attendance may seem disappointing, but these results are not surprising given that, at baseline, the evaluation revealed that cost and access are not the key barriers to schooling in the HSNP districts. Rather, it was the need for children to contribute to household production and domestic duties. In light of these findings the programme can be expected to have an impact on educational outcomes only to the extent that it reduces the need for children to perform domestic duties and/or participate in home production. In fact, children are no less likely to be engaged in domestic or productive work as a result of the programme (Merttens et al., 2013).

The above discussion therefore shows mixed results on the impact of hunger safety net programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya. Therefore, it is clear that there exist some factors that are hindering the success of HSNP in Northern Kenya. In this light, this study therefore will seek to unearth these factors by conducting a study to investigate the factors affecting the success of hunger safety net programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya with a particular focus on Wajir County.

1.3 Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to identify factors influencing successful implementation of hunger safety net programme in the vulnerable livelihoods in northern Kenya: a case of Wajir County.

1.4 Research objectives

The following are the general and specific objectives of this study.

1.4.1 General objectives

An investigation of factors affecting the success of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County

1.4.2 Research objectives

- i. To find the effects of transparency on successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County
- ii. To find out the effects of cash transfers services on successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County
- iii. To find out the effects of Monitoring and evaluation on successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County
- iv. To find out the effects of Administration on successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County

1.4 Research questions

- i. To what extent do transparency affect the successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County?

- ii. How do cash transfers services affect the successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County?
- iii. To what extent does Monitoring and evaluation affect the successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County?
- iv. How does administration affect the successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The vulnerable society

Human beings have the right to live in food security whereby the whole population has access year-round to food in sufficient quality and in quantity, in order to live an active and healthy life. Hunger safety nets are a concrete answer for ensuring food security in chronically food insecure contexts. A hunger safety net program provides timely, adequate, predictable, guaranteed and multi-year resources transfers to chronically hungry people, thereby helping them to meet adequate minimum food requirements (in quantity & quality) and to protect, and sometimes promote, their livelihood assets and strategies. All public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized. These initiatives have an overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2008). Therefore, Hunger safety net are one of the many tools of social protection, which covers a large set of projects such as social insurance, minimum wage, unemployment benefits, sensitization campaigns. Thus an investigation to address the

factors that hinder the successful implementation of these programmes will be of great significance to the vulnerable societies living in Wajir county in Northern Kenya.

The Kenyan government

Social protection and economic growth are closely interlinked, and each has effects on the other. Economic growth increases the financial and human resources available to support social protection: for example, developed countries, with higher levels of GDP per capita, usually have more comprehensive social security systems than do developing countries. Safety net programmes within social protection are also a key factor in driving economic growth. They can allow for the acquisition of the human capital (for both children and adults) that leads to increased productivity. They can buffer the poor from economic or climatic shocks, leading to investment in agriculture and greater adoption of improved technologies that increase farm income. In addition, they can contribute to the construction of infrastructure through public works programmes, thus providing public goods that are essential for increases in GDP per capita. Working together, social protection and economic growth provide essential building blocks for eliminating hunger worldwide. Therefore, this study will be of great significance to the Kenyan government, as the findings of this study will assist the government on how to deal with these challenges and in turn ensure the success of the Hunger Safety Net Programme in northern Kenya.

International organizations, NGOs and donors

The key issue in Hunger safety net programme is how to bring about in a readily affordable manner an adequate consumption of an appropriate amount and variety of food amongst all those members of the population who are, sometimes unknowingly, regularly living on a diet which does not allow them to lead a full, healthy and productive life. The concept is now increasingly

accepted that a comprehensive programme to enable people to achieve full food security must move simultaneously on the twin tracks of bringing about sustainable long-term improvements in the livelihoods of poor people (including small-scale farmers) and of expanding the access of vulnerable people to a sufficient, varied and safe supply of food. This strategic approach is clearly enunciated in several FAO documents, including the Anti-Hunger Programme (FAO, 2003). It is also being promoted by the International Alliance against Hunger, founded by FAO, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), WFP (World Food Programme), IPGRI (International Plant Genetic Resources Institute) and some international NGOs (Non-governmental organizations). A higher level of food security opens the door for rapid progress in poverty reduction. It also contributes to better health, better learning, greater gender equality and a more sustainable management of natural resources, including biodiversity and these has been among the major goals for these organizations participating in Hunger safety net programme in Kenya.

1.7. Limitations of the study

By the fact that most residents in Wajir County are nomadic moving from one area to another looking for pastures and water, the researcher expects to encounter a limitation of travelling for a long distance before finding a respondent as the overall awareness of the programme is expected to be very low. Those who will be eventually selected by the targeting process are expected to be significantly be less aware of the programme. This may partly be due to households being absent while the programme was being introduced.

The study also expect to encounter hardships during data collection since Wajir County is mostly semi-arid with rough terrain coupled with lack or minimal social amenities like hotels for boarding, water scarcity and security.

Finally the study anticipate the limitation of financial constraints, since expenses involved in carrying out the study are enormous, as the study anticipate to incur huge travelling cost, accommodation, lunch and allowances for the research assistants.

1.8 Definition of significant terms

- Consortia** - An association or a combination, as of businesses, financial institutions, or investors, for the purpose of engaging in a joint venture.
- Contingent** - Occurring or existing only if (certain circumstances) are the case
- Decapitalization** - discouraging capital formation
- Fora** - discussion of a public issue or other serious topic by a select group, as of experts or specialists, esp. a radio or television broadcast for this purpose.
- Heterogeneity** - distinctly non-uniform in one of the qualities
- Livelihood** - means of securing the basic necessities of life -food, water, shelter and clothing
- Malnutrition** - the condition that results from eating a diet in which certain nutrients are lacking
- Per capita** - A measure of the amount of money that is being earned per person in a certain area
- Sustainability** - ability or capacity of something to be maintained

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter presents literature review, which is presented under the following subheadings: Empirical review, Theoretical review and Conceptual framework.

2.2 Empirical review

Several studies have been conducted to quantify the cost of a national hunger safety net. For example, the Bolsa Familia program in Brazil costs 0.4% of the country's GDP and reaches 8 million households. Oportunidades in Mexico cost 0.66% of the GDP in 2005 (quoted by Save UK, 2007). A study of different scenarios for the implementation of hunger safety nets in Sierra Leone suggests that cash transfer systems cost between 0.6 to 2.1% of the GDP. The question could be asked in yet another way: can fragile countries afford not to implement hunger safety nets, given the well-documented cost of an undernourished population? Can fragile countries afford the cost of an "upstream" (protecting the means of living) approach, when the "downstream" (emergency response with widespread distribution) will be in many cases much less expensive?, and finally what are the challenges that hinder success of hunger safety nets?

In an attempt to answer some of the above questions, the empirical evidence suggests that, much less have been analyzed in terms of putting safety nets in a social protection perspective and in the holistic nature of its framework. This is a very exciting field of research, as not only social protection components are related each other, but the overall social protection framework per se can have positive poverty reduction and development outcomes – at both the micro and macro levels – and often at an affordable cost. Many governments are facing the no-win situation of social protection – the greater the need for social protection, the lower the capacity of the state to

provide it. Smith and Subbarao (2003), posit that fiscal un-affordability, lack of information, structural asset deficit, low administrative capacity are all identified as binding constraints in very poor countries. Underpinning to this situation is that where risk management instruments are most needed may not be where returns to investment are highest (Webb and Rogers, 2003).

Social protection has to confront with these issues, and this will take a long time as the public sector capacity is low. Therefore it is crucial to not abandon humanitarian programmes before reliable alternative livelihood options are in place, but rather to make them more 'productive' (i.e. based on reciprocity, such as when transfers are given in exchange of a defined behaviour - labor, attending trainings or going to school), where appropriate. Social protection's focus on both ex-ante measures - its developmental part - and ex-post response - its humanitarian part - can potentially help to both address the causes of long term vulnerability as well as deal with the no-win situation itself. Indeed, the reality of many shock-prone, chronically poor countries is that relief and development can and often do occur in the same spatial environment at the same time (Tango, 2004a; WFP, 2003). That is why the relief-to-development (R2D) framework adopted in the 90s has not been effective - its sequential nature did not reflect the reality in the field and didn't provide a clear way to proceed from emergency programs to development-based activities, and vice versa. The challenge that social protection has to face in shock prone settings is that "chronic vulnerable populations require interventions that are stable and multiyear. Right now many programs are either large scale emergencies, which don't see productive results, or smaller scale development programs, which don't reach significant scale" (TANGO, 2004, p.12). Where humanitarian action is informal, the development of a social protection system provides an opportunity to transform haphazard safety net programmes into a nationwide system to support communities, households and individuals in achieving secure livelihoods.

