

**FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT
RECOVERY PROJECTS IN KATHONZWENI SUB-COUNTY,
MAKUENI COUNTY, KENYA**

EUNICE NZILANI MUTUKU

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for award of a degree at any University.

.....

EUNICE N. MUTUKU

L50/64127/2010

.....

DATE

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

.....

Dr. GEOFFREY WANGO

LECTURER, SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

.....

DATE

DEDICATION

This research project report is dedicated to my loving husband Mr. Philip Mbovu and daughter Debbie Mbovu.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBTD	Community-Based Targeting and Distribution
CFW	Cash for Work
CLP	Cooperating Lead Partner
CO	Country Office
CP	Cooperating Partner
DDC	Sub County Development Committee
DPF	Disaster Preparedness Facility
DSG	Sub County Steering Group
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food for Assets
FFW	Food for Work
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
GoK	Government of Kenya
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RC	Relief Committee
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

Food insecurity persists in Kathonzweni Sub County as over 60% of the population in the Sub County rely on relief food distribution every drought year. Despite significant food, security projects initiatives in the Sub County, food insecurity and extreme rural poverty has continued to pose major socio-economic problems to many households in the Sub County. The transition rate of food poor households to self-reliance of food supplies has largely remained inadequate. Many of the beneficiaries of the state sponsored food security project interventions have frequently failed to put in place measures for self-reliance once the sponsored project interventions get to an end and therefore food security has remained elusive. This study was carried out purposed to assess the factors which influence implementation of drought recovery projects in the Sub County. The specific objectives of the study were ; to establish how food rations transfers to the targeted beneficiaries affect the implementation of drought recovery projects; to examine how partners' roles affect the implementation of drought recovery projects; to establish how community participation affects the implementation of drought recovery projects and to examine how gender affects the implementation of drought recovery projects. The research was conducted in Kathonzweni Sub County in Makueni County, Kenya. It mainly targeted all the food security project initiatives implemented in the Sub County and the partners working together to facilitate the implementation of these projects (WFP, NDAMA and WVK). The study adopted a descriptive survey design and studied four divisions where drought recovery projects are implemented within the Sub County. Respondents were 99, consisting of 95 beneficiaries of the projects, a representative of NDMA, WFP and WVK respectively. Data was collected using questionnaires, interview schedules, observations and document analysis checklists. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, content analysis, and regression. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 16) Computer Application Package tool was used. The findings showed that institutional capacity factors investigated, the projects' operations strategies used to implement the projects and technological inputs earmarked for these projects influenced their success but they are applied to low extents in the Sub County. The findings revealed that the factors investigated (food ration, partners roles , community participation and gender mainstreaming) accounted for 42.1% variability in drought recover projects success in the Sub County while the remaining percentage was due to other factors. The study concluded that the projects are not delivering what they are supposed to, do not get results, and do not meet stakeholders' expectations. They were found to be failing due to low extent application of desired implementation factors, low extent applications of collaboration and partnership of all stakeholders, and very low application of targeted technological inputs meant to drive these projects to success. The study therefore recommended that, Community involvement at all stages of project cycle, Advocacy on funding and dependency to sustain the project rather than over reliance on donor, advocate on adoption to climatic change and finally National and County government to support addressing food insecurity situation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2009) describes food security as including access to food, adequacy of food supply or availability, and the stability of food supply and access over time. Food security also covers the quality, variety and safety of food, and the consumption and biological aspects of food. The resilience of people's livelihoods and their vulnerability to food insecurity is largely determined by the resources available to the community, even when affected by disaster. Resources include economic and financial property such as cash, credit, savings and investments and also physical, natural, human and social capital. The preservation, recovery and development of the resources necessary for food security and future livelihoods is usually a priority for people affected by disaster (Sphere Project, 2004). In addition, food security responses do not necessarily seek a complete recovery of assets lost as a result of disaster, but seek to prevent further erosion and to promote a process of recovery. This study investigated food security in arid and semi arid lands in Kenya.

Kenya's economy is the largest and most diversified in the East Africa region, but drought and rising food prices affect food security (WFP, 2012). Apart from the in-country food production, Kenya depends largely on imports to help feed its people. Recurrent drought and floods have put additional strains on limited livelihood resources, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, where most communities are transhumant pastoral or agro-pastoral. The government of Kenya together with various local and international relief agencies has been providing food aid for years to cushion the drought and flood affected communities. Affected communities and / or households have been receiving food rations and/or cash transfers conditionally or unconditionally to save their lives and rebuild their livelihoods through the FFA project that is the focus of this study.

In the year 2000 world leaders gathered in New York and unanimously adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). Climatic change and reduced rainfall as well as its erratic nature in the last decade complicate food availability in marginal areas. Further, communities living in such areas have been affected by the continued erosion of the potential to access food and other basic needs. Therefore, the eradication of poverty and extreme hunger is featured as the first MDG agenda. For the purpose of this study, the Food

for Asset (FFA) strategy in Kenya is aimed to create or protect household and community assets for people recovering from drought to facilitate their shift to enhance their resilience to shocks. In 2000, the Government of Kenya and the World Food Programme (WFP) developed the Fund for Disaster Preparedness. Several activities were developed in order to improve household food security among households in response to early warning of drought and other disasters. The project was implemented in 15 vulnerable and food insecure Counties. WFP as partners sought to ensure a paradigm shift from Food for Work (FFW) to an asset-driven programme which emphasizes the productive use of food assistance for community-based asset creation. This study investigated the success of the project in food assistance to communities in arid and semi arid lands.

