

**INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN AID ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD:
THE CASE OF WAJIR COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for any academic award in any university.

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This research project paper has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my beloved family; you have been a pillar of support. I would not have done it without you.

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ALDEF	Arid Lands Development Forum
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
EC	European Community
FAO	Food Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Growth Domestic Production
IMF	International Monetary Funds
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
LCD	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistant
OECD	Organization for Economic Corporation Development
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Programmes
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s fund
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WFP	World Food Programmes

ABSTRACT

Foreign aid from several development agencies has become a big source of funds for bridging the gap between government expenditures and the low tax revenues in most of least developed countries, given the high levels of poverty in most countries. Over the past 60 years at least \$1 trillion of development-related aid has been transferred from rich countries to Africa. In the African nations of Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Somalia, Mali, Chad, Mauritania and Sierra Leone from 1970 to 2002, over 70% of total government spending came from foreign aid. The major objective of foreign aid is the promotion of economic growth and poverty reduction. Kenya primarily receives aid from the World Bank, the United States, Japan, the European Community, and the United Kingdom. In Kenya today, 46% of the population lives below the poverty line. As a result, it is a daily challenge for many families to afford the basic needs. Levels of malnutrition are high and one third of all children in Kenya are stunted. The situation is particularly difficult for people living in nomadic communities in the arid and semi-arid areas of north-eastern Kenya. This has led to the implementation of various projects aimed at improving their livelihoods. The purpose of the study is to establish the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods in Wajir County, Kenya. The objectives of the study is to establish how direct economic aid influences Community livelihood in Wajir County, To determine how direct development aid influences community livelihood in Wajir County, To assess how NGOs programmes influences community livelihood in the Wajir County, To establish how multilateral programmes influences community livelihood in Wajir County. The research design to be adopted was descriptive survey research design. The target population for the study was the community of Wajir County, NGOs, CBOs and Government Officials. The sample size for this study was be 374 households, 5 NGOs, 2 CBOs and 3 Government Officials thus totally to 384 sample sizes, which was selected by use of non-probable and purposive sampling technique. The instrument for data collection was questionnaires supported by Interview Guide. Questionnaires were used because they are straight forward and less time consuming for both the researcher and the participants. The questionnaires were administered by the researcher. Some of the questionnaires were administered through drop and pick later method to the sampled population, while others will administered on the visit. Data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods. Quantitative methods include both descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis such as frequencies and percentages were used to present quantitative data in form of tables. The findings indicated that foreign aid has an influence on community livelihood. Monetary fund from direct development aid is mainly used for community livelihood in access to education and have made accessibility to education much easier. In Wajir county most projects are facilitated by NGOs for the general community wellbeing. The study concludes that foreign Aid has an influence on community livelihoods in Wajir County. The study further recommends that another study to be done on the same topic to be done for comparison purposes.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Foreign aid from several development agencies has become a big source of funds for bridging the gap between government expenditures and the low tax revenues in most of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), given the high levels of poverty in most of these countries. The major objective of foreign aid is the promotion of economic growth and poverty reduction.

However, after decades of receipt of foreign aid by many developing countries, most of the recipient countries have had nothing to show from the receipts in terms of a consistent increase in income growth, consistent rise in employment and/or reduced poverty levels or sustained livelihoods.

In fact, as foreign assistance increases in most of these countries, the impact indicators including unemployment and poverty levels have continued to rise. This therefore puts into question the effectiveness of foreign assistance on its intended objectives of improving income growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. This concern underscores the importance of not just the volume of aid, but also its effectiveness as critical elements in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

For example, over the past 60 years at least \$1 trillion of development-related aid has been transferred from rich countries to Africa, yet real per-capita income today is lower than it was in the 1970s, and more than 50% of the population over 350 million people live on less than a dollar a day, a figure that has nearly doubled in two decades.

In the African nations of Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Somalia, Mali, Chad, Mauritania and Sierra Leone from 1970 to 2002, over 70% of total government spending came from foreign aid (World Bank, 2002). Kenya primarily receives aid from the World Bank, the United States,

Japan, the European Community (EC), and the United Kingdom (Aid Data, 2014). Despite the impressive economic growth in the last ten years, Kenya is among the world's 40 poorest countries with low Human development, ranking 147 out of 187 countries (UNDP, 2014). Inequalities are wide with the top 10 per cent of Kenyans earning 44 per cent of the national income, whilst the bottom 10 per cent earns less than one per cent. Kenya's poorest regions, including North Eastern Province, have twice the relative poverty headcount of its least poor regions. Years of drought in this region have had a serious impact on the health system such as well-being of children, increasing malnutrition rates, morbidity and mortality. The education systems are poorly performing, the infrastructure is very poor as there are no proper roads and communication networks that connect it to the rest of Kenya, and there is shortage of water due to droughts and famine (UNDP, 2014).

The extent and nature of poverty in the rural marginalized communities has led to the implementation of a range of development programmes and projects aimed at improving their livelihoods; thus many of the projects have been implemented with the argument that future economic, social, and environmental development in the rural communities is best secured by improving rural economy, which is continuously marked by high levels of unemployment. In spite of many efforts to reduce poverty made by national as well as international actors it is not all types of community development projects that create the desired contributions to rural economy and sustainable livelihood.

Wajir County communities depend on foreign assistance by donor funded project running in the area since 1990s. The community is vulnerable as they are marginalized since colonial era. It is a vast land characterized by dryness. The community has lifestyle of rearing livestock, due to inadequate rains the area is hit by harsh climatic conditions, drought and famine, diseases outbreak, malnutrition, etc. The humanitarian partners both local and

international take part in building resilience towards community livelihood, this is evident by the number of non-governmental organization or donor funded projects working in the area providing different interventions such as provision of food, access to education, availability of water and sanitation and access to health. Hence, the study sought to find out the influence of foreign aid on community livelihood in Wajir County.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Kenya today, 46 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line (World Bank, 2015). As a result, it is a daily challenge for many families to afford the nutritious food they need, access health systems, access education and clean water. Levels of malnutrition are high and one third of all children in Kenya are stunted (KDHS, 2014/2015). Thousands are at risk of hunger each year and the Horn of Africa food crisis of 2011 left 3.75 million people in urgent need of emergency assistance. The situation is particularly difficult for people living in nomadic communities in the arid and semi-arid areas of north-eastern Kenya. Here, up to 16 per cent of children still suffer from malnutrition, even once the drought ended in 2012-13 (Joint SMART Survey, 2012). Therefore, in order to help the community come out of poverty, build their resilience, create jobs and economic growth, several development actors such the World Bank, international Monetary fund, European Community, UN, USAID, DFID development projects and various NGOs both national and International are implementing various livelihood and developmental project in the area (Aid data, 2014).

Hence, the effectiveness of this foreign funded projects is the subject of our study, whether it's meeting the intended goals. The researcher wants to find out the influence of foreign aid on community livelihood against the background of increasing donor assistance, increasing poverty levels and evaluate how foreign in general has influence on community livelihoods, in Wajir County.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to establish the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods in Wajir County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i) To establish how direct economic aid influences community livelihood in Wajir south Sub-County.
- ii) To determine how direct development aid influences community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.
- iii) To assess how international organizational programmes influences community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.
- iv) To establish how multilateral programmes influences community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i) How does Direct Economic Aid influence Community livelihood in Wajir County?
- ii) How does Direct Development Aid influence Community Livelihood in Wajir County?
- iii) How does NGOs Programmes influence Community livelihood in Wajir County?
- iv) How does Multi-lateral programmes influence Community livelihood in Wajir County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study is hoped to be significant to the Government of Kenya, the county government of Wajir, the people of Wajir County, Policy Makers, Donors and other stakeholders as a source of information and decision making. The study is hoped to show the influence of foreign aid in the country in general and Wajir county in particular and justify the number of NGOS and other development actors both locals and international and what they are doing towards alleviating poverty, restoring stability and building resilience towards achievement of suitable community livelihood.

Therefore, it is hoped to be a useful source of information for donors and non-governmental Organization involved in the implementation of humanitarian assistance and anyone seeking to understand the influence of foreign aid on community livelihood.

The study can also be generalized to other nomadic communities in the arid and semi-arid areas assisted by foreign interventions. It was also hoped to be a source of literature for other researchers in this field of study.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the study

It was assumed that the community has been subjected by frequent data sourcing by the NGOs in the area and the other government agencies carrying out data collection often so they may not like to be interviewed, despite that, the researcher assumed that the respondent will cooperate and give relevant information.

The researcher assumed that most of the project funded by foreign aid and implemented by the actors in the field is helping in achieving community livelihood.

It was assumed that the study will not be constrained by physical, environmental or social factors; these will be overcome by prior good preparation, planning and management.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was focusing on foreign aid components implemented by local and international actors in the county of Wajir, in Kenya focusing specifically on community livelihood that are running in the area which helps in the development of the community.