Indeed - on the one hand - mainstreaming safety nets into social protection may result in a more developmental and cost-effective approach to relief. For example, Owens and Hoddinott (1999) estimated that the redistribution of relief aid given to Zimbabwean households in 1995-96 as development aid in 1992-93 would have reduced the incidence of poverty by 6% and its' severity by 9%: cuts in development budgets to fund relief operations are therefore likely to incur in an opportunity cost in terms of forgone poverty reduction". With the words of Shepherd (2004), "Partnerships between humanitarian organizations and parts of the state designed to take up the social protection mandate could ensure a degree of accountability to ordinary people. This can be possible only if the process is designed with accountability in mind" (p.13). On the other hand, social protection interventions seem to better respond if organized as a cross-cutting theme and when spread across a range of policy sectors rather than as one-sector approach. This is what Conway and Norton (2002) meant when they affirmed that social protection "is more appropriately perceived as a perspective" (p.69). In this way there is a strong possibility of reasonable implementation, and an additional dimension in a number of sectors would be less expensive than developing new administrative structures.

Farrington, Slater and Holmes (2003) explored this issue with the lens of potential synergies between agriculture and social protection, and argued that there is substantial unexploited scope for introducing the perspectives of the one into the design and implementation of the other. New promising experiences are emerging worldwide where predictable safety nets are often explicitly designed to promote graduation of households out of chronic food insecurity, while the graduation itself will be further maximized as safety nets are integrated into the national social protection schemes. Examples include the widely documented Mexican

PROGRESA/Oportunidades, or the more recent Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Programme, Afghanistan's Livelihoods and Social Protection Public Investment Programme, Malawi's Joint Integrated Safety Net Programme and Ecuador's social protection strategy implemented under the newly-established Frente Social. While the overall direction looks promising, most of these strategies are at the very first stages and therefore caution must be paid in making fast conclusions.

2.2.1 Poverty and deprivation

Debates on social protection can draw heavily upon a rich tradition of research dealing with the nature of poverty and deprivation and related public policy choices. The increasing importance attached to social protection issues within debates upon poverty reduction can be illustrated by comparing the two 'decennial' World Bank World Development Reports (2000a) which deal with the theme of poverty. World Bank World Development Reports (1990) included the theme of safety nets as part of the three legged poverty reduction strategy (human development and labour intensive growth constituting the other two legs). The inclusion of this theme was a landmark in re-focusing attention on the social protection role of the state in the aftermath of the neo-liberal consensus of the 1980s. Much of the debate during the 1990s was critical of the 'safety net' formulation, however, which implied a perception of the poorest as passive recipients of transfers rather than as active agents. Nonetheless, World Bank World Development Reports (WDR) (1990) still represented an important watershed, bringing social protection issues back into the mainstream of the debate on international development. WDR 2000/01 *Attacking Poverty* is conceptually a broader document, dealing with experiential and qualitative as well as consumption-based dimensions of poverty. The overall framework for WDR 2000/01 is built on three new 'legs' for a conceptualization of poverty and the measures needed to tackle it. These

are the themes of empowerment, security and opportunity. The debate around WDR (2000b), has already given much momentum to the development of policy in social protection – primarily under the theme of security –and this is likely to increase as the document is disseminated.

2.2.2 Risk and vulnerability

The literature on risk and vulnerability falls broadly within two traditions. One is based on participatory and ethnographic understandings of the nature of poor people’s realities and livelihoods (Page, 1999). This material has been influential in bringing issues of vulnerability into the mainstream of policy debate. In the late 1980s and early 1990s when quantitative survey based approaches focused on providing static ‘snapshot’ pictures of the levels of deprivation, this literature emphasized the fact that poor people’s own perceptions of well being placed considerable emphasis on issues of security, both of the person and of livelihoods. The other tradition comprises a comprehensive re-visiting of the issue of risk and vulnerability in empirical, quantitative, and conceptual economic analysis.

Both traditions emphasize the importance of analyzing vulnerability from the perspectives of endowments of assets that can be accessed by poor households, individuals or communities. These assets are not simply material –the analytical framework of ‘sustainable rural livelihoods’, for example, groups assets into five types of capital (physical, natural, financial, social and human (Holtzmann and Jorgensen, 2000).

The literature also shows how assets are significant not simply as aids to production but also as stores of wealth, buffering individuals and households against hard times. This goes for social capital as much as it does for physical capital: social networks that can be used to increase well-being (through access to information or stakeholders, for example) also enable people to make

claims on others in times of shocks and hazards. From the point of view of social protection policy the literature on risk and vulnerability implies the following: Options should be responsive to the realities of poor people's livelihoods, and informed by awareness of the assets and capabilities which they deploy; Interventions (policies and programmes) should be integrated, and should aim to reduce and mitigate significant risks (both those particular risks faced by individuals or households –e.g. illness –or and those generalized risks faced simultaneously by whole economies, such as financial crises) as well as helping people to cope with the results once a risk event has occurred.

2.2.3 Social exclusion and social cohesion

The idea that forms of mutual insurance which protect against risk and eventualities such as old age are fundamental to the mutual solidarity that underpins society is not new (Mauss 2004). According to Mauss (2004), principles of reciprocity and mutual obligation are fundamental to the values of solidarity and identity that underpin the cohesion of societies. The tradition in which Mauss (2004) was writing was one which placed emphasis on social relations as being at the heart of the motivations and incentives of policy and behaviour – in contrast to the liberal individualistic traditions more associated with the Anglophone world. In modern development theory this approach has found expression in the concept of social exclusion, which has been advocated as a framework for analyzing deprivation and the social and political processes which lie behind it (de Haan, 1999). In its original form (in French public discourse) social exclusion refers primarily to a rupture of the social and moral bonds between an individual or group and society. There is not the space here to discuss at length the linkages between social protection policy and the rich theoretical tradition concerning social exclusion in developed and developing

countries. However, it is worth highlighting the following implications: Standing outside of collective, mutual forms of solidarity and support (citizenship of a country or membership of a community) is itself a form of exclusion; Citizenship –or membership of groups –is often defined by the entitlement to public support in times of hardship and need. When states’ capacities to deliver such entitlements are eroded it may therefore contribute to a crisis of legitimacy or governance. The state’s capacity to facilitate the development of a consensus on its role in social protection (commensurate with its institutional and fiscal capability) and to subsequently deliver on its side of the bargain is critical to sustaining its own legitimacy.

Not all forms of social protection foster social inclusion. For example, highly targeted one-way transfers, based on means-testing or other selection mechanisms, can create a sense of stigma which is itself exclusionary. Forms of social protection based on mutual obligation and some sense of reciprocal obligation may protect the poorest against shocks just as effectively but lessen the demeaning connotations; The delivery of benefits to groups often erroneously assumed to be outside the labour market (e.g. older people or people with disabilities) needs to be based upon sensitivity to the perception of these benefits by the recipients and by society in general. Too often social assistance is based upon assumptions of dependency or stereotypes which do not recognize the active contributions made by these groups. The results of such social protection policies are often counter-productive.

Notions of social exclusion are also frequently applied in the arguments concerning globalization, particularly with regard to the increasing levels of inequality referred to above. Civil society activism in the North is steadily moving in emphasis from charitable giving to addressing structural issues of social justice (the movement for debt forgiveness, the pressure for ethical standards in global trade). These shifts constitute encouraging evidence of the growth of

new forms of global solidarity, although the capacity to address growing polarization within the global economy clearly has limits.