The WFP in Kenya's had two Emergency Operations between 2004 and 2008. These were: Food Assistance to Drought-Affected People in Kenya from September 2004 to June 2008; and, Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Drought and Post-Election Violence in Kenya in the period July 2008 to March 2009. In May 2009, WFP Kenya shifted from the EMOP (emergency operations) to a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Conceptually, the move from FFW to FFA constituted a shift in focus from the conditional transfer of food aid as a means of reducing dependency, to the creation of livelihood assets via food aid subsidized labour and other inputs. In broad terms, FFA constitutes a shift from addressing the symptoms of protracted livelihood crises in the ASAL of Kenya to addressing their underlying causes. Therefore, FFA aims to address the protracted livelihood crises underlying acute (and recurrent) emergencies in the ASAL of Kenya through sustained investment in recovery leading to transitional development. The intent, then, is not only to foster resiliency and reduce vulnerability, but to create the conditions under which development can occur (Collins, 2010). This study examined the extent to which present conditions can foster resilience.

Various missions to Kenya have indicated that under the new FFA programme aimed at self-sustainability among community, FFA activities would focus on among others rainwater harvesting for improved food security, in line with government priorities. WFP and partners planned to use tested technologies for collecting rainwater to provide safe drinking water for people and Livestock, improve pastures and drought-resistant crop production and promote conservation. The rainwater-harvesting project was implemented in fifteen ASAL districts of Kenya between May 2009 and April 2012. The main community activities could be broadly

categorized into environmental conservation, water harvesting technologies, irrigation and rural infrastructure development activities. All households, which participated in an array of related activities under these broad categories of projects, received specific amounts of food to cater for their nutritional and calorific needs on a monthly basis within the first two years. The assets generated from these projects are beneficial to the community members within certain catchment areas. Technical expertise in these projects is provided by the government of Kenya's technical staff from various ministries depending on the nature of a project. This study investigated the extent to which other support activities such as rain harvesting have been functional in the FFA project.

The study focused on Kathonzwani Sub County. This is because Kathonzwani was one of the 15 Sub Counties that benefits from the FFA projects under the protracted relief and recovery operations and the populace has been receiving food aid in different scales. Kathonzwani Sub County is home to 221,634 square km persons (KNBS, 2009). The poverty index data indicates that 68.5 percent of the Kathonzwani population is poor. Food insecurity emanates from the poor agro-climatic conditions in the district and thus coupled with chronic poverty, this places the community living in Kathonzwani at risk of perennial hunger and related malnutrition. These two factors adversely affect child growth and development during the formative and early stages of life. Based on the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) recommendations, food assistance targeted beneficiaries in Kathonzwani District have continued to receive a monthly 50 percent food ration of the total food needed by a human being to lead a normal and healthy life since 2009 (KFSSG, 2009). The beneficiaries are expected to use other coping strategies to earn the remaining 50 percent of their food needs.

The FFA projects under the drought recovery process in Kathonzwani Sub-County started with the targeting of the most food insecure households through a community-driven process. ENN (1999:6) defines targeting as 'restricting the coverage of an intervention to those who are perceived to be most at risk in order to consider the benefit of the intervention whilst considering the cost'. The community under the moderation of a cooperating partner; World Vision Kenya developed a criterion which defines food insecurity. Prior to the selection of the beneficiaries, the Kenya Food security Steering Group team had carried out a food and vulnerability assessment within the district after the bi-annual rain seasons to determine the number of vulnerable population within counties. The cooperating partner oversees the

distribution of the food rations to the beneficiaries in designated final distribution points (FDPs) and the implementation of the FFA projects. It is worth to note that in each project site, there is always an allowance of a maximum of 20 percent of the total caseload, which do not contribute labour due to high levels of vulnerability based on state of health and age. Such households are usually entitled to a monthly food ration or cash transfer without pegged conditions. This laid the foundation for assessment of the extent to which the programme achieves set targets as defined by various stakeholders who participated in the study.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The food security outlook in Kenya remains fragile due to successive seasons of failed rains, wildlife human conflict, livestock disease, above-normal food and non-food prices, and flooding. Subsequently, WFP in partnership with the government and world vision as the implementing partner has been implementing Food for assets strategy in Kathonzweni sub-county since 2009 to help community meet their immediate food needs, create of communal and household assets which enhance food security. Though the project is meant to help the recipients' to meet their immediate food needs, creation of communal and household assets which enhance food security in Kathonzweni sub-County is emphasised. This is because it is essential that the affected community cope appropriately when shocks occurs. Rebuilding their livelihoods is of significant importance and therefore it is desirable to invest in it. The incentives which the government/ donors provides as well as the kind of assistance provided should be attractive and geared towards spurring positive impact of designed projects. Accordingly, this study assessed factors that affect the implementation of these drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub- county, Makueni, Kenya.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

This study investigated factors which affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni, Kenya.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The study investigated factors, which affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni, Kenya.

The objectives of this study were:

- a) To establish how food rations transfers to the targeted beneficiaries affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni.
- b) To examine how partners' roles affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni.
- c) To establish how community participation affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni.
- d) To examine how gender affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was based on the following research questions:

- a) To what extent does food rations transfer to the targeted beneficiaries affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni?
- b) How do partners' roles affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni?
- c) How community participation does affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni?
- d) To what extend does gender affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The government of Kenya has an obligation of ensuring that all citizens have ways and means of accessing food (Republic of Kenya, 2010). Indeed article 43 of the Kenyan Constitution (Republic of Kenya, 2010) states that every Kenyan has a right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality. While the donor community in Kenya is currently supporting the government to feed drought-affected persons, they also endeavour to develop the government's capacity to address concerns of food security sustainably. Food security and sustainability including monitoring and evaluation of existing and new programmes is vital and hence this study.