1.9 Limitation of the study

Wajir County is an expansive and has poor road infrastructure so it is impassable when it rains, but these challenges will overcome by strategically planning and allocating adequate time for data collections due to travel logistics. Every available opportunity was utilized to ensure that data was collected from all locations of the county to ensure representation of the general population.

The County also has prevalent insecurity due to Al Shahab militia and porous border it sharing with Somalia which will hinder access to the locations in the county for data collections; in this case the local security was approached by the researcher to provide security.

As a part time student who needs to balance studies and full time employment, the researcher was not able to undertake an extensive and exhaustive research due to constraint by time and financial resources given the self-sponsored nature of the researcher.

1.10 Definition of significant terms used in the study

A community livelihood refers to the standards or means of living of the community.

Direct Economic Aid is the type of project that provide financial and material assistance e.g. cash transfers, food, etc to the less developed persons for strengthening their livelihood.

Direct Development Aid refers to the kind of assistance that are directly injected into an economy to accelerate development.

NGOs Programmes refers to programmes or projects that aim at improving livelihood and building resilience implemented by international organisations, NGOs and partners.

Multilateral Programmes refer to financing that involves more than two nations; these funds are mobilized from many countries to help in development programmes.

1.11 Organization of the study

The research proposal is organized into 5 chapters: Chapter one comprises of the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, Significance of the study, Delimitation and limitation of the study, definitions of terms, and the organization of the study.

Chapter two is made up of Literature Review: introduction, concept of foreign aid and community livelihoods, Direct Economic Aid and community livelihoods, NGOs programmes and community livelihoods, Multilateral Programmes and community livelihoods, Theoretical Framework, Conceptual Framework and the summary of the literature.

Chapter three comprises of Research Design and methodology: an introduction to the chapter, research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and Operationalization of variables.

Chapter Four is about Data analysis, presentation and Interpretation of Findings, it comprises of Introduction, Response Rate, Reliability Test, Demographic Information, Direct Economic

Aid, Direct Development Aid, NGOs programmes, Multilateral Programmes, and analysis of influence foreign aid on community livelihood.

Chapter Five is about Introduction, Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and areas of further research

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review was done after considering the concept of foreign aid and community livelihood. The themes used for reviewing the literature include: Direct Economic Aid and community livelihoods, Direct Development Aid and community livelihoods, NGOs programmes and community livelihoods and Multilateral Programmes and community livelihoods. Also what helped in the review of literature is theoretical framework reviewing various theories related to foreign aid and community livelihoods and the conceptual framework which helped bringing out the various variables related to the research topic and their relationship.

2.2 Concept of Foreign Aid and Community livelihoods

Foreign aid has been embedded into our world's cultures for the past fifty years as a solution to development problems. The Bretton Woods conference in 1944 marked the start of this foreign assistance "cure" by creating a managing structure for financial development. Its goals were to rebuild a fallen, war-torn Europe who would need a massive cash injection to spur a return to their previous levels of development (Moyo, 2009).

The response of this call to action led donors from emergency food aid programs to large-scale infrastructure projects. Named "The Development Decade" by the United Nations, the 1960s aid plans were devised for targeting all industrialized nations to give one percent of their national income to developing countries (Riddell, 2007).

These large sums of money were to provide roads, dams and railway systems to bring forward countries which were falling behind technologically.

Yet evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates that aid to Africa has made the poor poorer, and the growth slower. The insidious aid culture has left African countries more debt-laden, more inflation-prone, more vulnerable to the vagaries of the currency markets and more unattractive to higher-quality investment. It's increased the risk of civil conflict and unrest (the fact that over 60% of sub-Saharan Africa's population is under the age of 24 with few economic prospects is a cause for worry). Aid is an unmitigated political, economic and humanitarian disaster (Dambisa, 2009). The focus was now on meeting basic needs rather than creating growth. "By the end of the 1970s the proportion of aid allocated to social services had crept to over 50 per cent, up from under 10 per cent in the previous decade" (Moyo, 2009). Agricultural development and social services such as housing, health and education replaced aid lent towards airports, power stations, and roads.

2.3 Direct Economic Aid and Community Livelihoods

The last decade or so has seen a radical criticism of foreign aid. This has been driven by the perception that foreign aid has not produced the desired or expected results. This perception is based on two premises. The first is that foreign aid can only raise growth in a good policy environment. This premise is mainly based on evidence from cross-country regressions (Burnside and Dollar, 2000; World Bank, 1998). Hence foreign aid can be a double-edged sword. Where the economic and political environment is right, it can be very helpful in supporting economic and social progress (Lancaster, 1999). Where it is not, it will have no positive effect and will be wasted at best. At worst, it can set development back through the potential negative economic and political impacts it may have.

The main role of foreign aid in stimulating economic growth is to supplement domestic sources of finance such as savings, thus increasing the amount of investment and capital stock. As Morrissey (2001) points out, there are a number of mechanisms through which aid can contribute to economic growth, including (a) aid increases investment, in physical and

human capital; (b) aid increases the capacity to import capital goods or technology; (c) aid does not have indirect effects that reduce investment or savings rates; and aid is associated with technology transfer that increases the productivity of capital and promotes endogenous technical change. According to McGillivray, et al. (2006), four main alternative views on the effectiveness of aid have been suggested, namely, (a) aid has decreasing returns, (b) aid effectiveness is influenced by external and climatic conditions, (c) aid effectiveness is influenced by political conditions, and (d) aid effectiveness depends on institutional quality.

The role of foreign aid in the growth process of developing countries has been a topic of intense debate. Foreign aid is an important topic given its implications for poverty reduction in developing countries.

Previous empirical studies on foreign aid and development generate mixed results. For example, Hansen and Tarp (2000), Burnside and Dollar (2000), find evidence for positive impact of foreign aid on growth; Brautigam and Knack (2004) find evidence for negative impact of foreign aid and growth, while Mosley, et al. (1987), Boone (1996), and Jensen and Paldam (2003) find evidence to suggest that aid has no impact on growth. It should be noted that, although Burnside and Dollar (2000) concluded that foreign aid has positive effects, this conclusion applies only to economies in which it is combined with good fiscal, monetary, and trade policies.

It is interesting to note that in recent years there has been a significant increase in aid flows to developing countries although other types of flows such as foreign direct investment and other private flows are declining. For example, according to the Organization for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD, 2009b), foreign direct investment and other private flows are on the decline and remittances are expected to drop significantly in 2009. Budgets

of many developing countries were hit hard by the rises in food and oil prices in the last two years. Many countries are not in a strong fiscal position to address the current financial crisis. Kenya has faced a great deal of volatility in the foreign aid it receives. Many nations and aid institutions froze foreign aid to Kenya due to concerns of government corruption. Similarly, in 2004 the European Union froze 83 million pounds of aid due to corruption allegations (Vasagar, 2004). The volatility of foreign aid alone has had a negative impact on economic growth by destabilizing Kenya's macroeconomic policy environment (Ojiambo, 2009). In June 2008, the Government of Kenya unveiled Vision 2030 with a focus on transforming national development. The Vision 2030 superseded the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, which came to an end in December 2007. Republic of Kenya (2008) notes that the aim of Vision 2030 is to turn Kenya into an economic powerhouse by increasing income per head fivefold to \$3,000 by achieving and sustaining a 10 per cent GDP growth per annum, and leading into the transformation of the country into an efficient modern democracy. To implement these plans will require significant resources, some of which will have to come externally in the form of foreign aid flows.

2.4 NGOs Programmes and Community Livelihood

The implementation of service delivery by NGOs is important simply because many people in developing countries face a situation in which a wide range of vital basic services are unavailable or of poor quality (Carroll, 1992). There has been a rapid growth in NGO service provision, as there is decreasing role for governments as direct service providers. In many parts of the developing world, government services have been withdrawn under conditions which have been dictated by the World Bank and other donors, leaving NGOs – of varying types and with capacities and competences of varying quality – to 'pick up the pieces' or 'fill the gaps' which are left.

In 2004, it was estimated that NGOs were responsible for about \$US23 billion of total aid money, or approximately one third of total overseas development aid (Riddell, 2007), which helped in boosting the sustainability of community livelihoods such as: Boosting agricultural productivity through the Feed the Future Initiative by addressing the root causes of chronic hunger and poverty and spurring economic growth in a region with incredible resources and arable land, Strengthening health systems through the Global Health Initiative so that countries can help their children survive, overcome the ancient threat of malaria, give mothers the support they need to give birth safely and turn the tide against the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the continent, Supporting democracy, human rights, and good governance to help governments fight corruption, expand space for civil society, help citizens choose their leadership and strengthen the trend toward democratization in Africa, Increasing resilience to climate shocks by helping communities adapt to erratic rainfall and longer, harsher droughts—weather effects we know will hit Africa hardest, Leading quick responses to humanitarian crises to save lives and help prevent instability and loss, critical in a region prone to destabilizing droughts and food emergencies.