2.3.4 Political dimensions, rights and accountability

There is a growing literature suggesting linkages between the nature of national governance and the effective reduction of poverty. This section will summarize briefly some of the salient arguments. A cross-country study of 61 developing countries found that the effectiveness of a country at converting resources (GDP per capita) into human development was correlated with (among other variables) the extent to which the state was dependent on its citizens for revenue, rather than upon extractive industries or donors. This suggests that the accountability of public services delivery tends to be reinforced (at least under some conditions) through dependence upon a broad revenue base. Historical studies of the development of welfare capacities in both developed and developing countries suggest that the level of livelihood risk is a key determinant of the level of state interventions with social objectives. In reviewing the arguments related to developing countries, Moore (1999) argues that what really counts in determining the state's share of the economy is openness to livelihood risk –not just openness (volatility of terms of trade, reliance on few products). This research also suggests that where developed countries respond to pressures around economic uncertainty by increasing social spending, poor countries tend to respond by expanding government consumption. This is because many poor countries lack the capacity to implement effective social welfare programmes to mitigate risk, so substitute for this by creating government jobs and 'development programmes' which have reach key constituencies of political support, if not the broader population. The policy implications thus point strongly to the critical need in most developing country contexts to strengthen capacities at

an institutional level, and the structure of governance and accountability. Without these preconditions, conditions of increasing risk will be unlikely to lead to broad-based action to support the livelihoods of the poorest.

The lack of entitlement to state social protection has deep roots in many developing countries. Mamdani (2006), for example, in his analysis of the segmented nature of Africa societies, traces the roots of this to the period when white colonizers had rights of ‘citizenship’ while Africans existed as ‘subjects’. While race is no longer the principle dimension of exclusion, the legacy of the bifurcated society persists. It underpins the current division in many Africa states between ‘citizens’ who work in the core segments of the labour market and enjoy decent wages, job security and working conditions as well as social benefits, and ‘subjects ’ who occupy the marginalized, often rural segments which are characterized by informal livelihoods and low levels of access to public provisioning and services (Mamdani, 2006). This type of segmentation has major policy implications for social protection, which can be addressed through technocratic programme design. It has to be recognized, however, that in full-blown form structural inequalities of this kind are problematic not just for the detail of programme design, but for the development of governance and society at a fundamental level.

2.3 Theoretical review

2.3.1 Livelihood Portfolio Theory Based on the Welfare Pentagon

Neubourg welfare pentagon depicts five core institutions namely family, markets, social networks, membership institutions and public authorities, as shown below in figure 1:

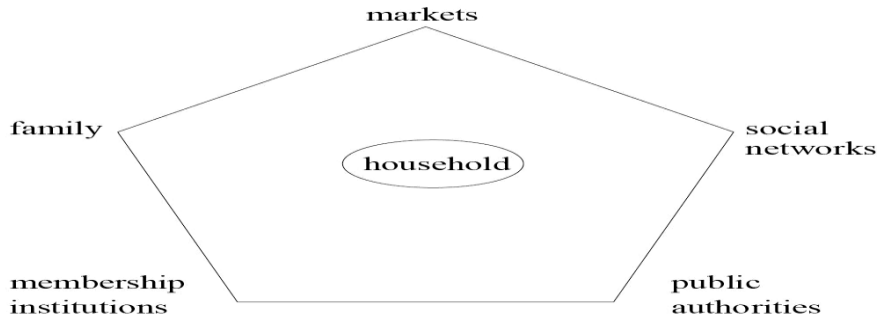


Figure 2.1: The Welfare Pentagon; Source: Neubourg (2009)

Neubourg's livelihood portfolio theory based on the welfare pentagon makes a number of assumptions. First, that individuals and households maximize income under constraints. Second, all households face the risk of becoming poor at a certain point in future. That is households face risk if they are not able to fulfill the needs of their members either today or tomorrow. To prevent this risk, households' consumptions should be smoothed and resources need to be set apart to finance future consumption. The ability to smoothen consumption is an important factor for well-being. It is individual's capacity to satisfy basic needs tomorrow, despite the existence of risk and occurrence of shocks. Hence migration then becomes a means of generating income and a consumption smoothing strategy. Households use these to satisfy their current and future needs at any given society, though their relevance may differ by society and over time. Each institution has a function and they are used as a livelihood strategy in order to generate income and smoothen consumption.

Also individuals within the society need access to relevant institutions of the welfare pentagon. For instance, to obtain social security benefit, individuals need access to public authorities that control social benefit, just as getting support from family implies having access to a family. This also requires that the individual has some kind of asset or capital which can be in the form of money, physical, human education, skill, social (family ties, acquaintances, trust, or collective

citizenship. For instance, households can be insured against certain risk by public authorities through paying social insurance contributions or simply a citizen can rely on social networks or family to generate money to compensate him or her after-shocks (Neubourg, 2009).

Individuals within the society can access the welfare pentagon institutions much better if they have a certain amount of capital available. That is human capital is required to enter the labour market while social capital is needed for making families and networks. Individuals and households differ in their possibilities to invest in financial, social and political capital. This makes it important for the state to assist in promoting social protection through various social policy instruments and providing goods and services for free or at low cost. These services could include regulating social insurance and cash transfers. In spite of their functions, the institutions of the welfare pentagon channels are substitute for one another. This means public authorities can step in to provide social protection, just as local self-initiatives or the family can do so. It also means that if the public authorities withdraw or lower their inputs in providing social protection other channels of the welfare pentagon will have to make a greater effort to assist the household in meeting their needs. If the state does not assist in providing social protection, the burden is shifted towards individuals with higher risks and the burden is even more difficult for individuals and households with less resources (Neubourg, 2009).

It is in this paradigm that we find the need to assist the Wajir County and to promote protection in meeting their needs, addressing the vulnerabilities and risks which they are exposed to.

The strength of Neubougs theory is its ability to link both human capital and social capital with social protection. The theory makes it clear that for the Wajir County to gain access to the institutions of the welfare pentagon, they need to organize to attain recognition. This draws attention to important components for ensuring access which are skills, education, time and

money (for human capital). However since they do not have available human resources (such as time, money) to immediately invest in education and vocational training, it is important for the Wajir County to envisage how they can contribute among themselves to see a change. They need to be made aware that organizing is not waste of time. Rather it is an investment which gives them a voice to be heard in society. Again, the theory highlights the important role of the various institutions of the welfare pentagon. Institutions in society need to collaborate with one another to promote individuals well-being and enhance economic growth to achieve equity. It is important that each society makes effective use of existing institutions.

Of course every theory has its strengths and weakness. Neuborngs theory overlooks the new discourse of social protection which recognizes that in the absence of effective collective managements to manage risks, individuals and households, particularly those who are most vulnerable must be engaged in micro level informal risk management strategies which impose very high cost of their own (Conway and Norton 2002: 534). Also Neubourg writes very much for developed states and his theory needs adaptation if it is to be applied.

2.3.2 Theory of change

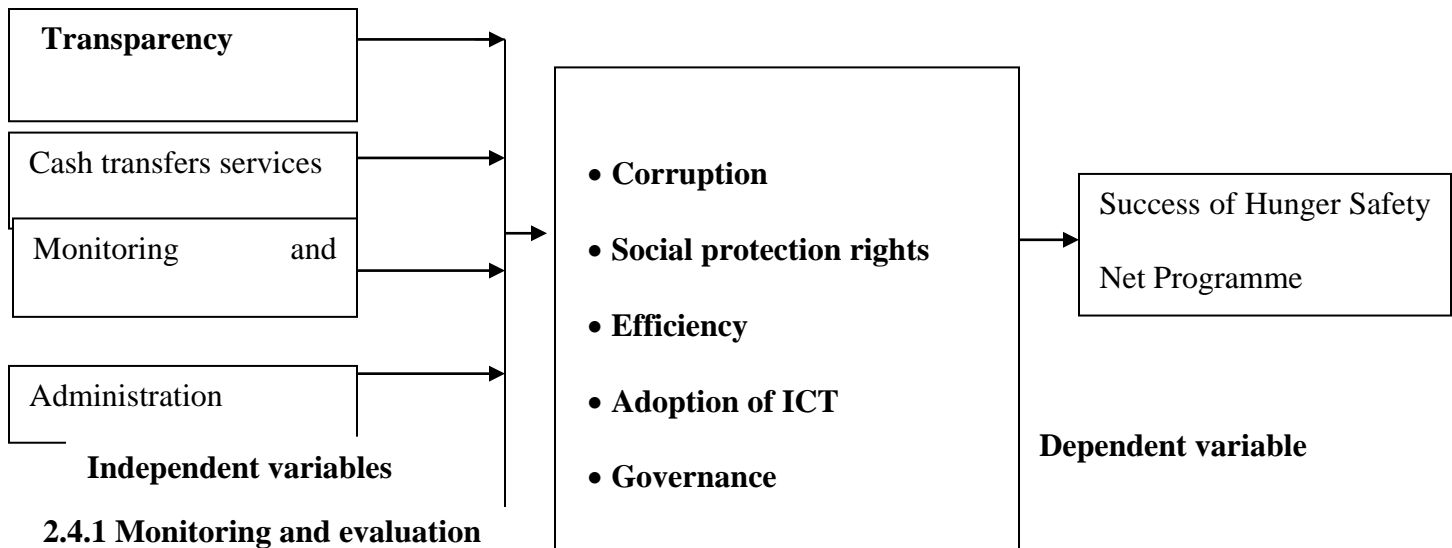
To provide support for the longer-term process of establishing a comprehensive social security system, the goal of Social Protection Activity (SPA) is for the Government to begin implementation of a progressive social security policy that includes support to the elderly and other vulnerable families. To support this medium-term objective, the purpose of the SPA is: improved livelihoods, incomes and resilience for families in rural areas and the application of these results to inform government policy development in social security. Thus, the purpose of the SPA is two-fold and the two social transfer schemes it utilises are different in approach. First,