This study may be useful to the government of Kenya as well as partners in development who are involved in drought response programming in Kenya. It also sought to establish best practices which can be replicated elsewhere in similar projects that may be considered as an option in future. Drought recovery projects are implemented by different partners with each

playing a significant role. The outcome of the study also demonstrates the relationship and connectedness of the current partnership that would be significant in future collaborations by identifying aspects of implementation by respective partners.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study was confined to the drought recovery projects in Kathonzwani Sub- County. There are several partners involved in the implementation. These are: World Food Programme (WFP), World Vision (WV), relevant Government Ministries and the drought recovery beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were included in the study to allow assessment of project effectiveness. Kathonzwani Sub-county was chosen because it is one of the sub- County's, which has continuously benefitted from the drought recovery projects in Kenya hence an evaluation of the effectiveness could be carried out. Participants were also expected to be familiar with the programme.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

It was anticipated that some participants could be unfriendly or claim to be unaware of the programme for various reasons. To overcome this limitation, the researcher and the research assistant treated all participants with courtesy. Care was taken to ensure that the interviews took the least time possible to reduce any inconveniences to the participants. There was also a limitation of language as most of the participants spoke in the language of the catchment area and the questionnaire was in English. To overcome this limitation the researcher and the research assistant assisted the concerned participants in understanding the research questions and in filling in the questionnaire.

1.9 Basic assumptions of the Study

The study assumed participants answered all the questions honestly and objectively according to their knowledge and that the information collected was correct and truthful. The study also assumed the sample selected was representative of the population

1.10. Definition of Terms

Drought Prolonged and severe lack of water usually caused by a lack of rainfall. Drought can also occur when rain falls at the wrong point in the growing cycle. In Arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya, this is most intense in the month of January. Drought also connotes the agricultural

crisis and economic challenges that follow water scarcity, including famine in subsequent months of February to April.

Emergency	An urgent situation in which a population is in imminent danger of increased malnutrition and mortality as a result of food shortages. It is usually caused by an event that results in human suffering and dislocation in the life of a community on an exceptional scale, and one, which the community or other authorities are unable to remedy without substantial external assistance.
Food For Assets	Use of food assistance (via one or more modalities) to establish or rehabilitate a livelihood asset (whether physical, natural and/or human).
Food ration	This is food which is given to persons or households that are food insecure. The food is distributed to targeted persons or households and is calculated based on the prevailing food insecurity severity of the local area in consideration of the fact that each person needs 2,100 kilocalories per day
Food security	Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
Livelihood	Comprises of the capabilities, assets (including natural, material and social resources) and activities used by a household for survival and future well-being.
Partners	This can either be a government ministry, a non-governmental organization, a financial institution or a community based-organization. The entity facilitates the implementation process of the project on behalf of the donor.
Recovery	In the context of food security sphere, recovery entails processes which facilitate the targeted communities' to regain their livelihoods and decrease their vulnerability to disaster events.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter One covers the background of the study including the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, scope and limitations of the study. Chapter Two is the review of literature review which

explores how specific features affect the implementation of food security recovery projects in drought prone / marginal agricultural areas of Kenya. A global perspective is adopted that is scaled down to the Kenyan context including lessons learning, for example from Malawi, the food ration transfers in implementation of drought recovery projects and partners' roles especially community participation. Chapter Three is the research methodology that identifies the target population, sampling technique and sample size, methods of data collection, validity and reliability of research instruments, ethical considerations and the operationalization of variables. The findings of the study are presented in Chapter Four while the final Chapter Five summarises the findings, conclusions and recommendations arising out of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explores specific features that affect the implementation process of food security recovery projects in drought prone agricultural areas of Kenya. The chapter is organized in global, regional, national and local perspectives.

2.2 Sub- Saharan and Kenyan Food Security Context

It is estimated that nearly one billion people in the world go to bed hungry each night (WFP, 2012) due to various factors. Subsequently, it is essential that appropriate modalities, which foster context-specific interventions, are devised and adopted to boost food security. In October 2011, the world's population reached seven billion (UNFP, 2011). This would imply that one in every seven persons go to bed hungry. There is therefore an utmost need for urgent and concerted efforts by the international community and national governments as well as the affected communities to strategically address hunger and poverty. This study was concerned with food sustainability in an area that has already been identified to experience food problems.

In Kenya, between May and December 2011, there were 3.75 million people who were critically food insecure and could often not afford a single meal in a day (KFSSG, 2011). The situation improved slightly after the 2011 short rains period which saw a remarkable improvement which subsequently reduced the number of food insecure persons to 2.2 million (KFSSG, 2012). Most of the affected population inhabit arid and semi-arid areas and therefore excludes the urban-poor who are yet to be assessed and categorized appropriately. The global climate changes and the population explosion between 1972 and 2011 have contributed to the current global hunger, malnutrition and exacerbate poverty (UNFPA, 2011). Kenya has not been left out and indeed many people are reeling from the effects of these factors.

It can be argued that pragmatic decisions and solutions ought to be devised and continually improved to curb further deterioration of the current situation (KFSSG, 2012). It is therefore essential that innovative programmes be considered in different contexts in community-driven process of addressing hunger in marginal areas of Kenya. This study, attempted to

demonstrate that specific features referenced in the study objectives indeed influence the implementation process as well as the quality of the resultant project outcomes.

2.3 Food for Asset as a Drought Recovery Project

Foods for Assets (FFA) are projects where community members decide and implement the type of projects which enhance their food security status. They receive technical assistance from various government ministries as well as the implementing partner such as World Vision International. WFP on the other hand provides the community with food and assorted tools which are used in the implementation of identified projects for specific durations of time. Targeted beneficiaries receive food rations from WFP through World Vision International on a monthly basis.

Land and environmental degradation are significant causes of high exposure to disaster risks even at normal times. About twenty percent of the world's susceptible dry lands are affected by human-induced soil degradation, putting the livelihoods of more than one billion people at risk. In Africa alone, 650 million people are dependent on rain-fed agriculture in environments that are affected by water scarcity and land degradation; fourteen African countries are subject to water stress or water scarcity due to land degradation, and a further eleven countries will join them by 2025 (WFP, 2011). Practitioners and academicians ought to be thinking of how this scenario can be reversed for the sake of the current and future generations. This study points out need for additional studies on food security.