Nadia Masud and Boriana Yontcheva (2005), analyze the impact of different types of aid on infant mortality and literacy rates. The authors consider two different sources of aid-bilateral aid and aid donated by European NGOs to determine if these different types of assistance have similar impacts on infant mortality and literacy rates. The results of this analysis are mixed: while neither type of aid influences literacy rates, NGOs aid significantly decreases infant mortality in recipient countries (Masud and Yontcheva, 2005). Thus, it is important to recognize that the type of aid, whether bilateral, multilateral, or NGO generated, may influence the effectiveness of the assistance.

World Food Programme (WFP), for example support food assistance to locals in Wajir. It focuses on relief and on ensuring that the special nutritional requirements of vulnerable groups are met. The program is based on: General food distributions (GFD) to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of refugees; Health and nutrition interventions to meet additional nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6 to 24 months, malnourished children under 5 years, and people living with HIV, tuberculosis and other chronic diseases; School meals to improve enrolment and attendance, and take-home rations as an incentive for girls' education; Food for training as an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills; and, food for assets to improve food security of host communities and mitigate tensions with refugees.(WFP report, 2013).

2.5 Direct Development Aid and Community Livelihood

Development has always been a complex and contested term. At one level, the scale of need and the priorities for reducing global poverty and inequality have never before been more clear or stark. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were adopted by the United Nations in 2000 set out eight clear goals in relation to the challenge of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, fighting diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing global partnerships for action (Willis, 2005).

The reduction of material want and the enhancement of people's ability to live a life they consider good across the broadest range possible in a population (Edwards, 1999). Until relatively recently, development was seen by Westerners primarily in economic terms. The emphasis was on economic growth rather than distribution, and often on statistics rather than people. Conventional understandings of development in economic terms remain important

today, as recently influential books on development attest (Sachs, 2004; Collier, 2007). Over the past 60 years at least \$1 trillion of development-related aid has been transferred from rich countries to Africa. Yet real per-capita income today is lower than it was in the 1970s, and more than 50% of the population over 350 million people live on less than a dollar a day, a figure that has nearly doubled in two decades. In the African nations of Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Somalia, Mali, Chad, Mauritania and Sierra Leone from 1970 to 2002, over 70% of total government spending came from foreign aid (World Bank, 2002).

Kenya is not considered aid dependent; approximately 15% of its public expenditures are foreign financed (Fengler, 2011). However, when attempting to use Kenya as a case study for a greater region, it should be noted that other East African countries get up to 40% of their public expenditures from foreign assistance (Fengler, 2011). The Kenya government's budget rendered around 60% of aid fungible, as aid was often used to finance projects that the government could have funded on its own. (Ngeru, 2003) Despite claims that portions of foreign aid funds get diverted from their intended purpose, the flow of foreign aid at least managed to increase government spending on development overall (Ngeru, 2003). The United Nations created a set of eight targets, known as the Millennium Development Goals, to reach by 2015 for developing nations across the globe. An estimated \$50 billion dollars each year would be needed in foreign aid to reach these goals, according to the Secretary General's 2001 report (Riddell, 2007). Since then, numerous wealthy philanthropists, celebrity musicians and humanitarians, and NGOs have become major players for raising money in development.

Foreign aid during the 1950s and 1960s did not consider the idea of poverty alleviation when implementing strategies and it was not until the 1970s that this concept surfaced in discussion

circles. An approach for development outlined the need for direct methods of addressing poverty rather than indirectly through structural development (Riddell, 2007).

Evidence suggests that not all aid actually gets spent on the development purpose it's meant for; policymakers in Kenya perceive aid commitments as increases in overall government revenue and, following budget approvals, switch funds to finance other "extra recurrent" expenditures (Ngeru, 2003).

2.6 Multilateral Programmes and Community Livelihood

The share of aid delivered by multilateral organizations has grown steadily over the past 20 years. In 2011, it reached almost USD 55 billion, equivalent to 40% of gross official development assistance (ODA) from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries. This total includes USD 38 billion provided to multilaterals to fund core activities, as well as some USD 17 billion in non-core funding channeled through and implemented by the multilateral system (OECD, 2011). The multilateral organizations are an essential part of the international system for development and humanitarian aid. They have a global presence and the legitimacy to work even in politically sensitive contexts where national governments are not welcome. They provide specialist technical expertise, and deliver aid on a large scale. They offer a wide range of aid instruments to meet the needs of all countries. They have the legitimacy to lead and co-ordinate development and humanitarian assistance. They broker international agreements and monitor adherence to them. They develop and share knowledge about what works, and why. Some are at the cutting-edge of innovation, leading the development of new initiatives to deliver development and humanitarian assistance more effectively (OECD, 2011).

In 2010, twenty-one non-DAC members also reported their aid to the DAC and among them, the share of multilateral aid was 22% of total financing for development. Other important

contributors to the multilateral system include the emerging economies, for example Brazil, China, India and South Africa; none of these countries, however, report their development assistance to the DAC. As donors invest more in multilateral co-operation, the multilateral system is becoming increasingly complex. Today, it comprises over 210 major organizations and funds as well as numerous smaller trust funds. In turn, these organizations and funds have an ever increasing number of operations in developing countries, resulting in increasingly fragmented funding and activities. For recipient countries, the transaction costs and administrative burden associated with this proliferation are significant (DAC Report, 2010). As multilateral aid grows in importance, it is coming under increased scrutiny. Donors are asking for clear evidence of the effectiveness of multilateral organizations in addressing today's development challenges. In 2008 the OECD/DAC began to publish annual reports on multilateral aid, providing a snapshot of this funding and analyzing DAC members' related strategies and policies.

Over past years, there has been very little change in the way DAC members allocate multilateral aid. Member countries have provided most of their multilateral aid (81% from 2006-2010) to five clusters of multilaterals: the European Development Fund, financed by extra-budgetary contributions of the EU member states and the budget of the European Union (EDF-plus-EU, 36%), the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA, 22%), United Nations Funds and Programmes (9%), the African and Asian Development Banks (5% and 3% respectively), and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (7%). The remaining 200+ multilateral organisations, funds or trust funds – many of which have research or policy functions or are norms-based or standard-setting organisations – together receive less than 20% of total multilateral aid (Aid Data, 2014). Development cooperation takes place in a rapidly changing environment. In the past, development policy

challenges were viewed primarily as issues that needed to be dealt with by individual countries. However, this approach is barely relevant any longer, as so many issues (such as security, climate change, migration and food security) cross national borders. More and more development policy tasks are being addressed in connection with the provision of public goods (Kaul et al. 2003; Kaul 2013).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

In the theoretical framework we analyzed one of most popular theory of foreign aid, Poverty Trap Theory and how it explains the need for foreign assistance.

2.7.1 Poverty Trap Theory

The theory was pioneered by Jeffrey Sachs and other Scholars to justify the need for continuous foreign assistance in the developing countries. In the developing world, many factors can contribute to a poverty trap, including: limited access to credit and capital markets, extreme environmental degradation (which depletes agricultural production potential), corrupt governance, capital flight, poor education systems, disease ecology, lack of public health care, war and poor infrastructure.

Jeffrey Sachs, in his book *The End of Poverty*, discusses the poverty trap and prescribes a set of policy initiatives intended to end the trap. He recommends that aid agencies behave as venture capitalists funding start-up companies. Venture capitalists, once they choose to invest in a venture, do not give only half or a third of the amount they feel the venture needs in order to become profitable; if they did, their money would be wasted. If all goes as planned, the venture will eventually become profitable and the venture capitalist will experience an adequate rate of return on investment. Likewise, Sachs proposes, developed countries cannot give only a fraction of what is needed in aid and expect to reverse the poverty trap in Africa. Just like any other start-up, developing nations absolutely must receive the amount of aid

necessary (and promised at the G-8 Summit in 2005). for them to begin to reverse the poverty trap. The problem is that unlike start-ups, which simply go bankrupt if they fail to receive funding, in Africa people continue to die at a high rate due in large part to lack of sufficient aid.

Sachs points out that the extreme poor lack six major kinds of capital: human capital, business capital, infrastructure, natural capital, public institutional capital, and knowledge capital. He then details the poverty trap: The poor start with a very low level of capital per person, and then find themselves trapped in poverty because the ratio of capital per person actually falls from generation to generation. The amount of capital per person declines when the population is growing faster than capital is being accumulated. The question for growth in per capita income is whether the net capital accumulation is large enough to keep up with population growth.