the senior citizens' allowance provides a small, quarterly cash transfer to all citizens aged 65 and above, secondly, the Resilient Livelihoods for the Poor scheme specifically target particularly vulnerable families with a small allowance, a productive asset and technical training and mentoring to support development of a sustainable enterprise. The expected net effect however is similar in each case: a sustained – at least for the life of the activity – increase in income for the families included in either of the mechanisms.

With increased income from either source, the Theory of Change posits that this is likely to result in: increased savings; increased consumption of goods and services (including for example, more children attending school and for longer); and/or investment in new or existing enterprises. Determining the ways in which the additional income is actually used is a major part of the research supporting the SPA, while the existence of significant family debt is likely to limit these intended outcomes from the outset. Effects may also be manifested in changes in health and nutrition status. However these may be difficult to assess initially owing to the relatively short implementation period for the social protection schemes. Analysis of the family and community changes attributable to these sustained increases in income will provide important evidence of the efficacy (or otherwise) and impact of these social protection mechanisms.

2.4 Conceptual framework

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



2.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Since social protection schemes involve a series of probabilities, contingencies, risks liabilities, contingent liabilities, periodical Actuarial Valuations (AV) should be performed in order to continuously fine-tune and adapt policies and strategies. Another complementary tool is the Social Protection Expenditure and Performance Reviews (SPERs), which aims at providing detailed information on the performance of national social protection schemes as well as on the extent of coverage and exclusion from social protection. The SPERs provide information about the structure and level of total social expenditure, and establish indicators of system performance with respect to its effectiveness, efficiency, population coverage and the adequacy of benefit levels. Secondly, the SPERS provide internationally comparable statistics on social protection.

2.4.2 Administration

Monitoring, review and enforcement of the evolution of social protection schemes is crucial for their sustainability. It is important for the future of social protection to put in place a process that is open, on the one hand to permanently forecast, analyze the evolution of the social protection scheme and identify shortcomings in existing provisions, and, on the other is open to emerging

needs. Without sound financial architecture and management, social protection systems cannot effectively reach all men and women. To understand the financial mechanisms of social protection systems, it is important to have a good understanding of population dynamics and their implications as well as being able to make macroeconomics work for social protection policy, turning theory into practice, and to see clearly the interdependencies between labour market developments and social protection performance.

2.4.3 Transparency

Absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy are the opposites of transparency and are the real enemies of social protection. In many domains of public policy there prevails an internal/external or insider/outsider philosophy. This serves to create divisions, not just between social partners, but also between staff and users of services (or their advocates) as well as within services and agencies in terms of fragmentation into different units, divisions and so forth. In contrast, a policy of transparency and openness implies that organizations have a strategy of communication and participation. Such a strategy should be multi-tiered and sophisticated (in the sense of targeting different “audiences” and using different channels) and should also include the opportunity for people to make their own needs known. Other elements essential to an open approach – for example, ombudspersons, appeals procedures, clarity in responsibility across providers and sectors, and openness about how decisions are made – also must be part of the social protection system. There should be broader coordination and social protection programming framework that would ensure openness and flow of information and interrelated activities in each of the preprogrammed components

2.4.4 Social protection rights

The ILO understands social protection as arising from rights. It is defined by “entitlement to benefits that society provides to individuals and households—through public and collective measures—to protect against low or declining living standards arising out of a number of basic risks and needs” (Bertranou et al. 2006). The international community acknowledged that social protection is a basic human right to be enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights agreed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. In the words of the Declaration, “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family”. The ILO’s recent reformulation of its mission statement as involving work to “secure decent work for women and men everywhere” is an affirmation of their rights perspective and reflects the Declaration’s commitment to extend social protection to all.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the strategies that were adopted by the researcher during the study. It provides for the research design, target population, sample design, data collection instruments data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. Patton (2002) asserts that research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure. There are several research designs including ex-post facto design which includes comparison of various stratified groups in a study and the case study research method involving an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context (Yin, 1994). This study employed the use of descriptive survey design. Descriptive survey design is applicable where the researcher does not control the data collected (Lammers and Badia, 2005). Descriptive survey design is also appropriate to collect data from both quantitative and qualitative data as intended in this case. The researcher intends to collect firsthand information from administrators and of hunger safety net programme in Wajir County in Kenya and therefore this design is the most appropriate.

3.3 Population

The study targeted the following institutions, which are tasked with the administration and management of hunger safety net programme in the four counties of Wajir, Turkana, Marsabit and Mandera. These institutions are; Oxfam Great Britain, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Oxford Policy Management (OPM), Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSD-Kenya) in collaboration with Equity Bank, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Helpage International in Kenya that operate in Northern Eastern Kenya. In the five institutions identified this study chose Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) as the target. The reason for choosing these institutions is because they were contracted by UK Department for International Development (DFID) to manage the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) component of the HSNP. The main component of this comprises a quantitative impact evaluation using an experimental survey design, coupled with a qualitative impact evaluation (KHSNP, 2013). The study therefore targeted senior and middle level managers of the Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). Oxford policy management has a total number of 185 specialists globally working in three continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. The Institute of Development Studies is one of the world's leading organisations for research, teaching and communications on international development. Founded in 1966, the Institute enjoys an international reputation based on the quality of its work and the rigour with which it applies academic skills to real world challenges. Its purpose is to understand and explain the world, and to try to change it – to influence as well as to inform. IDS hosts five dynamic research programmes, five popular postgraduate courses, and a family of world-class web-based knowledge services. These three spheres are integrated in a unique combination – as a development knowledge hub, IDS is connected into and is a convener of networks throughout

the world. The Institute is home to approximately 80 researchers, 50 knowledge services staff, 50 support staff and about 150 students at any one time. But the IDS community extends far beyond, encompassing an extensive network of partners, former staff and students across the development community worldwide (Crichton, Musembi and Ngugi, 2008). Therefore, the two institutions formed the target population for this study.

3.4 Sample Design

The study adopted a judgmental sampling approach. This type of sampling technique is also known as purposive sampling and authoritative sampling. Purposive sampling is used in cases where the specialty of an authority can select a more representative sample that can bring more accurate results than by using other probability sampling techniques. The process involves nothing but purposely handpicking individuals from the population based on the authority's or the researcher's knowledge and judgment. This study therefore chose 10 senior managers and 10 middle level managers of Oxford policy management and 10 senior managers and 10 middle managers of Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in their headquarters in Nairobi Kenya to form the target population. Thus, the study sought information from a sample size of 40 respondents from the two institutions.

3.5 Data Collection

The initial stage of data collection involved creating a rapport with the target population under study in order to gain their cooperation and explain the purpose of the study and acquire relevant information useful for preparation of the actual data collection. The researcher also discussed his intent to request copies of relevant documents. The second stage of data collection involve

collection of data. This was done using a questionnaire and interview schedule. For uniformity and consistency in the data, this could include facts, opinions and unexpected insights. Key objects of the study were representatives from the groups named in section 3.3 and 3.4 or those who have access to other information of interest to the researcher.

3.6 Instrument validity

Instrument validity refers to the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. This research determines content availability of the questionnaires for the target population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), note that content validity is determined by piloting and use of expert advice. A pilot study was conducted to test the validity of the instruments as the reliability of each of the items in the instruments as well as the sustainability from the language used, (Mulusa, 1998). Validation is considered important in this study in terms of testing if the questionnaire and observation guide are properly constructed. The targeted youths participated in pre-testing of the instrument and suggest areas of improvements. The process is considered important in this study in order to reduce the possibility of misinterpretation of questions included in the questionnaires and observation guide. In validating the instrument, a pilot study was conducted using three constituencies out of the six constituencies that was used in the main survey.