The extreme level of fragility of many ecosystems is becoming the 'levelling factor' of vulnerability, gradually affecting food insecure and non-food insecure alike, particularly in areas highly prone to droughts and floods (KFSSG, 2012). In most of the livelihood contexts, the ability of livelihood systems to maintain productivity when subject to disturbing forces, whether a stress or shock, is highly diminished. Within those contexts the poorest households are also the ones most affected by food insecurity, less resilient to climate variability, and more involved in detrimental coping strategies. In dry land livelihood systems, agrarian, pastoral or agro-pastoral alike, entire regions and communities may be threatened by advancing sand dunes or crusting soils, significant crop failures due to dry spells, wind erosion, overgrazing and reduction of tree and grass vegetation cover, depletion of water tables (such as documented measurements), droughts and deterioration of water regimes during and after the short (high powered) rains for instance, flash floods. In these environments the range and type of interventions chosen to address the food security problem

need to be linked together as part of an overall area-based or territorial unit's development plan which in arid lands requires well defined technical approaches and consultative processes within and between communities within these units (WFP, 2011). It is likely that climate change will increase these extremes and change weather patterns compounding these already severe problems. It is appropriate to undertake a study whose outcome will demonstrate how the anticipated severity of the extreme will be in a couple of decades from now if the trend is not arrested.

Recovery projects are geared towards the realization of outcomes, which have a development inclination. Foods for assets (FFA) projects are good examples of recovery-oriented strategies. Food in these projects has a twofold role: to cushion the beneficiaries from extreme hunger and act as an incentive which enhances implementation of identified projects appropriately. Within the aforementioned contexts, FFA projects can help to restore or build specific assets that reduce the impacts of shocks, which contribute to the degree of food insecurity. In this way FFA projects can achieve multiple objectives. FFA may be selected to offer employment and rebuild community infrastructure, support access to markets, restore the natural resource base, or protect the environment, reclaim marginal or wasted land to provide productive assets to land poor and food insecure households, assist marginalized groups and women to improve and diversify income sources (such as nurseries development), promote skills transfers and other relevant skills. Many of these interventions also reduce disaster risk and increase the capacity of households to manage shocks – building resilience and in some cases supporting climate change adaptation (WFP, 2011). One concern that may not have been addressed sufficiently in the design of FFA projects is the sustainability of these projects especially after the projects are handed over to the community members. It is also suggested that an exploration be carried out to determine critical benefits which are derived from the community's organized interaction during the implementation of drought oriented recovery projects.

Food for assets play four critical roles in areas where it has been implemented (WFP, 2011). These are:

Livelihood protection: protecting assets at times of or immediately after shocks. For example, providing households with seasonal transfers in exchange of productive efforts in improving land productivity, reinforce shelters and clear drainage lines. These interventions may consider seed protection in areas with clear and ascertained need for this specific activity.

Assets Restoration: Restoring productive and social assets, particularly those that influence access to food and to social services. Many of these interventions occur immediately after sudden onset or recurrent shocks. In the Kenyan context, it is not clear how this can be realistically addressed in situations where pastoralists lose herds of livestock yet resources remain limited in a fragile ecosystem, which susceptible to shocks. Accordingly, it may be essential to contextualize the “asset restoration” definition.

Assets Rehabilitation: they imply rebuilding and reinforcing productive assets required to improve access to food, land productivity, and to increase resilience. Rehabilitation often implies a level of quality, which is higher than “restoration” – the latter often used to indicate post emergency repairs of main assets. Rehabilitation, particularly if intended as land rehabilitation and natural resources management, implies a level of quality and integration that is often much higher than simple restoration. It also implies a level of quality and strength of assets that is higher than the one that existed prior to the shock.

Reclamation: rebuild or re-generate/create assets previously without or with very low productivity to a productive or protective livelihood function

These four aspects were incorporated in this study.

2.4 Drought Recovery Projects: Learning from Malawi

Food for asset drought recovery project was implemented in southern Malawi over the eight months from October 2008 to May 2009, benefiting 11,100 households. The project was designed to prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster prevention and preparedness measures by providing cash, food and mixed cash/food transfers in exchange for participation in the construction of community assets, in line with food-for-assets (FFA) activities under a regular protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO). By randomly selecting target beneficiaries for the different transfer types, the project aimed to identify how cash can help WFP and similar agencies achieve their food security goals. By taking this unique approach to cash in humanitarian contexts, the project attempted to produce learning and best practices for guiding appropriate integration of cash into the WFP response toolkit (Omamo et al., 2010).

Guided by a rigorous feasibility study, the pilot was carried out in the two perennially vulnerable Sub Countys of Chikwawa and Machinga, where 56 and 26 percent of the population, respectively, were found to be severely food-insecure owing to poor access to food and localized shocks such as drought-flood cycles. Households in these Sub Countys are

characterized by small landholdings of less than 0.8 hectares and undiversified livelihoods. Their main income source, ganyu or casual agricultural labour, contributes 78 percent of their total income. Households own few assets, and live far from but are highly dependent on markets, especially for cereals (WFP, 2008). Within the Sub Counties, five Traditional Authority (TA) sub-Sub counties were targeted: 44 group village heads (GVHs) within each TA were randomly assigned to receive a cash transfer, a standard in-kind food transfer, or a mixture of the two. The numbers of households targeted were 3,542 for cash, 3,552 for food, and 4,006 for the mix, totalling 11,100 beneficiary households.

CFLP leveraged the existing capacity of local civil society and the private sector to implement the project: World Vision International (WVI) and Emmanuel International (EI) provided beneficiary targeting, capacity building and monitoring; and the Malawi Savings Bank (MSB) acted as the financial intermediary and delivery mechanism for cash transfers. MSB, issued a bank account and a biometrically encoded smartcard to each cash and mix beneficiary. Groups of beneficiaries could arrive at a bank branch at any time, and make withdrawals via their smartcards or withdrawal slips. The value of the cash transfers was based on the value of the WFP food basket, monitored daily at local markets and government run grain reserve depots.