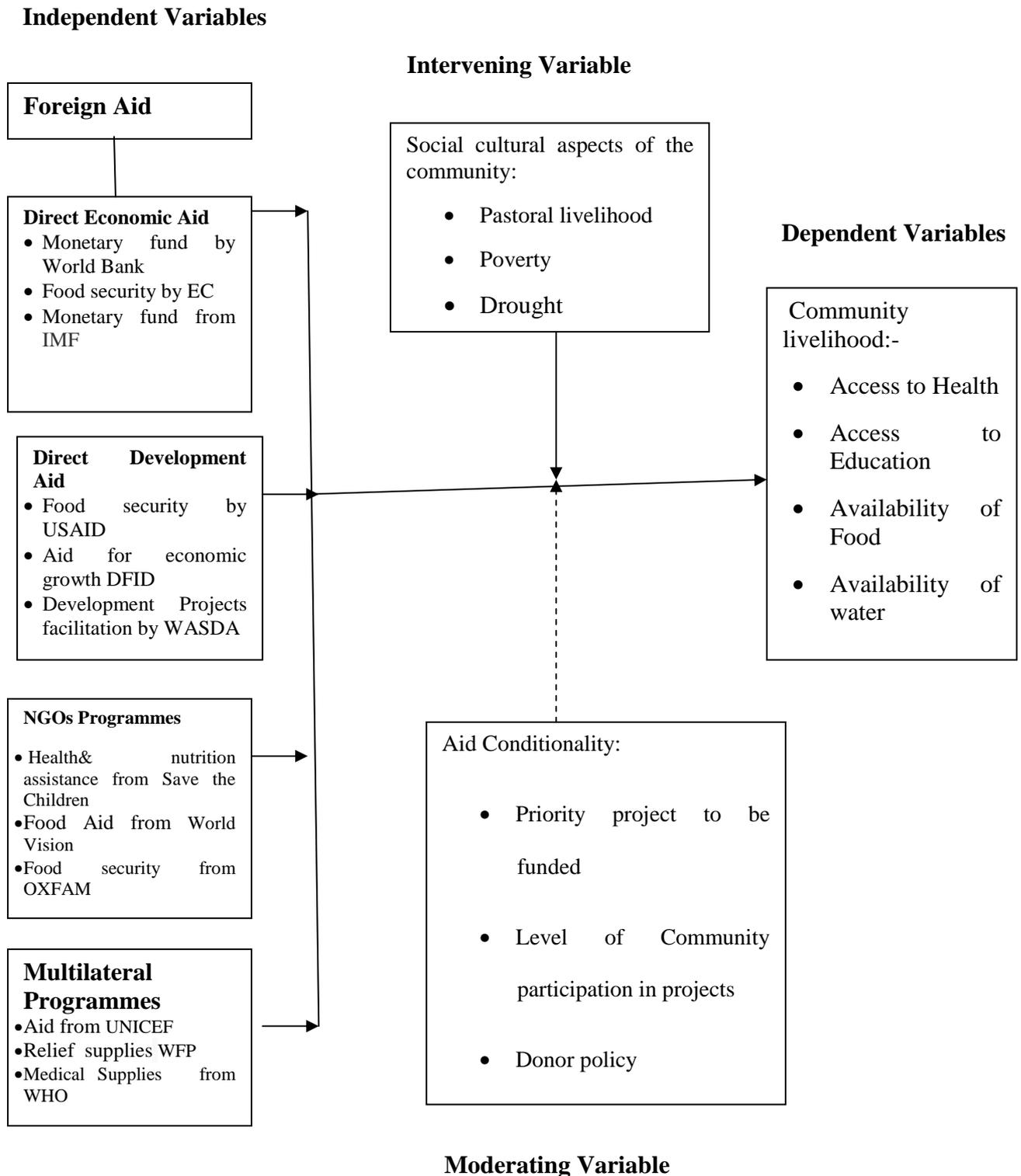
Sachs argues that sufficient foreign aid can make up for the lack of capital in poor countries, maintaining that, "If the foreign assistance is substantial enough, and lasts long enough, the capital stock rises sufficiently to lift households above subsistence." Sachs believes the public sector should focus mainly on investments in human capital (health, education, nutrition), infrastructure (roads, power, water and sanitation, environmental conservation), natural capital (conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems), public institutional capital (a well-run public administration, judicial system, police force), and parts of knowledge capital (scientific research for health, energy, agriculture, climate, ecology). Sachs leaves business capital investments to the private sector, which he claims would more efficiently use funding to develop the profitable enterprises necessary to sustain growth. In this sense, Sachs views public institutions as useful in providing the public goods necessary to begin the Rostovian take-off model, but maintains that private goods are more efficiently produced and distributed

by private enterprise This is a widespread view in neoclassical economics. Several other forms of poverty trap are discussed in the literature including nations being landlocked with bad neighbors; a vicious cycle of violent conflict; subsistence traps in which farmers wait for middlemen before they specialize but middlemen wait for a region to specialize first; working capital traps in which petty sellers have inventories too sparse to earn enough money to get a bigger inventory; and low skill traps in which workers wait for jobs using special skill but firms wait for workers to get such skills.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The study will look at components of foreign aid that influences sustainability of community livelihood. They include: direct economic aid, direct development aid, NGOs programmes and multi-lateral programmes.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



2.9 Knowledge Gap

The chapter highlighted the concept of foreign aid and community livelihood. Various aid components have been reviewed in relation to their influence on community livelihood. The theoretical framework include Two Gap theory of foreign aid, which explains why there is persistent reliance on foreign assistance.

Table 2.1 Knowledge gap

Variable	Author (year)	Title of the study	Findings	Gap in Knowledge
Direct Economic Aid	Ojiambo (2009)	Effectiveness of foreign aid Effects of foreign aid predictability on investment and economic growth in Kenya	Increase in aid lead to increased economic growth, positive relation	Effect on sustainable development little is known
NGOs Programmes	Nadia Masud and Boriana Yontcheva (2005)	The study analyzed the impact of different types of aid on infant mortality and literacy rates	NGOs aid significantly decreases infant mortality in recipient countries	To find out if it same or different here in Kenya
Direct Development Aid	Francis M. Mwega (2003).	Aid effectiveness in Kenya: Volatility and fragmentation of foreign Aid, with a focus on Health.	Increase in aid lead to increased health improvement	The study was focusing on health only
Multilateral Programmes	Morrissey (2001) McGillivray et al. (2006)	Development cooperation takes place in a rapidly changing environment.	Development policy challenges were viewed primarily issues that needed to be dealt with by individual countries to access foreign assistance	That maybe or not be the case here.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out various stages and phases that were followed in completing the study. It involves a blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. This section is an overall scheme, plan or structure conceived to help the researcher in answering the raised research question. In this section identified the procedures and techniques that were used in the collection, processing and analysis of data. The chapter describes the research methodology that was used to guide the study under the following sub heading: the research design, target pollutions, sample and sampling design, data collection instruments, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

3.2 Research Design

The research design used was descriptive survey research design. As Bryman (2004) observes, the design is relevant since it entails the collection of data on more than one case and at a single point in time in order to collect a body of data in relation to two or more variables, which are then examined to detect the patterns of association, of behavior that are difficult to observe directly and when it is desirable to sample a large number of subjects for investigations.

According to Kerlinger (1986), “Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance. Burns and Grove (2003) define a research design as “a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”.

3.3 Target Population

The target population for the study was the community of Wajir County. The County has a total of 88,574 households according to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (2009). Burns and Grove (2003) describe population as all the elements that meet the criteria for inclusion in a study. Burns and Grove (2003) define eligibility criteria as “a list of characteristics that are required for the membership in the target population”. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), explain that the target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study. Ngechu (2004) defines target population as a well defined or set of people, services, elements, events, group of things or households that are being investigated.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section includes Sample size and Sampling Procedure of the study:

3.4.1 Sample Size

The formula of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) was used to calculate the sample size by estimating the sample size (s) needed. The sample size for this study was 374 households, 4 NGOs, 2 CBOs and 4 Government Officials totally to 384 sample sizes.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

In this research study non-probable and purposive sampling techniques was used. According to Parahoo (1997), in non-probability sampling researchers use their judgment to select the subjects to be included in the study based on their knowledge of the phenomenon. Parahoo (1997) describes purposive sampling as “a method of sampling where the researcher deliberately chooses who to include in the study based on their ability to provide necessary data”.

Burns and Grove (2003) refer to sampling as a process of selecting a group of people, events or behavior with which to conduct a study. Polit et al (2001) confirm that in sampling a portion that represents the whole population is selected. Sampling is closely related to generalizability of the findings.

Polit et al (2001) define a sample as a proportion of a population. A carefully selected sample can provide data representative of the population from which it is drawn. Holloway and Wheeler (2002) assert that sample size does not influence the importance or quality of the study and note that there are no guidelines in determining sample size in qualitative research. Qualitative researchers do not normally know the number of people in the research beforehand; the sample may change in size and type during research. Sampling goes on until saturation has been achieved, namely no new information is generated (Holloway, 1997).