3.7 Instrument reliability

An instrument is reliable when it can measure a variable accurately and consistently and obtain the same results under the same conditions over a number of repeated trials (Orodho, 2008). For this study, test retest method was used to test the reliability questionnaires. This technique is

good because it gave a time lapse between the two tests and the researcher can use this to prove instrument reliability. Test re test involves administering the same instrument twice to the same group of subjects (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The developed questionnaires were administered to youths randomly selected from the target population and the responses scored. The same questionnaires were re-administered after two weeks and the responses scored. The scores from test one and test two was correlated to get the reliability coefficient the Pearson's product moment correlation. The reliability coefficient is expected to lie between 0 and 1. The closer the value would be to 1, the stronger the congruence measure (Adams and Schranvel, 1985).

3.8 Data Analysis

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) observe that data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of information collected. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis was used. In analyzing quantitative data, before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. The data were then coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. Quantitative data was analyzed by descriptive analysis techniques. The descriptive statistical tools used was the SPSS. The findings were presented using tables with summarized responses for further analysis and facilitate comparison.

Qualitative data was obtained from interviews. Qualitative data analysis sought to make general statements on how categories or themes of data are related and their meaning. The theoretical approach to data analysis chosen for this research is the framework analysis. Framework analysis, a more recent approach to qualitative analysis forms the basis for data analysis. The

benefit of Framework Analysis is that it provides systematic and visible stages to the analysis process, so that stakeholders and others can be clear about the stages by which the results have been obtained from the data. Also, although the general approach in Framework Analysis is inductive, this form of analysis allows for the inclusion of a priori as well as emergent concepts, for example in coding (Lacey, and Luff, 2001). Specific techniques in framework analysis was used in data analysis that included familiarization, identifying a thematic framework, indexing, charting, mapping and interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of data collected from the field. The results are presented in tables to highlight the major findings. They are also presented sequentially according to the research questions of the study. Mean scores and standard deviations ANOVA and regression analysis was used to analyze the data collected. The raw data was coded, evaluated and tabulated to depict clearly the results of factors influencing successful implementation of hunger safety net programme in the vulnerable livelihoods in Northern Kenya: a case of Wajir County.

4.2 Preliminary Results

This section covers the preliminary results of the study. The result includes reliability test and validity test and response rate.

4.2.1: Reliability and Validity Test

A pilot study was conducted to find out if the respondents could answer the questions without difficulty. Respondents in the pretest were drawn from Mandera County (equating to ten purposively selected respondents) perceived to be knowledgeable in implementation of hunger safety net programme in the vulnerable livelihoods. They were asked to evaluate the questions for relevance, comprehension, meaning and clarity. The instrument was modified on the basis of the pilot test before administering it to the study respondents. Cronbach Alpha was therefore used to test reliability of the instrument. A coefficient of 0.7 and above shows high reliability of

data (Saunders, 2009). The Cronbach Alpha test of the instrument resulted in a value of 0.735 which is greater than 0.7, thus the questionnaires were reliable.

4.2.2: Questionnaire Return Rate

Out of the 40 respondents, 29 of them participated in the study. This constitutes a response rate of 72.5 percent. Out of these questionnaires, 27 were considered usable for the study. This accounted for 67.5 percent of the respondents. The other 4 questionnaires had highly significant levels of missing information. The remaining cases represented an adequate response rate for the precision and confidence required in this study.

4.3 Characteristics of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the information on the respondents employed in the study with regards to the gender, age, designation academic background and. These bio data points at the respondents' appropriateness in answering the questions.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Table 4.1: Gender distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	19	70.4
Female	8	29.6
Total	27	100

The study findings in table above show that a majority of the respondent (70.4%) were male while 29.6% were female. The study findings show that the information collected to establish successful implementation of hunger safety net programme in the vulnerable livelihoods in Wajir County reflected perspectives from both gender.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 4.2: Distribution of Age Group

Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
45 – 54 years	6	22.2	22.2
35 – 44 years	10	37	59.2
25 – 34 years	11	40.8	100
Total	27	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey Data (2015)

The results presented in Table 4.2 show that a small proportion of 22.2% are aged between 45 to 54 years, this was followed by a significant percentage 37% that had also attained ages from 35 to 44 years, and between 25 to 34 years with 40.8% respectively. The age composition shows that most of the respondents were between the age of 25 and 44 years, this is the most productive age group thus could appreciate to the importance of the study.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Table 4.3: Highest Level of Education of the Respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
Master's Degree	6	22.3
Bachelor's Degree	12	44.4
Diploma	9	33.3
Total	87	100

Source: Survey Data (2015)

From the table, 22.3% had master's degree; 44.4% of the respondents said they had undergraduate degree while another population of 33.3% of the respondents had Diploma level of education. There were no respondents without basic education.

4.4 Cash Transfers Services

Respondents of the study were asked to indicate whether their respective organization use cash transfer services in hunger safety net programme. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.4: Use of Cash Transfers Services

Agreement/disagreement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	74.1
No	7	25.9
Total	27	100

The study findings in table above show that a majority of the respondent (74%) agreed that cash transfer services are used in hunger safety net programme while 25.9% did not. The study findings indicate that majority of the organizations have adopted cash transfer services.

The study in this part aimed at identifying the extent at which the following factors affect Cash transfers services in the organization. Data was collected using Likert scale of No extent (1), Little extent, (2), Moderate extent (3), Large extent (4) and Very large extent (5). The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.5: Factors affecting Cash transfers services

Factors affecting Cash transfers services	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Physically handing over cash to recipients does not build on opportunities to strengthen financial systems of hunger safety nets	2.8372
Design and implementation an effective cash delivery system maximizes the use of new technologies	3.7442	.48961
Pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling	3.4419	.33356
The payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds.	3.1628	.47372

Recipients should be able to access their funds in safety and with dignity in order to ensure success of safety net programme	3.0465	.34548
Where appropriate, the MIS seeks to use advanced technologies to establish an effective, efficient and secure system for cash transfers	2.9302	.43269

From the research findings, respondents of the study strongly agreed that design and implementation an effective cash delivery system maximizes the use of new technologies, this was agreed with a mean of 3.7442 and a standard deviation of 0.48961. Other significant factors were; Pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling (measure= 3.4419) and the payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds (measure= 3.1628).

The least significant factor was the statement that physical handing over cash to recipients does not build on opportunities to strengthen financial systems of hunger safety nets with a mean of 2.8372.

Respondents of the study argued that without sound financial architecture and management, social protection systems cannot effectively reach all men and women. It is important for the future of social protection to put in place a process that is open, on the one hand to permanently forecast, analyze the evolution of the social protection scheme and identify shortcomings in existing provisions, and, on the other is open to emerging needs.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Respondents of the study were asked their agreement/ disagreement on whether organization conduct monitoring and evaluation of the hunger safety net programmes. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.6: Conducting of Monitoring and Evaluation

Agreement/disagreement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	95.6
No	2	4.4
Total	27	100

The study findings in table above show that a majority of the respondent (95.6%) agreed that organization conduct monitoring and evaluation of the hunger safety net programmes while 4.4% did not. The study findings indicate that majority of the organizations have adopted cash transfer services.

Respondents were asked their views on how dimensions of technology issues influenced successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County. They were requested to rate with a degree of agreement/disagreement using a scale of 1-5, by ticking their appropriate choice. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.7: Technology Issues in M&E

Technology Issues	Mean	Std. Deviation
Ensuring the efficacy of the scheme's implementation and its progress regular monitoring the progress of clients is important	3.0465	.34548
Provision of accurate information to support evaluation of the scheme's processes and outcomes contributes to the success of the of hunger safety net programmes	3.9302	.43269
Conducting regular spot checks with the scheme's participants on the circumstances and quality of their engagement with the scheme and its various processes ensures success.	3.0000	.38680
Technical support and mentoring contributes to the success of hunger safety net programmes	3.4419	.29589

From the research findings, the statement on provision of accurate information to support evaluation of the scheme's processes and outcomes contributes to the success of the of hunger safety net programmes was strongly agreed with a mean of 3.9302 and a standard deviation of 0.43269. Other significant statements from the respondents' point of view were; Technical support and mentoring contributes to the success of hunger safety net programmes (measure= 3.4419) and ensuring the efficacy of the scheme's implementation and its progress regular monitoring the progress of clients is important (measure= 3.0465) as well as conducting regular spot checks with the scheme's participants on the circumstances and quality of their engagement with the scheme and its various processes ensures success was the least with a mean of (measure= 3.0)

4.6 Administration

Respondents of the study were asked to indicate whether organisation employ management information system (MIS) in its operations. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.8: Use of MIS in its operations

Agreement/disagreement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	74.1
No	7	25.9
Total	27	100

The study findings in table above show that a majority of the respondent (74%) agreed that organisation employ management information system (MIS) in its operations while 25.9% did not. The study findings indicate that majority of the organizations have adopted management information system (MIS) in their operations.