The value set for transfers is context-specific. Calculations should be in coordination with other agencies and based on the disaster-affected population's priorities and needs, prices for key goods expected to be purchased in local markets, other assistance that has been and/or will be given, additional related costs (such as travel assistance for people with restricted mobility), method, size and frequency of payments and timing of payment in relation to seasonality, and objectives of the programme and transfer (for instance covering food needs based on the food basket or providing employment based on the daily labour rate). Price fluctuations can reduce the success of cash and voucher transfers. Budget flexibility is essential to adjust the value of the transfer or add a commodity component, based on market monitoring (The Sphere Project, 2011). This was an important consideration and the same was carefully reviewed in Kathonzweni to establish the extent to which the same was observed in the Kenyan context.

Beneficiaries living more than 15 km from a MSB automatic telling machine were given an additional travel allowance of MK 100 (approximately US\$0.70). To avoid continuing the

cash transfers when high and rising food prices made them cost-inefficient, an embedded price threshold was designed to switch cash beneficiaries to food, so that cash transfers would not exceed the full cost recovery to WFP of a food basket under the PRRO. In the event, this threshold was not triggered. Food beneficiaries received 50 kg of cereal and 5 kg of pulses a month; at a nearby final distribution point (FDP). Mixed beneficiaries received the local market value of the cereal ration in cash, and the pulse ration in-kind; the cash component was collected at the bank, and the food component at an FDP. The project intended that cash disbursements would occur monthly throughout the eight-month pilot.

Despite careful planning, several unforeseen obstacles emerged during the pilot and complicated implementation of the original project design. These related to breaks in the cash pipeline and problems for beneficiaries withdrawing cash. The first challenge was a break in the cash pipeline. Based on local food prices, cash was to be distributed to each beneficiary account once a month, for a total of eight transfers. Because of the large amount of this purchase request however, both the local country office and the regional bureau had to take action (Omamo et al., 2010).

Complications also arose with the integration of MSB into the financial accounting system. As an increasingly complicated flow of funds had to be authorized, payments to beneficiary accounts were delayed. In the end, cash was not distributed for the first three months of the pilot. In the third month, food was distributed in lieu of cash to the cash and mixed beneficiary groups. In the fourth and fifth months, those receiving cash received their monthly entitlement plus the missing entitlements from the first two months. During the remaining months, cash distributions proceeded as planned (Omamo et al., 2010).

The timeliness of cash transfers had important implications on beneficiaries' financial situation. In expectation of the transfer, many cash beneficiaries took out loans with local moneylenders, at monthly interest rates ranging from 25 to 50 percent. When the CFLP transfers failed to arrive, many borrowers were forced to extend the periods of their loans. These debt obligations had two noteworthy effects: the most easily observed was that the outstanding debt obligations created by the late delivery eroded the real value of the cash transfers to beneficiaries, while the second, less easily measured effect was that erosion of the real transfer value and uncertainty about the transfers' arrival may have forced beneficiaries to resort to coping strategies and livelihood activities that have negative impacts on food security.

The pilot was designed to enable beneficiaries withdraw funds at any time but this did not occur in practice. The flexibility of beneficiary withdrawals was poorly communicated within MSB, where tellers at some branches assumed that beneficiaries could withdraw only on the day when the funds were released to the individual accounts. Some beneficiaries were turned away by tellers and told to return on the date when the funds arrived in the accounts, imposing additional travel expenses. The situation was aggravated by technical problems in many of the most remote bank branches, where problems of connectivity to the main server, power cuts, and broken card swiping machines or fingerprint readers caused further delays in serving the cash beneficiaries. In effect, cash ended up being collected in much the same way as a food distribution, with groups of beneficiaries showing up on the same day. Because many households needed to buy food immediately after receiving the cash, many grain traders were able to capitalize by temporarily increasing prices above the market value, forcing many beneficiaries to purchase food at inflated rates.

In addition to the cash pipeline break, a food pipeline break also occurred. Maize grain was the planned commodity for distribution to the food and mixed transfer groups. However, by December the WFP warehouse had insufficient maize stock, and some recipients received rice instead of maize grain. Rice was also distributed to some beneficiaries in the last two months of the pilot. Because rice has a much higher local market value than maize grain, transfers to beneficiaries within and among the different transfer groups were not of equal value during these months (Omamo et al., 2010).

In the humanitarian assistance framework, cash transfers (conditional and unconditional) are expected to be appropriately targeted so as not to be a catalyst for anti-social expenditures (The Sphere Project, 2011). The author of the Malawian study has not provided details showing whether in the case in reference resulted in any form of anti-social expenditure. Malawian case study provides useful insights of factors which often characterize projects once the implementation gear has been applied; this often is not usually in tandem with the envisaged results. This case study was useful for reference while analysing the findings from Kathonzweni context.

2.5 Food Transfers in Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

Providing food in exchange for work makes it possible for the poor and hungry to devote time and energy in taking the first steps out of the hunger trap. The goal of WFP's food-for-assets projects aims to make family members active participants in addressing their own food security needs. Food ration is therefore one of the incentives provided to FFA drought recovery beneficiaries by the donor, WFP, to address the immediate need which is food as well as entice the beneficiaries to work on their farms to create assets. These assets help them address food insecurity. Beneficiaries work for 12 days in a month. Each targeted household receives 41.4 kilograms of cereals, 7.2 kilograms of pulses and 2.5 litres of cooking oil on monthly basis in exchange for participation in construction of community assets (GoK and WFP, 2010). These are believed to be the main basic ingredients to make up a meal. WFP states in the FFA resource manual 2009 that they only give 50% of the food basket and the other 50% the community are expected to cater for it (WFP, 2009).