Table 3.1 Sample Size

Study Units	Frequency	Percentage
Government Officials	4	1.3
Households	374	96.9
NGO	4	1.3
CBO	2	0.5
Total	384	100

Statistically, in order for generalization to take place, a sample of at least 30 elements (respondents) must exist (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). Saunder et al (2007) argues that if well chosen, sample of about 10% of a population can often give reliability.

3.5 Research Instruments

The instrument for data collection was questionnaires supported by an Interview Guide. Questionnaires were used because they are straight forward and less time consuming for both the researcher and the participants (Owens, 2002). Questionnaires are appropriate for studies since they capture information that's not directly observable as they inquire about feelings, attitudes, accomplishments as well as experience of the individuals (Borg and Gall, 1996).

Satyana Rayana, (1983), stated that a questionnaire is useful in obtaining information. This is largely because the participants are not manipulated in any way by the researcher.

According to Borg and Gall (1996), questionnaires have the added advantage of being less costly and using less time as instrument of data collection. Questionnaire had the following sections: Section A: This part contains Bio Data such age, marital status, highest level of education, position in the household, and source of income or livelihoods. Section B: This part captured information about how direct economic aid influences Community livelihood. Section C: Influence of Direct Development aid on community livelihoods. Section D: Influence of NGOs Programmes on community livelihoods. Section E: Influence of multilateral Programmes on community livelihoods.

3.5.1 Piloting of Instrument

According to Holloway and Wheeler (2002), pilot studies are not usually used in qualitative studies but novice researchers could conduct interviews as a pre-exercise, to get used to the type of data collection. A pre-exercise was done to orientate the researcher to the research project and provide the researcher with insight into the phenomenon. A pilot study ensures that errors can be rectified at little cost. The pilot study was conducted with some participants.

To test reliability a test re-test method was employed to the same categories of respondents after a period of two weeks to examine the consistency of response between the two tests in a pilot study. The test retest sample comprised of 7% of the intended sample. This was done in the neighboring Garissa County, which has similar characteristics to Wajir County where a 10% of the intended sample was submitted to the instrument. This was a sample of 39 households selected randomly.

3.5.2 Validity of the research instrument

To ascertain the validity of questionnaires, a pilot test retest was carried out (Cronbach, 1971). This was done by administering the questionnaire into the pilot group. The study used both content and constructs validity to ascertain the validity of the instrument. Construct validity requires a personal judgment, such as asking participants whether they thought that a test was well constructed and useful. Content validity focuses on whether the questions in the questionnaire are influences the objectives or answers the question (Cronbach, 1971).

Wainer and Braun (1998) describe the validity in quantitative research as “construct validity”. The construct is the initial concept, notion, question or hypothesis that determines which data is to be gathered and how it is to be gathered. They also assert that quantitative researchers actively cause or affect the interplay between construct and data in order to validate their investigation, usually by the application of a test or other process.

3.5.3 Reliability of the research instrument

The reliability of the instrument was estimated using Pearson correlation Coefficient which is a measure of internal coefficient. Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Nsubuga, 2000). To ensure reliability, the researcher will use the test – retest technique. This involves administering the test to one appropriate group that is selected randomly at an interval of two weeks. The

researcher will use this approach to calculate the correlation co-efficient using the below formula.

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where x = first set of scores; y = second set of scores; $\sum x$ = the sum of the first set of scores; $\sum y$ = the sum of second set of scores; $\sum x^2$ = the sum square of first set of scores; $\sum y^2$ = the sum square of second set of scores; $\sum xy$ = the sum of cross product of x and y and n = total number of respondents. A reliability of at least 0.70 at $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level of confidence will be accepted. Adjustments will be made accordingly in case a low co-efficient is obtained in order to improve on the instrument.

3.6 Data Collection procedures

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher after seeking permission from the Ministry of Education, Science, technology and Innovation and the University of Nairobi. The respondent was informed about the purpose of the research and their consent was sought before administering the questionnaires. Questionnaires were administered through drop and pick later method to the sampled population, while some other respondent agreed to fill on the first visit. The interview guide was conducted by securing an appointment and scheduling for an interview and administered on the agreed date.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods. Quantitative methods include both descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis such as frequencies and percentages was used to present quantitative data in form of tables and graphs. Data from the questionnaire will be coded and logged into the questionnaire using Statistical Packages for Social sciences (SPSS V 21.0). This involved coding both open and closed items in order to run simple descriptive analysis to get reports on data status.

Descriptive statistics involves the use of absolute and relative frequencies, measures of central tendencies and measures of dispersions.

Data analysis means to organize, provide structure and elicit meaning. Analysis of qualitative data is an active and interactive process (Polit et al, 2001). Data was analyzed qualitatively using content analysis. The collected questionnaires were first be transcribed before coding into themes or categories. This involves breaking down the data into manageable pieces, sorting and sifting while searching for types, classes, sequences, processes, patterns, or themes. The aim of this process was to assemble or reconstruct data into a meaningful or comprehensible fashion (Jorgensen, 1989). The study also used various inferential statistics. The variables were factored in the multivariate regression model. The measurement of the independent variable using the rating/ Likert scales will be converted to mean values and then to percentages to permit the application of linear regression model. Statistical significance of the independent variable will be determined using the F-test.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher treated all information gathered with a high degree of confidentiality; respect of individuals and their way of life will be observed during the study. The researcher sought seek the consent of respond and will only start the interview if they are willing to undertake, no force or pressure will be used in order to get information.

3.9 Operationalization of variables

Table 3.2: Operationalization of Variables

Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Tools of analysis	Data collection methods	Type of data analysis
To establish how direct economic aid influences Community livelihood in Wajir South Su- County.	Independent Variable Direct economic aid	Utilization of allocated funds Evidence of foreign funded projects	ordinal nominal	mean Std deviation tables percentages	Questionnaires and Interview guide	Descriptive regression analysis
To determine how direct development aid influences community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.	Direct development aid	Amount of development aid allocated to livelihood projects	Nominal ordinal	Percentage Mean Tables Std deviation	Questionnaires and Interview guide	Descriptive regression analysis
To assess how NGOs programmes influences of community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.	NGOs programmes	No. of projects run by the organizations Priority areas to be funded Who funds the projects Amount allocated	Nominal ordinal	Percentage Mean Std deviation	Questionnaires and Interview guide	Descriptive Regression analysis
To establish how multilateral programmes influences of community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County.	Multilateral programmes	Livelihood Project funded through multilateral programmes Conditions for funding Availability of funds Improvement in standards of livings	Ordinal ordinal	Mean Standard deviation Tables percentages	Questionnaires and Interview guide	Descriptive Regression analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of data collected from the field. The results have been presented in tables and content delivery to highlight the major findings. They are also presented sequentially according to the research questions of the study. Mean scores and standard deviations analyses have been used to analyze the data collected. The raw data was coded, evaluated and tabulated to depict clearly the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods in Wajir County, Kenya.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The return rate of questionnaires distributed to the various respondents was high. A total of 384 Questionnaires were distributed to households, Government officials, NGOs and CBOs involved in the implementation of livelihood projects. Questionnaires were distributed to 384 respondents and only 350 were returned fully completed. This constituted a response rate of 91.1%. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of more than 80% is sufficient enough for the study.

4.3 Reliability Test

The researcher administered a set of designed structured and unstructured questionnaires through a pilot study to appraise the questionnaire soundness of the items and to estimate time required to answer the items. The pilot study covered some of the 39 community people not covered in the sampled population. The results of the pilot study were discussed with the respondents to make the required adjustments. The major objective was to test the instrument reliability and validity.