Respondents were asked their views on how the following measurement statements regarding the administration influenced successful implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the

Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County. They were requested to rate with a degree of agreement/ disagreement using a scale of 1-5, by ticking their appropriate choice. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.9: Statements on Administration

Statements on Administration	Mean	Std. Deviation
Government ownership is limited, leading to delays and limited engagement from provinces and districts	3.0	.34548
Registration of recipients is conducted in a transparent manner	3.4419	.33356
The organization's administrators holds regular meetings with local stakeholders to review progress of hunger safety net programme	3.2628	.47372
The organization has put in place sound financial architecture and management to ensure success of hunger safety net programmes	3.5302	.43269
The population and authorities are well informed about progress with the hunger safety net programmes	3.1628	.47372
There exist an efficient communications and expectations on the progress of the hunger safety net programme	3.0465	.34548
There exist registration challenges due to recipients' lack of IDs	2.9302	.43269
Administrators' lack substantive experience in social protection affect the success of hunger safety net programmes	3.0000	.38680
Efficient consideration of appeals helps to minimize any exclusion and inclusion errors in administration of hunger safety net programmes	3.4419	.29589
People can register complaints about any issue of concern, including complaining about people who they feel have been incorrectly included onto the schemes.	3.0000	.38680

From the table above, respondents strongly agreed that the organization has put in place sound financial architecture and management to ensure success of hunger safety net programmes with a mean of 3.5302, this was found out to be the most significant factor on administration. Other significant factors were registration of recipients is conducted in a transparent manner (measure=3.4) and efficient consideration of appeals helps to minimize any exclusion and inclusion errors in administration of hunger safety net programmes with a mean of 3.4. The least significant was there exist registration challenges due to recipients' lack of IDs with a mean of 2.9 and a standard deviation of 0.43269

4.7 Transparency

On transparency, respondents of the study argued that absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy are the opposites of transparency and are the real enemies of social protection. They however agreed that elements essential to an open approach are, ombudspersons, appeals procedures, clarity in responsibility across providers and sectors, and openness about how decisions are made also must be part of the social protection system.

Respondents of the study were asked to rate the extent at which the following statements regarding transparency. The table below shows the research findings.

Table 4.10: Statements on Transparency

Statements on Transparency	Mean	Std. Deviation
managing knowledge is managing people	3.1628	.57372
knowledge and competences are brought into the organization through recruitment	3.3465	.34548
Absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy affect the success of hunger safety net programmes	2.9302	.43269
Internal/external or insider/outsider philosophy create divisions among the stakeholders in hunger safety net programmes	3.2000	.38680
Policy of transparency and openness implies that organizations have a strategy of communication and participation in hunger safety net programmes	3.4	.29589
The hunger safety net programme has a broader coordination and social protection programming framework that ensures openness and flow of information and interrelated activities in each of the programme components	3.5628	.47372

Respondents of the study strongly agreed that, the hunger safety net programme has a broader coordination and social protection programming framework that ensures openness and flow of information and interrelated activities in each of the programme components with a mean of 3.5628, this was the most significant factor of transparency. Other significant factors were policy of transparency and openness implies that organizations have a strategy of communication and participation in hunger safety net programmes (measure= 3.4) and knowledge and competences are brought into the organization through recruitment (measure = 3.3465)

4.8 Vulnerable Livelihoods

Table 4.11: Statements on Vulnerable Livelihoods

Vulnerable Livelihoods	Mean	Std. Deviation
The programme is having a significant impact on food security	3.005	.45438
Unequal distribution of resources and access to human rights can lead to conflicts and discontent, and in turn, the deterioration of social systems	3.6302	.32469
Lack of faith in the social system and lack of confidence in the ability to manage vulnerable livelihoods risks manifests itself in resistance to any such change	3.600	.4480
Recurring droughts threaten their stability of the their livelihoods owing to the loss of farm products or limited access to the markets for their products in the absence of adequate transport infrastructure	3.4	.29589
Issues related to vulnerable livelihoods preparedness and mitigation planning, receiving essential fundamental services and taking preventive measures to protect themselves from drought hazards	3.5628	.47372

From the research findings, the statement on unequal distribution of resources and access to human rights can lead to conflicts and discontent, and in turn, the deterioration of social systems and lack of faith in the social system and lack of confidence in the ability to manage vulnerable livelihoods risks manifests itself in resistance to any such change were found to be the most important factors of vulnerable livelihoods. Other significant factors were issues related to vulnerable livelihoods preparedness and mitigation planning, receiving essential fundamental services and taking preventive measures to protect themselves from drought hazards (measure = 3.5) and recurring droughts threaten their stability of the their livelihoods owing to the loss of farm products or limited access to the markets for their products in the absence of adequate transport infrastructure with a mean of 3.4.

4.9 Relationship between implementation of Hunger Safety Net Programme and Vulnerable Livelihoods in Wajir County

The regression analysis is concerned with the distribution of the average value of one random variable as the other variables which need not be random are allowed to take different values. The regression model specifically connects the average values of y for various values of the x-variables. The regression model was as follows:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:

y = Vulnerable Livelihoods

β_0 = Constant Term

β_1 = Beta coefficients

X_1 = Cash Transfers Services

X_2 = Monitoring and Evaluation

X_3 = Administration

X₄= Transparency

Table 4.12: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change
1	.918(a)	.843	.805	.51038	.843	1.242	4	23	.001

Source: Researcher 2011

Predictors: (Constant), Cash Transfers Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Administration, Transparency

Dependent Variable: Vulnerable Livelihoods

Table 4.13: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.412	4	4.103	5.342	.001 ^a
	Residual	51.463	23	.768		
	Total	67.875	27			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cash Transfers Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Administration, Transparency

b. Dependent Variable: Vulnerable Livelihoods

The summary of the basic logic of ANOVA is the discussion of the purpose and analysis of the variance. The purpose of the analysis of the variance is to test differences in means (for groups or variables) for statistical significance. The accomplishment is through analyzing the variance, which is by partitioning the total variance into the component that is due to true random error and the components that are due to differences between means. The ANOVA analysis is

intended to investigate whether the variation in the independent variables explain the observed variance in the outcome in this study the outcome level of vulnerable livelihoods.

The coefficient of determination (the percentage variation in the dependent variable being explained by the changes in the independent variables) R^2 equals 0.843, that is, Cash Transfers Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Administration, Transparency only 15.7 percent unexplained. The P- value of 0.001 (Less than 0.05) implies that the model of Vulnerable Livelihoods is significant at the 95% confidence level

The ANOVA results indicate that the independent variables significantly ($F=5.342$, $p=0.001$) explain the variance in the vulnerable livelihoods. In this context, as have been presented in the table above, the dependent variable is the level of acceptance of vulnerable livelihoods while the independent or the predictors are Cash Transfers Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Administration, Transparency.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Coefficients

		Coefficients				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	.255	.133		4.870	.001
	Cash Transfers Services	.131	.131	.041	.335	.000
	Monitoring and Evaluation	.170	.167	.161	.666	.000
	Administration	.051	.006	-.643	.256	.000
	Transparency	.048	.006	-.165	.332	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Vulnerable Livelihoods

These are the values for the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. The regression equation is presented below.