The Government, WFP and other partners have expressed concern that the continuation of food assistance without conditions could encourage a mid-set of dependency and fail to address the underlying causes of household food insecurity. This creates a fear of creating dependency amongst recipient communities on free handouts ((WFP, 2012). The Food for Asset (FFA) programme forms part of WFP's new strategic direction, which has transitioned from free food distributions to supporting resilience building activities. WFP's FFA programme aims to empower vulnerable communities to move away from dependency on food assistance and create assets that increase their ability to handle future shocks, such as droughts or floods. Each month, able-bodied yet food insecure people receive food rations or cash transfer to buy food from local markets to cushion them while they work on community projects that promote self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and support climate change adaption to directly address their food and nutrition security needs and food access (WFP, 2012). This study further investigated the extent to which food rations affected the implementation of the recovery projects in Kathonzwani Sub-county, Makueni, Kenya.

2.6 Partners' Roles in Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

FFA has several partners with designated roles. These roles are referenced from Report on Work Norms and Wage Rates for Food Assisted Works (WFP, USAID, CARE, EU, 1997). In Kathonzwani Sub County, FFA project 4 partners. WFP as the donor provided the food ration, and budget to procure non-food items like excavating tools; jembes, pangas, mattock

among others. WVK oversee food distribution and implementation of the projects. NDMA stands in as the government and gives the technical training and support on implementing RWH technologies. The communities who are the beneficiaries implement the project.

The project is implemented at four levels as follows:

Community level: Elected Relief Committees (RC) selects the most food insecure HH to work on the approved FFA projects and are primarily responsible for project identification and prioritization. The RCs are required to comprise at least 50 percent women, and the community elects members. NGOs coordinate implementation at the community level. Selected NGOs require the consent of the DSG, WFP and ALRMP, based on technical and efficiency criteria as well as strong links to the local communities. Reports from NGO Cooperating Lead Partners which broadly highlight the project approval and implementation processes up to the WFP/FFA Secretariat indicate that by-and-large, the processes are followed in line with the flowchart. The recent decision by WFP to fund a Technical Coordinator in the Cooperating Lead Partners to be based at Sub County level and will contribute greatly to resolving the problem of technical support.

Sub County Level: In the Sub Counties, a Sub County Steering Review Committee (DSRC) is the supervisory body. It is responsible for targeting vulnerable locations within divisions targeted by the assessment, project identification, appraisal, supervision and monitoring. The DSRC is a sub-committee of the Sub County Steering Group (DSG) and includes all the main line ministries and counterparts. Technical Line Ministries (Ministry of Water, Agriculture, Environment and Public Health) are responsible for providing technical support in project appraisal and implementation. WFP and ALRMP, who are both members of the DSG and DPRC, provide support through backstopping, training and other capacity building. At the Sub County level, the DSG is responsible for ensuring project coordination with other projects. Inconsistent provision of planning information by partners constraints linkages with other Sub County initiatives.

National level: A National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) is responsible for guiding FFA operations. The NPSC comprises OP, WFP, UNICEF, Action Aid and World Vision. FAO was previously a member. The NPSC reports to the KFSM and is be a sub-committee of the KFSM. The NPSC has operated as an electronic (email) forum during the last four years with email as the main mode of communication. The implication is that its oversight role in

FFA has not been robustly undertaken and there is limited participation by the technical partners (also noted in WFP 2007). The committee gives final approval of individual FFA projects which have been endorsed by the CSG. As The FFA guidelines also did not include criteria for project assessment by NPSC members, with members deriving their own criteria.

This study investigated to what extent various partners contributed towards effective implementation of the project.

2.7 Community Participation in Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

These projects target the households which are severely affected by drought in various areas. World Bank (2011) illustrates how targeting of food insecurity is done. It has two dimensions: Geographical and community-based using targeting guidelines and criteria. At the communal level, members of the community identify those who actually need the assistance using localized criteria. This is a critical exercise since food assistance cannot be given to every person in a community unless there is a severe famine where people die in large numbers per day and an indication of a worse scenario is detected.

World Bank in a report of project performance report for Ethiopia ((World Bank, 2011) illustrates how community members involved in emergency recovery projects target deserving beneficiaries. Households are identified on the basis of the following criteria: Chronically food insecure households that had continuous food shortages (three months of food gap or more) in the previous three years and who had received food assistance. Households that, in the last one or two years, suddenly became more food insecure as a result of a severe loss of assets and were unable to support themselves; and Households without family support and other means of social protection and support. Though criteria such as above are used in the targeting process, the community is also presented with what is known as self-targeting opportunity at the same time. This is because the cost (benefit) of participation is made an increasing (decreasing) function of one's pre-participation income or wealth, so that only the needy find project participation attractive. Self-targeting methods have been used by governments for a long time (Drèze and Sen, 1990).

Participant in the emergency drought recovery project and the rationale are significant. Communities are made up of both male and female gender of varying age brackets. In certain cases and due to compelling reasons, children of school going age find themselves

working either in family entities or in communally owned projects as way of fending for their siblings or ailing parents. Maithreyi Krishnaraj (2006), writing about the rural livelihoods in India observes that despite there being an increase in the quantity of food grains being produced domestically; India has been unable to achieve food security. The group most adversely affected by this is women in agriculture: their contribution to farm labour is hardly recognized; they are remunerated poorly and they suffer from chronic energy deficiency. Although the writer argues that women are not remunerated, he does not state specifically how the remuneration ought to be quantified and by who. This is because; he does not indicate whether men indeed engage in other activities which contribute to the general wellbeing of the family. However, it is recommended that a study be carried out to establish if indeed there cases of unequal contribution towards the household wellbeing by both men and women and if the same exists recommendations on how the situation can be remedied proposed.

Daniel Brockington (2001), commenting on a women's role in livelihood related activities among the pastoralists says that women from poor households have to sell milk, firewood or medicine frequently to meet daily family needs. According the Daniel, increased income-earning is not only the results of impoverishment. He states: "selling goods is important for women as it provides an income that they control and some choose to earn their own money". While this affects women in pastoral areas, in the marginal agricultural areas, women participate actively in food assistance related projects. When drought or other shocks strike, women and children feel the impact more than men (GoK, 2011).