A total of 39 questionnaires were obtained. Reliability tests were conducted using SPSS. Reliability results for all the 4 constructs representing the dependent and independent variables attracted a Cronbach alpha statistics of more than 0.7. According to Sekaran (2003), Cronbach alpha of 0.7 indicates that the instrument used in the study for data collection is reliable. The reliability statistics are presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Reliability Statistics

Item	Questions	Cronbach Alpha	Comment
Direct Economic Aid	7	0.877	Reliable
Direct Development Aid	5	0.878	Reliable
NGOs Programmes	5	0.834	Reliable
Multilateral Programmes	5	0.868	Reliable

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

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

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondent by Gender

The respondents were asked to show their gender, this was expected to guide the researcher on the conclusions regarding the degree of congruence of responses with the gender characteristics. Table 4.2 below shows the results of the findings based on the gender analysis.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondent by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	192	55
Female	158	45
Total	350	100

The results as in the table 4.1 shows that majority of the respondent were male at 55% while the female respondents were 45% implying that majority of the respondents were male. This shows that all the genders were represented in this study. Thus, a majority of community people in the Wajir South Sub-County, Wajir researched were male. This reveals a gender inequality in terms of representation in foreign Aid.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status. Table 4.3 shows the results of the analysis

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	105	30
Married	145	41
Divorced	40	11
Widower	25	7
Separated	35	10
Total	350	100

The findings show that majority 41% of the respondents were married. This was followed by 30% who were single, 11% were divorced, 10% were separated while 7% were widowed. This shows that there was a good representation of all categories of household in terms of their marital status. This findings show that the community has majority of married people and single people. Married and single people are the major beneficiaries of foreign aid as they are more represented in the community.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The respondents were asked to disclose their age. The table 4.4 shows the study finding on the distribution of age of respondents.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondent by Age Group

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-24yrs	32	9
25-30yrs	65	19
30-35yrs	132	38
36-40yrs	50	14
41-45yrs	39	11
46- 50yrs	20	6
Over 50 yrs	12	3
Total	350	100

The results presented in table 4.4 show that a large proportion of 38% the respondents were aged 30-35 years. 19% were aged 25-30 years, 14% were aged 36-40 years, 11% were aged 41-45 years, 9% were aged 18-24 years, 6% were aged 46-50 years while 3% were aged over 50 years. The age composition shows that most of the respondents were aged above 30 years and therefore had rich experiences, could also appreciate the importance of the study. According to the 2009 population and housing census, 34 percent of the Kenyan population is aged between 15 and 34. This is a substantial workforce that could contribute significantly to economic growth. However, much of this labour force is unutilized. This is in line with Kenya Household Integrated Budget Survey (KIHBS) of 2014/15, with indicated that unemployment stood at 25 percent for the age group 15-19, 24.2 percent for 20–24-year-olds, 15.7 percent for those aged 25-29 and 7.5 percent for the age group 30-34. Due to high unemployment, majority of the community people have to be supported and therefore they rely on foreign Aid.

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondent by Highest Level of Education

The respondents were asked to indicate their highest level of education. Table 4.5 shows the study findings on the respondents' academic background.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondent by Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	42	12
Diploma	98	28
undergraduate	154	44
Post Graduate	56	16
Total	350	100

From the table above, majority of the respondents 44% indicated they had undergraduate degree. This was followed by those who indicated they had a diploma 28%. 16% of the respondents indicated they had a postgraduate degree while 12% indicated they had attained a certificate. The findings indicate that majority of the respondents had attained their undergraduate studies and therefore were in a good position to respond effectively and give rich information to our study. The level of education is important in determining how people rely on foreign Aid. The more one is educated the less they are likely to be dependent on foreign Aid.

4.3.5 Role in the Household

The respondents were asked to indicate the role they played in the household in terms whether they were the head of the household or not. The table below shows the findings

Table 4.6 Role in the Household

Head of the household	Frequency	Percent
Yes	250	71
No	100	29
Total	350	100

The results from table 4.6 show that majority 71% of the respondents were head of household while 29% were not head of household. Being the head of household is important in the community. The head has a bigger role to play. In most cases those providing foreign Aid look at the role one plays in the household. Being the head of household is therefore a determining factor in distribution of foreign Aid.

4.4.6 Source of Income or Livelihoods

The respondents were asked to indicate their source of income. The sources of livelihood indicated were traders, small business, employed, house wives, herders and majority were unemployed mostly youth.

4.4 Direct Economic Aid on Community Livelihood

The respondents were asked to rate the following factors on the influence of direct economic Aid on community livelihood

Table 4.7: Direct Economic Aid on Community Livelihood

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Standard deviation
Monetary fund by World Bank are used for community livelihood in access to education			40	123	187	4.4029	0.6653
Food security by European Commission is a source of community livelihood in the provision of food			42	125	182	4.3658	0.8688
Number of water aid projects, are facilitated by Monetary fund by IMF.			45	127	175	4.0517	0.7541
Monetary fund by World Bank have made accessibility to health much easier		11	45	160	134	4.2154	0.6857
Monetary fund by World Bank are used for Social cultural aspects of the community like pastoral lifestyle		10	40	124	170	3.7357	0.6648
Availability of learning materials and resources from foreign assistance injected into education	5	5	30	134	170	3.9544	0.7548
World Bank have been facilitating and funding availability of food and water		10	46	164	130	4.2651	0.3271

From the findings in table 4.7, it can be deduced that the respondents agreed with the statements given. It was found that respondents agreed that Monetary fund by World Bank are used for community livelihood in access to education with a mean of 4.4029 and was followed by the agreement that Food security by European Commission is a source of

community livelihood in the provision of food with a mean of 4.3658. The respondents continued to agree that World Bank have been facilitating and funding availability of food and water with a mean of 4.2651 and monetary fund by World Bank have made accessibility to health much easier was agreed with a mean of 4.2154. it was found that the respondents agreed that the number of water aid projects, are facilitated by Monetary fund by IMF with a mean of 4.0517. this was followed by those who agreed that availability of learning materials and resources from foreign assistance injected into education with a mean of 3.9544 and finally they agreed that Monetary fund by World Bank are used for Social cultural aspects of the community like pastoral lifestyle with a mean of 3.7357.

The interviewees indicated direct economic aid increases investment, in physical and human capital. It was also indicated that aid increases the capacity to import capital goods or technology; aid does not have indirect effects that reduce investment or savings rates; and aid is associated with technology transfer that increases the productivity of capital and promotes endogenous technical change. Findings are in line with studies done by Sachs (2004) and Collier, (2007) who put emphasis on economic growth rather than distribution, and often on statistics rather than people. Conventional understandings of development in economic terms remain important today, as recently influential books on development attest.

4.5 Direct Development Aid on Community Livelihoods

The respondents were asked to rate the following factors on the influence of direct development Aid on community livelihoods. The table below shows the results.

Table 4.8: Direct Development Aid on Community Livelihoods

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Standard deviation
Monetary fund by USAID as a community livelihood to access to food	5	10	30	127	175	3.6779	0.8655
Efficiency of food security by WASDA for a community livelihood	10	11	45	150	134	4.0524	0.8651
Existence of Monetary fund by DFID for community livelihood and access to education		10	50	134	170	4.0625	0.3265
Public expenditure on education as % expenditure of Aid for economic growth from DFID	5	5	10	144	170	3.5741	0.5554
Projects facilitation by WASDA for the general community wellbeing and development			46	164	140	4.3873	0.4124

The study found that the respondents agreed that projects are facilitated by WASDA for the general community wellbeing with a mean of 4.3873. This was followed by those who agreed that there is existence of monetary fund by DFID for community livelihood and access to education with a mean of 4.0625 and those who agreed that there is Efficiency of food security by WASDA for a community livelihood with a mean of 4.0524. The respondents agreed that monetary fund by USAID as a community livelihood to access to Health with a mean of 3.6779. They finally agreed that Public expenditure on education as % expenditure of Aid for economic growth from DFID with a mean of 3.5741.

The interviewees indicated that livelihood model brings to realization that production and income activities are only a means to improving livelihoods and not an end in themselves. There are programs which include the capabilities of household members, the assets and resources to which they have access, as well as their access to information or to influential

others, and their ability to claim from relatives, the state, or other actors. They are assisted in acquiring assets which enable productivity to take place and in order to be able to try a variety of livelihood objectives; people bring together and accumulate a portfolio of assets.

4.6 NGOs Programmes on Community Livelihoods

The respondents were asked to rate the following factors on the influence of NGOs Programmes on Community Livelihoods.

Table 4.9: NGOs Programmes on Community Livelihoods

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Standard deviation
Health & Nutrition from Save the Children to facilitate Pastoral living			50	123	177	4.3651	0.8647
Priority areas to be funded in terms of rural projects by Food security from OXFAM			45	123	182	4.4233	0.8101
Aid from World Vision agencies are used for Availability of water			52	120	175	4.3215	0.3261
Save the Children amount allocated Infant mortality rate for community livelihood		11	45	170	124	4.1572	0.9517
Maternal mortality rate and the general community health status has improved due Save the Children intervention			50	120	174	4.3526	0.8675

The respondents agreed that Priority areas to be funded in terms of rural projects by Food security OXFAM with a mean of 4.4233. They also agreed that Projects run by the Save the Children to facilitate Pastoral livelihoods with a mean of 4.3651 and Aid from World Vision are used for Availability of water was agreed with a mean of 4.3215. It was agreed that Projects run by the Save the Children to facilitate Pastoral lifestyle with a mean of 4.3651.

Finally they agreed that Save the Children amount allocated to Infant mortality rate for community livelihood with a mean of 4.1572.