Regression equation:

$$Y = 0.255 + 0.131X_1 + 0.170X_2 + 0.051X_3 + 0.048X_4$$

Y= Vulnerable Livelihoods

X₁ = Cash Transfers Services

X₂= Monitoring and Evaluation

X₃ =Administration

X₄= Transparency

α = constant

β =coefficient

ε = error term

Where

Constant = 0.255, shows that if Cash Transfers Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Administration, Transparency all rated as zero, Vulnerable Livelihoods would be 0.255

X₁= 0.131, shows that one unit Cash Transfers Services results in 0.131 units increase in Vulnerable Livelihoods

X₂= 0.170, shows that one unit change Monitoring and Evaluation results in 0.170 units increase in Vulnerable Livelihoods

X₃= 0.051, shows that one unit change in Administration results in 0.051 units increase in Vulnerable Livelihoods

X₄= 0.048, shows that one unit change in Transparency results in 0.048 units increase in Vulnerable Livelihoods.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the key study findings, conclusions and recommendations. It also makes suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings

5.2.1 Cash Transfers Services

The study findings indicate that a majority of the respondent (74%) agreed that cash transfer services are used in hunger safety net programme while 25.9% did not. The study found out that design and implementation an effective cash delivery system maximizes the use of new technologies. Pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling and the payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds

5.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Provision of accurate information to support evaluation of the scheme's processes and outcomes contributes to the success of the of hunger safety net progrmmes was found out to be the most significant factor of monitoring and evaluation. The study also found out that M&E provide information about the structure and level of total social expenditure, and establish indicators of system performance with respect to its effectiveness, efficiency, population coverage and the adequacy of benefit levels.

5.2.3 Administration

Respondents strongly agreed that the organization has put in place sound financial architecture and management to ensure success of hunger safety net programmes. Other significant factors were registration of recipients is conducted in a transparent manner and efficient consideration of appeals helps to minimize any exclusion and inclusion errors in administration of hunger safety net programmes. Without sound financial architecture and management, social protection systems cannot effectively reach all men and women. It is important for the future of social protection to put in place a process that is open, on the one hand to permanently forecast, analyze the evolution of the social protection scheme and identify shortcomings in existing provisions, and, on the other is open to emerging needs.

5.2.4 Transparency

Respondents of the study strongly agreed that, the hunger safety net programme has a broader coordination and social protection programming framework that ensures openness and flow of information and interrelated activities in each of the programme components. Absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy are the opposites of transparency and are the real enemies of social protection. Other elements essential to an open approach are, ombudspersons, appeals procedures, clarity in responsibility across providers and sectors, and openness about how decisions are made also must be part of the social protection system.

5.3 Conclusion

Hunger safety in Wajir County generally is the main challenges facing rural households. This need immediate and long term interventions and policies should be aligned with and diverse

measures to alleviate the problem. Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Wajir County is among the integrated programs with the aim of enhancing food self-sufficiency and asset accumulation. However, the finding of the study insists the program suffers a lot problem during implementation. Hunger Safety Net Programme support the households for smooth consumption and prevent selling of their assets. However, the county potential in M&E, administration and transparency is very low. This leads to low confidence of households to leave the program, develop sense of dependency syndrome and to believe the graduation process is a matter of time rather than reaching the hunger safety self-sufficiency threshold.

Moreover, the government support is often limited and lack of other development interventions in the county hamper the hunger safety self-sufficiency. Access to cash transfer services, M&E, administration and transparency increase the potential of households' to become hunger safety self-sufficient and to achieve the broader food security program. While participants in the program have had better performance, those with large number of dependents and drought prone were found to be at grass-root level to be graduated. Consequently, the beneficiaries leave the program without reaching the appropriate benchmark and remain chronically food in secured. Therefore, success of Hunger Safety Net Programme in the Vulnerable Livelihoods in Northern Kenya, in Wajir County has always been considered a failure.

5.4 Recommendation

The following recommendations were forwarded from the findings and conclusions drawn;

- On cash transfers services, its recommended that pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling and the payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that

they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds

- The study also found out that M&E provide information about the structure and level of total social expenditure, and establish indicators of system performance with respect to its effectiveness, efficiency, population coverage and the adequacy of benefit levels.
- On administration, it is important for the future of social protection to put in place a process that is open, on the one hand to permanently forecast, analyze the evolution of the social protection scheme and identify shortcomings in existing provisions, and, on the other is open to emerging needs.
- Absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy are the opposites of transparency and are the real enemies of social protection and transparency.

REFERENCES

- ACF-IN, (2008). *Implementing Cash Based Interventions – A Guideline for Aid Workers*
- Aoo D., (2007). *In Whose (Transformative) Reality Counts? A Reply to*. IDS Bulletin vol. 38 N°3.
- Attah R., Farhat M., and Kardan A., (2012). *Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Component Qualitative Impact Evaluation Report: 2011–2012*
- Barrientos, A., and DeJong J., (2006). “*Reducing child poverty with cash transfers: A sure thing?*” *Development Policy Review*, Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 537–552.
- Barrientos, A., and Holmes R., (2007). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries. Database version 3.0*. Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Manchester.
- Barrientos, A., and Hulme D., (eds.). (2008). *Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest: Concepts, Policies and Politics*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- Block, S; and Webb, P; (2001). *The Dynamics of Livelihood Diversification in Post-Famine Ethiopia*. *Food Policy* 26 (4) (pp.333-350).
- Cambodian Council of Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). (2011). *National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (2011–2015)*.
- Conway, T.; Norton, A. (2002); “*Nets, Ropes and Ladders and Trampolines: The Place for Social Protection within Current Debates on Poverty Reduction*”. In *Development Policy Review* 20(5) (p.533-540).
- Crichton J., Musembi N., C., and Ngugi A., (2008). *Painful Tradeoffs: Intimate-partner Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Kenya*, IDS working paper 312
- De Haan, A., (1999) ‘*Social Exclusion: Towards an Holistic Understanding of Deprivation*’ DFID, Social Development Department, Dissemination Note No. 2

- Devereux S., (2009). *Can Social Safety Nets Reduce Chronic Poverty?*, *Development Policy Review*, 2002, 20 (5):657-675
- Devereux S., Vaitla B., Hauenstein Swan S., (2008). *Les Saisons de la Faim*. ACF & IDS Hunger Watch Publication.
- Devereux, S., and Sabates-Wheeler R., (2008), “Transformative Social Protection”, IDS Working PaperNo.232, Brighton, UK.
- Devereux, S; (2008b), “Social Protection for the Poor: Lessons from Recent International Experience”, IDS Working PaperNo.142, Brighton, UK.
- FAO (2003). *Anti-Hunger Programme: A twin-track approach to hunger reduction: priorities for national and international action*. Rome.
- Farrington, J.; Slater, R.; Holmes, R. (2003) “*Synergies between Livelihood Protection and Promotion. The Agriculture Case*”. Draft final report commissioned by DFID. ODI, London.
- Gentilini U., (2005). *Mainstreaming Safety Nets in the social Protection Policy Agenda: A New Vision or the Same Old Perspective?*. eJade, vol. 2, n°2, 2005, pp. 133-157
- Harvey P. and Lind J., (2005). *Dependency and humanitarian relief*, HPG Research Report19, HelpAge International, IDS,
- Harvey, Holmes, Slater and Martin, (2007). *Social Protection in Fragile States*, Routledge, London.
- Help age (2005). *Why social pensions are needed now*. London N1 9ZN, UK
- Holtzman, R., and Jorgensen S., (2000), ‘*Social Risk Management: A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection and Beyond*’, World Bank, SP Discussion Paper No.0006.

- Institute for Development Studies (2003). *Strategic Plan*, University of Nairobi
- KHSNP (2013). *Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Component Impact Evaluation*, Final Report: 2009 to 2012.
- Mamdani, M. (2006), '*Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*' Princeton studies in Culture/Power/History.
- Mauss, M., (1954) '*The Gift: The Form and Reason for Exchange in Archaic Societies*'
- Maxwell D., Webb P., Coates J. & Wirth J., (2008). *Rethinking Food Security in Humanitarian Response. Paper presented to the Food Security Forum, Rome, April 16-18, 2008*. Tufts University, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Feinstein International Center.
- Merttens F., Hurrell A., Marzi M., Attah R., Farhat M., Kardan A., and MacAuslan I., (2013) *Kenya hunger safety net programme monitoring and evaluation component impact evaluation final report: 2009 to 2012*
- Moore, M. (1999) '*States, Social Policies and Globalization: Arguing on the Right Terrain?*' Paper presented to the conference Re-visioning social policy for the 21st century, IDS, Sussex.
- Mugenda, O., M., and Mugenda, A., G., (2003). *Research methods: quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Nairobi. Acts press.
- Orodho. A., J., (2008), *Techniques of writing research proposals and reports Research Methods: Quantitative and Education and Social Science*, Nairobi.
- Owens, T; and Hoddinott, J; (1999). "*Investing in Development or Investing in Relief: Quantifying the Poverty Tradeoffs Using Zimbabwe Household Panel Data*". Oxford University and International Food Policy Research Institute.