In an endeavour to increase women participation in FFA activities, WFP has put in place a deliberate gender policy, which encourages women empowerment in decision making process. FFA projects ensure that at least 80 % of food recipient are women. Moreover, at least 50% women representation in the RCs aims to improve the voices in decision making process. This target has been successfully attained in all Sub Counties visited. To demonstrate this achievement, a common trend was observed that reveal higher participation of women in the projects than that of men. In Turkana, females constitute a majority of beneficiaries with female headed households account for 82% of the total households participating in FFA projects. Women also form majority of the workforce for most FFA projects. A good example is the Kakwanyang water pan project in Turkana County with 146 women workers and only 19 men participating. Similarly, in Makueni County, out of the

27,500 beneficiaries in Kibwezi, 13,149 were male while 14,168 were female. Knowing the centrality of food and water to the woman, higher participation of women workers than men was not surprising. However, it can be inferred from the foregoing that the danger of increasing drudgery on vulnerable women is inevitable. To address this, deliberate efforts are being made to get more men and youth to do the manual labour. In the emergency recovery contexts, communities voluntarily agree to have the severely affected households receive the available assistance based on targeting criteria which is localized (GOK and WFP, 2005).

Those who are targeted contribute labour geared towards creation of household or communal assets in exchange of food or cash (WFP, 2011). An important aspect which may need to be critically and evaluated is the extent to which beneficiaries as well as the general community own and sustain the completed projects once the donors as well as the implementation facilitators hand over the project to the community. This is essential because food aid and/or food assistance has a probable effect of prompting dependency and if unchecked it may erode a community's own strategy and initiatives (FAO, 2006).

In Malawi (WFP Malawi 2008), communities identify their development needs and priorities and are encouraged to participate in activities that rehabilitate the environment and which link to food security challenges and opportunities. While this is a good way of addressing the localized food insecurity issues which often arise due to droughts, the author does not specify if there is an array of different interventions which communities can engage in or there is a limitation. The latter is based on the premise that the facilitators (donors) provide resources which necessitate the implementation and actual achievement of the desired outputs. Further, the fact that project activities may be limited within specific time-frames a concern related to the nature of interventions and/or activities which can be undertaken within such durations arises. As World Bank report of 2007 demonstrates in the case of Ethiopia's safety net projects emergency drought recovery projects are implemented in phases of 6-months each. This is a limitation in itself because it dictates on the type and volume of projects which can be designed and implemented at the community level (World Bank, 2007). This study investigated more on community participation towards the implementation of drought recovery projects.

2.8 Gender in implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

A participatory planning process that embraces a bottom up approach to development has successfully been employed in all FFA projects. The approach is gender – sensitive and actively involves men and women in a full project cycle that is, indentifying their own needs, prioritizing, planning, implementation and evaluation phases. The active involvement of local beneficiaries enhances project ownership and sustainability in both the short term and in the long run (WFP, 2011).

Gender mainstreaming is a process that contributes to the efficiency and sustainability of any development initiatives (UN Habitat, 2006). The process takes into account women’s and men’s concerns and experiences as an integral dimension in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres (UN Habitat, 2006). In addition to mainstreaming gender, the success of any initiative depends substantially on the specific recognition of women’s different needs, perspectives and contributions to a project. FFA project have mainstreamed gender by incorporating women’s and men’s needs and perspectives. In order to ensure representation of both men and women, communities are sensitized on the role of both genders in the project. The project collects and maintains sex disaggregated data. This facilitates analyzing any positive or negative impacts of interventions on women and men. The existence of gender disaggregated data is thus important throughout the project cycle in order to design solid gender responsive interventions, monitor implementation and evaluate the impact of the project on women and men.

Significant support and capacity development have been provided to beneficiaries through training on leadership, building skills and capacity on asset management and maintenance. These have enhanced the participation of women in decision making processes for FFA projects. Participation of women in leadership positions (such as Chairpersons).has been enhanced There is also a common trend of the position of secretaries being held by men in most sites visited. This implies low level of literacy among women that hamper them from taking up positions that require writing skills.

2.9 Youth Involvement in Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

There is need to appreciate the youth as a dynamic and energetic group thus potential resource in supporting FFA projects. Evaluation done by WFP 2011 indicated that there was

low participation of youth in drought recovery projects. Some key factors that have contributed to low participation of youth in FFA activities included the drudgery of FFA work that is labour intensive. Most FFA projects entail small size pieces of land per member, on average about half an acre per member. Quite often, the youth are disinterested in smallholder farming, which they view as 'dirty work'. The other contributing factor is crop failure due to unpredictable and unreliable rainfall patterns that discourage the youth. There is also an entrenched culture of idleness that requires gradual process to eradicating. In order to attract youth in FFA activities there is need to develop youth-friendly interventions that realize tangible results within a short period.

In order to enhance participation of youth in implementation of drought recovery projects, there is a need to form functional youth groups for businesses and related enterprise activities. There is need to fully exploit opportunities for value adding, for instance, linking the youth with the National Youth Fund, which gives micro funds to youth groups and the Women's Enterprise Fund, which targets women micro entrepreneurs. A significant recommendation with potential to entice participation of youth in future FFA projects is mechanization and value addition, designed to establish processing plants and commercializing farm produce. FFA interventions should be designed to address the immediate and long-term livelihood needs of the youth. In this respect, skills building through establishing vocational training centres have the capacity to develop youth enterprise skills and empowering them for self-reliance. Further, instituting interventions that address contemporary issues (such as HIV& AIDS), financial management and marketing opportunities.