The respondent indicated that NGOs provide a programming framework develops a set of incorporated support activities that improve community livelihoods among poor and vulnerable groups by empowering the resilience of their coping and adaptive strategies. NGO focuses its programmes on helping the poorest and most vulnerable, either through regular development programmes or through employment creation. NGOs emphasizes the strengthening of the capability of poor people to enable them take initiatives to secure their own livelihoods. It therefore stresses empowerment as a fundamental dimension of its approach. There has been a rapid growth in NGO service provision, as there is decreasing role for governments as direct service providers. This was in line with Masud and Yontcheva, (2005) study findings that NGOs aid significantly decreases infant mortality in recipient countries. Thus, it is important to recognize that the type of aid, whether bilateral, multilateral, or NGO generated, may influence the effectiveness of the assistance. In many parts of the developing world, government services have been withdrawn under conditions which have been dictated by the World Bank and other donors, leaving NGOs of varying types and with capacities and competences of varying quality to 'pick up the pieces' or 'fill the gaps' which are left.

4.7 Influence of Multilateral Programmes on Community Livelihoods

The respondents were asked to rate the following factors on the influence of Multilateral Programmes on Community Livelihoods

Table 4.10: Influence of Multilateral Programmes on Community Livelihoods

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Standard deviation
Aid from UNICEF help in the availability of water projects		10	45	113	182	4.0325	0.9654
Relief supplies WFP Funds provide availability of food and water projects			52	110	185	4.2653	0.4325
Medical Supplies from WHO have Aid Conditionality			45	170	135	4.3876	0.6758
Aid from UNICEF facilitate Pastoral living			40	124	180	3.9854	0.4356

The findings show that the respondents agreed that Food security from WHO have Aid Conditionality with a mean of 4.3876. This was followed by the agreement that Aid from Global Fund help in the availability of water projects with a mean of 4.2653 and relief supplies WFP Funds provide availability of food and water projects was agreed with a mean of 4.0325. Finally the respondents agreed that Aid from UNICEF facilitate Pastoral living with a mean of 3.9854.

The interviewees indicated that livelihood programmes promote and preserve the use of skills and assets, which can prevent households and individuals from slipping into poverty, and enables them at the same time to support their own communities. The programs help convene internal and external stakeholders around the results of livelihood assessments to jointly identify livelihood support opportunities and develop a multi-year strategic plan. Ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the livelihood strategic plan draws on the comparative advantage of different partners and stakeholders, including development partners, private sector institutions and community representatives. Findings indicate that as donors invest more in multilateral co-operation, the multilateral system is becoming increasingly complex. These organizations and funds have an ever increasing number of

operations in developing countries, resulting in increasingly fragmented funding and activities. For recipient countries, the transaction costs and administrative burden associated with this proliferation are significant. As multilateral aid grows in importance, it is coming under increased scrutiny. Donors are asking for clear evidence of the effectiveness of multilateral organizations in addressing today’s development challenges.

4.9 Regression Analysis

The research study wanted to establish the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods. The research findings indicated that there was a positive relationship ($R= 0.332$) between the variables. The study also revealed that 11.0% of foreign aid influence can be explained by the independent variables. From this study it is evident that at 95% confidence level, the variables produce statistically significant values (high values, $p < 0.1$.) hence when the variables are combined, they can be relied on to explain performance of agents.

Table 4.11: Model Summary

Model Summary R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.332a	.110	.069	21.3771425

a. Predictors: (Constant), community livelihoods

b. Dependent Variable: influence of foreign Aid

The study sought to establish the regression model significance, the data of which is presented in Table 4.5. From the regression model, a correlation coefficient value of 1 was established. This portends a very good linear relationship or dependence of foreign aid on community livelihood. A coefficient of determination (R-square) value of 0.332 was established. This underscores the fact that foreign aid accounted for 69% changes in community lives

Table 4.12: Analysis of Variance ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2431.678	2	1215.839	2.661	.0081a
Residual	19650.235	28	456.982		
Total	22081.913	30			

a. Predictors: (Constant), community livelihoods

b. Dependent Variable: influence of foreign Aid

Analysis of Variance was used to test the significance of the regression model as pertains to significance in the differences in means of the dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA test produced an f-value of 2.661 which was significant at 0.05 significance level ($p = 0.081$). This depicts that the regression model is significant at 95% confidence level; that is, has 0.81% probability of misrepresentation.

Table 4.13: Regression Coefficients

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	16.369	4.542		3.604	.001
Direct Economic Aid	.472	.215	-.316	-2.193	.034
Direct Development Aid	.305	.097	.402	3.145	.002
NGOs Programmes	.071	.093	.091	.760	.049
Multilateral Programmes	.486	.009	0.67	0.567	0.871

Source: Researcher (2015)

The model was used to establish of the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods.

The Regression Model is as follows:

$$PERF = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T + \beta_2 C + \beta_3 S + \beta_4 FE + \varepsilon$$

Positive effect was reported for improvement in community livelihoods ($\beta = .010$). A positive effect was reported for all variables. The variables tested include Direct Economic Aid (.472), Direct Development Aid (.305), NGOs Programmes (.305), Multilateral Programmes (.071).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of findings as discussed in chapter four and interpretations of the data analysis, conclusions and recommendations based on the findings.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 How Direct Economic Aid Influences Community Livelihood

The first objective was to establish how direct economic aid influences community livelihood in Wajir County. The findings indicate that monetary funds from direct economic aid are used on various are used for community livelihood in access to education. It was found that food security from foreign assistance is a source of community livelihood in the provision of food and projects have been facilitated and funded by development actors mainly in availability of food, access to health and availability of water, which enhanced community livelihood. Hence, direct economic aid influences community livelihoods.

5.2.2 How Direct Development Aid Influences Community Livelihood

The second objective was to determine how direct development aid influences community livelihood in Wajir County. The findings show that most projects in Wajir County are facilitated by funds from direct development aid implemented by different actors for the general community wellbeing. Findings indicate that the existence of monetary fund by facilitates community livelihood and access to education and those who agreed that there is efficiency of food security by for a community livelihood. Also it was found that monetary fund acts as a community livelihood to access to health. According to McGillivray, et al. (2006), four main alternative views on the effectiveness of aid have been suggested, namely,

aid has decreasing returns, aid effectiveness is influenced by external and climatic conditions, aid effectiveness is influenced by political conditions, and (d) aid effectiveness depends on institutional quality. Burnside and Dollar (2000), find evidence for positive impact of foreign aid on growth.

5.2.3 How NGOs Programmes Influences Community Livelihood

The third objective was to assess how international organizational programmes influences community livelihood in Wajir County. The findings indicate that Wajir is a priority areas to be funded in terms of rural projects by humanitarian community. Findings indicate that Projects are run by NGOs to facilitate Pastoral lifestyle and Aid from various actors are used for availability of water, food and health, and education. It was found that Projects are run by NGOs to facilitate Pastoral lifestyle and allocates amount for infant mortality rate reduction through provision of Nutrient and food as well health and sanitation improvement. Hence, direct development aid influences community livelihood positively.

5.2.4 How Multilateral Programmes Influences Community Livelihood

The fourth objective was to establish how multilateral programmes influences community livelihood in Wajir County. The findings indicate food security from have Aid Conditionality. The findings also indicate that the agreement that Aid funds help in the availability of water projects and relief supplies funds provide availability of food and water projects. It was also found that Aid which facilitate Pastoral living standards. Multilateral programmes influences community livelihood although is not that much effective compared to other types of foreign aid.

5.3 Conclusion

Monetary fund from direct economic aid is mainly used for community livelihood in access to education and have made accessibility to health much easier. Food security by European Union is a source of community livelihood in the provision of food and World Bank have been facilitating and funding availability of food and water.

Wajir county projects are facilitated by direct development aid for the general community wellbeing. The existence of monetary fund facilitates community livelihood and access to education and those who agreed that there is efficiency of food security for a community livelihood.

Wajir is a priority areas to be funded in terms of rural projects and so many NGOs run different kind of rural projects to uplift the community livelihood. Projects are run by the Save the Children, OXFAM and world Vision to facilitate Pastoral lifestyle. Aid are used for are used for availability of water, food, health and access to education which are the basis of community livelihood

Food security from WFP have Aid Conditionality provide by multi-lateral organizations. The Aid help in the availability of water projects and relief supplies which provide availability of food and water projects and facilitates Pastoral living.

5.4 Recommendations

1. The study recommends that the Wajir community should devise approaches to raise money required towards development of community. This will help to reduce over reliance on foreign aid.

2. The Community should design ways to diversify their livelihood than relying solely on pastoralism which is prone to diseases, drought and famine due to the climatic conditions of the area. Agriculture and farming should be introduced by Government support through irrigating the vast land and providing fertilizers and motivating the community to farming, hence, curb food security problems

5.5 Recommendation for Further Research

1. The study recommends another study to be done on the same topic to be done for comparison purposes and to allow for generalization of findings on the influence of continuous foreign aid on community livelihood in rural and marginalized counties.
2. Donor community while providing aid to communities should stand on their commitments made. Their projects and programs should be aligned with the county priorities, and very importantly, the ownership of the development aid must fall in the hands of the Government of Kenya.
3. Governments and donors should work together to systematically set up efforts to use and strengthen country systems as a way of reinforcing country ownership of aid; to strengthen accountability for development resources; to curb the cost of delivering and managing aid.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Farhiya Ibrahim

University of Nairobi

The study respondent

Dear Sir/ madam,

Re: Letter of Transmittal for Data Collection Instruments

I am a post graduate student at the University of Nairobi undertaking an academic research on the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods in Wajir South Sub-County, Kenya.