- Ravallion, M.; Wodon, Q. (1997). *“Poor Areas, or Only Poor People?”*. World Bank. Policy Research Working Paper No.1798. Washington D.C. USA.
- Save the Children UK, (2005). *Making Cash Count*. Lessons from cash transfers schemes in East and Southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households.
- Save the Children UK, (2007). *Investing in the Future* – Save the Children UK position paper on the role of cash transfers in reducing child malnutrition
- Save the Children UK, (2009). *Lasting Benefits* – The role of cash transfers in tackling child mortality.
- Smith, W.J; Subbarao, K; (2003). *What Role for Safety Net Transfers in Very Low Income Countries?*. World Bank. Social Protection Discussion Paper No 0301, Washington DC, USA.
- TANGO (Technical Assistance to NGOs). (2004a). *“Development Relief Workshop”*. Proceedings Report prepared for USAID and FAM, Washington DC, USA.
- Tibbo K., (2008). *The Role of INGOs in the New Social Protection Agenda in Africa*. Wahenga RHVP Advocacy Brief.
- Vaitla B., (2006). *Towards a Future Without Hunger? - The State of Food Security Policy and Programming in Ethiopia*. ACF report.
- Webb, P; Rogers, B.L; (2003). *“Addressing the ‘In’ in Food Insecurity”*, USAID Office of Food for Peace, Occasional Paper No.1, Washington DC, USA.
- World Bank (1990), *‘World Development Report 1990: Poverty’*. Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (2000a), *‘Social Protection Chapter’ Poverty Reduction Strategy*, Paper Sourcebook. Draft for comment, July 2000. Available at ‘www.worldbank.org’.

Appendices

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Dear Sir/Madam

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH DATA/INFORMATION

I am a postgraduate student at University of Nairobi pursuing a Masters in project planning and management. I am conducting a study on factors influencing successful implementation of hunger safety net programme in the vulnerable livelihoods in northern Kenya and specifically in Wajir County.

In order to effectively undertake the research, your organization has been selected to participate in the study. On behalf of your organization, kindly fill in the attached questionnaire as faithfully and truthfully as possible.

The information you give will be treated in total confidence and will not be shared or diverged to any third parties without your consent and will be used for academic purposes only. A copy of final report will be availed to you upon request.

Your assistance in this study will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

OMAR A. ABDI

REG. NO: L50/82896/2012

SIGN.:

Appendix II: Questionnaire

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender:

Male ()

Female ()

2. Age group:

25 – 34 years ()

35 – 44 years ()

45 – 54 years ()

55 – 64 years ()

65

years and above ()

3. What is your highest qualification achieved?

Diploma ()

Degree ()

Masters ()

Others (please specify) _____

4. Name of the organization: _____

5. What is your current designation within the organization?

Research assistant ()

Programme Manager ()

operations manager ()

Managing Director ()

Others (please specify) _____

5. In which level of management are you employed?

Top management

Middle level

6. How many years have you been working in this organization?

1 – 5 years ()

6 – 10 years ()

11 – 15 years ()

16 – 20 years ()

21 years and above ()

7. What is your highest qualification?

Diploma/Higher Diploma

Honours Degree

Master Degree

Doctorate Degree

Other (Please specify).....

SECTION B: CASH TRANSFERS SERVICES

1. Does your organization use cash transfer services in hunger safety net programme?

Yes

No

2. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following Cash transfers services issues. Please record your answer by ticking at the space provided, by the scale indicator.

(1= not at all, 2 = small extent, 3 = moderate extent, 4 = large extent, 5 = very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Physically handing over cash to recipients does not build on opportunities to strengthen financial systems of hunger safety nets					
Design and implementation an effective cash delivery system maximizes the use of new technologies					
Pay points should be sufficiently accessible to recipients, in particular those that have difficulties in travelling					
The payment mechanism should seek to be linked to savings accounts for recipients so that they can retain funds in their accounts, if they desire, and have greater freedom to withdraw funds.					
Recipients should be able to access their funds in safety and with dignity in order to ensure success of safety net programme					
Where appropriate, the MIS seeks to use advanced technologies to establish an effective, efficient and secure system for cash transfers					

4. Suggest how the management should improve and support the use cash transfers services order to realize increased performance? (Explain).

.....

SECTION C: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Does your organization conduct monitoring and evaluation of the hunger safety net programmes?

Yes ()

No ()

2. How often does your organization conduct monitoring and evaluation?

Monthly () Quarterly () Semi annually () Annually ()

Any other _____

3. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following technology issues. Please record your answer by ticking at the space provided, by the scale indicator.

(1= not at all, 2 = small extent, 3 = moderate extent, 4 = large extent, 5 = very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Ensuring the efficacy of the scheme’s implementation and its progress regular monitoring the progress of clients is important					
Provision of accurate information to support evaluation of the scheme’s processes and outcomes contributes to the success of the of hunger safety net progrmmes					
Conducting regular spot checks with the scheme’s participants on the circumstances and quality of their engagement with the scheme and its various processes ensures success.					

Technical support and mentoring contributes to the success of hunger safety net programmes					
--	--	--	--	--	--

4. Suggest how the organization should improve on monitoring and evaluation in order to realize increased the success of hunger safety net programme? (Explain)

.....

.....

SECTION D: ADMINISTRATION

1. Does the organisation employ management information system (MIS) in its operations?

Yes ()

No ()

2. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with following measurement statements regarding the administration. Please record your answer by ticking at the space provided, by the scale indicator.

(1= not at all, 2 = small extent, 3 = moderate extent, 4 = large extent, 5 = very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5
Government ownership is limited, leading to delays and limited engagement from provinces and districts					
Registration of recipients is conducted in a transparent manner					
The organization’s administrators holds regular meetings with local stakeholders to review progress of hunger safety net programme					

The organization has put in place sound financial architecture and management to ensure success of hunger safety net programmes				
The population and authorities are well informed about progress with the hunger safety net programmes				
There exist an efficient communications and expectations on the progress of the hunger safety net programme				
There exist registration challenges due to recipients' lack of IDs				
Administrators' lack substantive experience in social protection affect the success of hunger safety net programmes				
Efficient consideration of appeals helps to minimize any exclusion and inclusion errors in administration of hunger safety net programmes				
People can register complaints about any issue of concern, including complaining about people who they feel have been incorrectly included onto the schemes.				

SECTION E: TRANSPARENCY

1. How does your organization ensure transparency during the roll out of hunger safety net programme?

2. Has the organization ever received a complaint regarding transparency at an level of the programme?

Yes ()

No ()

3. If yes, what was the complaint(s)?

4. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements regarding transparency. Please record your answer by ticking at the space provided, by the scale indicator.

(1= not at all, 2 = small extent, 3 = moderate extent, 4 = large extent, 5 = very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5
managing knowledge is managing people					
knowledge and competences are brought into the organization through recruitment					
Absence of information and data on which to base dialogue and decision-making as well as secrecy affect the success of hunger safety net programmes					
Internal/external or insider/outsider philosophy create divisions among the stakeholders in hunger safety net programmes					
Policy of transparency and openness implies that organizations have a strategy of communication and participation in hunger safety net programmes					
The hunger safety net programme has a broader coordination and social protection programming framework that ensures openness and flow of information and interrelated activities in each of the programme components					

SECTION E: VULNERABLE LIVELIHOODS

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements regarding vulnerable livelihoods. Please record your answer by ticking at the space provided, by the scale indicator.

(1= not at all, 2 = small extent, 3 = moderate extent, 4 = large extent, 5 = very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5
The programme is having a significant impact on food security,					
Unequal distribution of resources and access to human rights can lead to conflicts and discontent, and in turn, the deterioration of social systems					
Lack of faith in the social system and lack of confidence in the ability to manage vulnerable livelihoods risks manifests itself in resistance to any such change					
Recurring droughts threaten their stability of the their livelihoods owing to the loss of farm products or limited access to the markets for their products in the absence of adequate transport infrastructure					
Issues related to vulnerable livelihoods preparedness and mitigation planning, receiving essential fundamental services and taking preventive measures to protect themselves from flood hazards					

Thank you for your cooperation.