This study is being carried out in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi.

You have been selected as one of target respondent so as to generate reliable data for my final report. This is purely an academic research and as such any information you will provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you in advance

Yours sincerely,

Farhiya Ibrahim Hanshi

APPENDIX II: INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
NAIROBI EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE

Your Ref:

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

30th July, 2015

REF: UON/CEES//NEMC/22/158

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

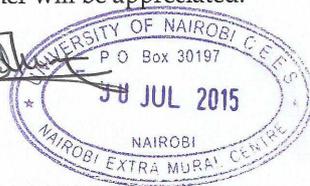
RE IBRAHIM FARHIYA HANSHI : - REG NO- L50/62303/2013

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra- Mural Studies pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

She is proceeding for research entitled "influence of foreign aid on ~~community~~ of community livelihood". A case of Wajir County, Kenya.

Any assistance given to her will be appreciated.


CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI EXTRA MURAL CENTRE



APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaires is for Household Heads

SECTION A: BIO DATA

The research instrument has been formulated to collect data for the purpose of the research meant to create greater understanding of the influence of foreign aid on community livelihoods in Wajir South Sub-County, Kenya. Please note that your response to these questions will be confidential and shall only be used for the purpose of this research only.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please tick where appropriate and for explanation, please be brief

Part One: Background Information

1. Please indicate your gender

Male () Female ()

2. State your marital status

Married () Single ()

Divorced () Separated ()

Widower ()

3. State the age bracket you fall in

18-24yrs () 25-30yrs ()

30-35yrs () 36-40yrs ()

41-45yrs () 46- 50yrs () Over 50 yrs ()

4. What is your highest level of education?

KCSE [] Diploma []

Undergraduate [] Masters []

PHD [] No education []

5. Are you the head of the household?

Yes

No

6. What is your source of income or livelihoods?

.....

SECTION B: DIRECT ECONOMIC AID ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Select all the appropriate)

Give your ratings in the scale of 1-5 (where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary fund by World Bank are used to sustain community livelihood in access to education					
Food Aid project from EC is a source of community livelihood in the provision of food					
Number of water aid projects, are facilitated by Monetary fund by IMF					
Monetary fund by World Bank have made accessibility to health much easier					
Monetary fund by World Bank are used to supplement pastoral livelihood, stocking and destocking of livestock					
Availability of learning materials and resources from foreign assistance injected into education					
World Bank have been facilitating and funding availability of food and water					

SECTION C: DIRECT DEVELOPMENT AID ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Select all the appropriate)

Give your ratings in the scale of 1-5 (where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary fund by USAID as a community livelihood to access to Health and food					
Efficiency of food security by WASDA for a community livelihood					
Existence of funds from DFID facilitating access to water, for livelihood development					
Development fund for education from DFID					
Projects facilitation by WASDA for the general community wellbeing and development					

SECTION D: NGOs PROGRAMMES ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Select all the appropriate)

Give your ratings in the scale of 1-5 (where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= Agree, 5= strongly agree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Education, health, nutrition & WASH projects by Save the Children provide availability of nutritious food , health services, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for the community					
World Vision helps in poverty reduction and drought recovery and stabilizing of the community livelihood through provision of					

cash for work, food aid and water trucking					
OXFAM provide food rations to the community to help supplement their dietary needs					
Save the Children allocated amount to Infant health and nutrition for community livelihood					
Maternal mortality rate and the general community health status have improved due to assistance from foreign aid					

SECTION E: MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Select all the appropriate)

Give your ratings in the scale of 1-5 (where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
UNICEF is supporting the Free primary education by provision of educational materials, sanitary towels for girls					
Aid from UNICEF helps in the availability of health services, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects					
Relief supplies from WFP provide food for the community					
Medical Aid supplies from WHO provide health assistant for the community					
WFP provide School meals to improve enrolment and attendance in schools					

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW GUIDE

This interview guide for NGOs, CBOs and Government Officials

A. General information

1. Please indicate your gender

Male () Female ()

2. State your marital status

Married () Single ()

Divorced () Separated ()

Widower ()

3. State the age bracket you fall in

18-24yrs () 25-30yrs ()

30-35yrs () 36-40yrs ()

41-45yrs () 46- 50yrs () Over 50 yrs ()

4. What is your highest level of education?

KCSE [] Diploma []

Undergraduate [] Masters []

PHD []

2) In your own words, what is the influence of foreign aid on community livelihood

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3) What are the political and geographical preferences of NGOs Programmes while providing aid to improve community livelihood?

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4) How does Direct Economic Aid influence Community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County?

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5) How does Direct Development Aid influence of Community Livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County?

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6) How does NGOs Programmes influence Community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County?

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7) How does Multi-lateral programmes influence Community livelihood in Wajir South Sub-County?

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8) What are the mechanisms for Aid conditionality and the development cooperation?

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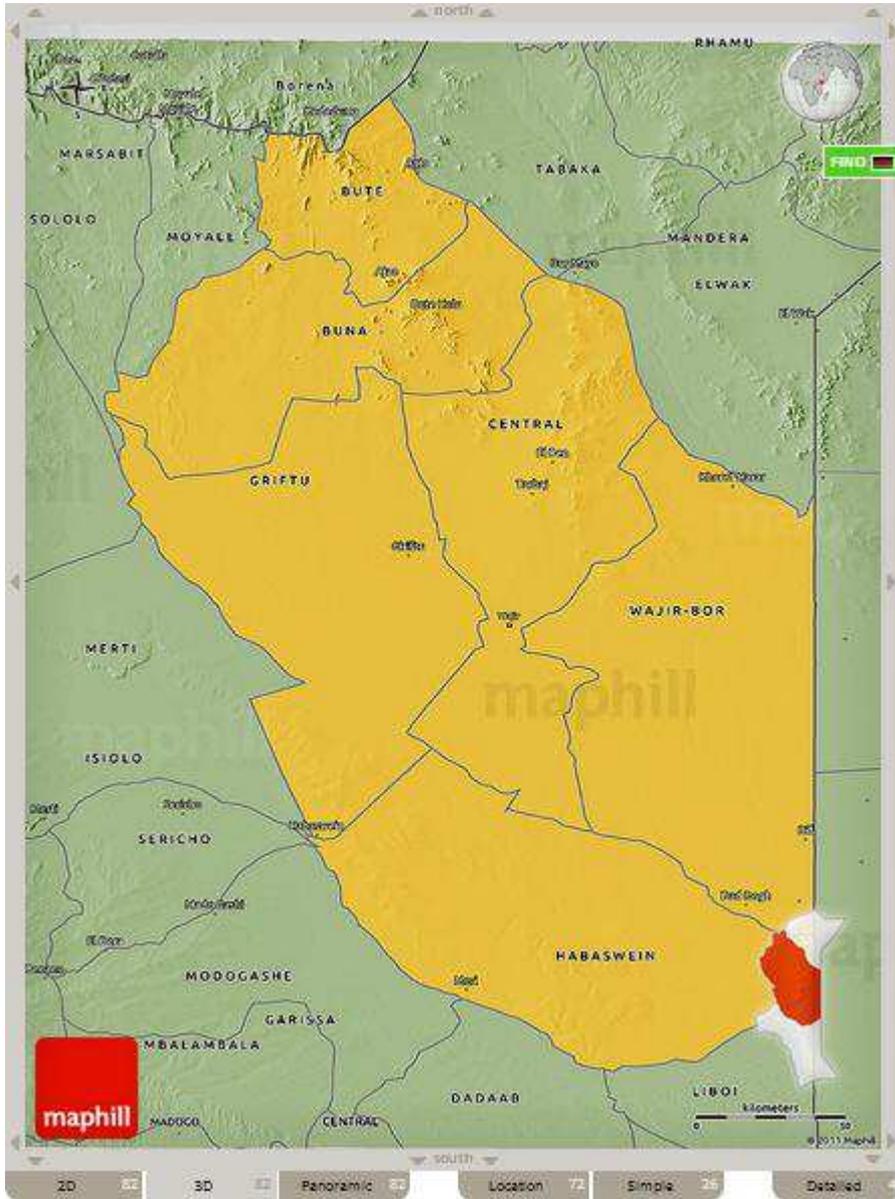
APPENDIX V: SAMPLING GUIDE TABLE

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

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

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX IV: WAJIR SOUTH SUB- COUNTY, KENYA MAP



Source: Government of Kenya, Wajir County Map, 2012.