The study carried out by WFP 2011 observed youth preference for cash-for-assets (CFA) projects. Therefore, future interventions should integrate CFA into the FFA interventions. However, clear strategies need to be put in place to ensure the youth spend money on food security and reduce possibilities of misuse. FFA needs to work closely with the Kazi kwa Vijana initiative, which utilizes labour for cash. However, the Kazi kwa Vijana model appeals to the youth due to the financial dimension, and not food rations. In this regard, FFA could replicate the model while guarding against FFA turning into cash-for-work. In this regard, whereas there are inherent dangers of implementing CFA projects, such alternatives should be considered to enhance participation of the youth (IFAD, 2007).

2.10 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on the theory of Abraham Maslow (1954) Maslow wanted to understand what motivates people. Maslow believed that people possess a set of motivation systems unrelated to rewards or unconscious desires. Maslow stated that people are motivated to achieve certain needs. When one need is fulfilled a person seeks to fulfil the next one, and so on.

This five stage model can be divided into basic (or deficiency) needs (e.g. physiological, safety, love, and esteem) and growth needs (self-actualization). The deficiency or basic needs are said to motivate people when they are unmet. Also, the need to fulfil such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For example, the longer a person goes without food the more hungry they will become.

In the case of drought recovery projects, the community/beneficiaries of the drought recovery project/ FFA will commit and fully participate towards implementation of drought recovery project which will address their immediate basic need which is food. The outcome is ownership and sustainability of the drought projects and they are in position to address future shocks and hazards on their own which is working towards meet higher level growth needs; Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may be able to reach the highest level called self-actualization. It is good to note that according to Maslow every person is capable and has the desire to move up the hierarchy toward a level of self-actualization. Unfortunately, progress is often disrupted by failure to meet lower level needs. Life experiences including divorce and loss of job may cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of the hierarchy. Maslow noted only one in a hundred people become fully self-actualized because our society rewards motivation primarily based on esteem, love and other social needs.

2.11 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

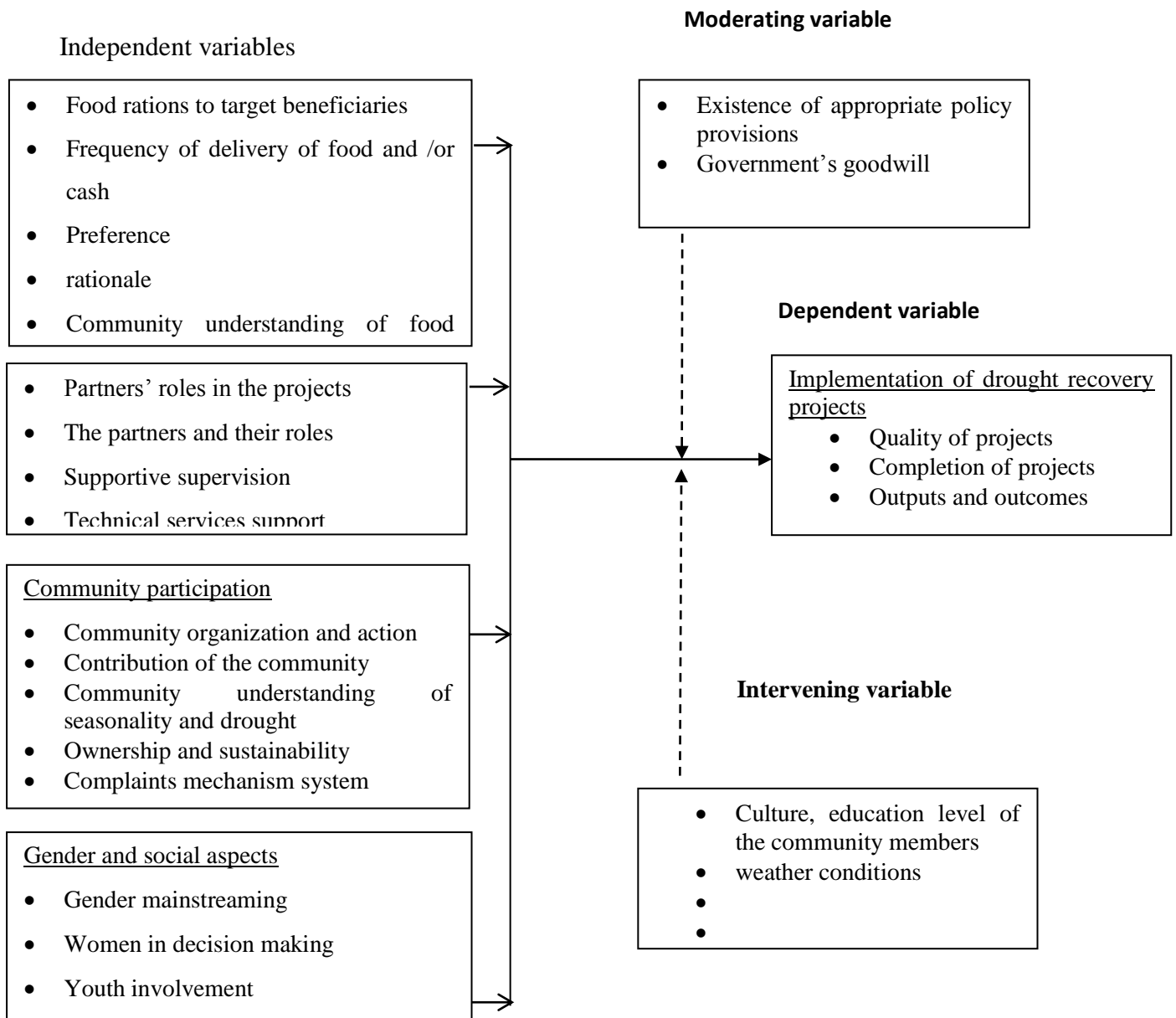


Figure 1: Factors affecting implementation of drought recovery Project

This conceptual framework is a graphical representation of the factors, which affect the implementation of drought recovery projects. The hypothesis derived from this figure suggests that food rations, community participation, role of partners, gender and social aspects are the independent variables while implementation of the emergency drought recovery projects is the dependent variable. Existing government policies are the moderating variables in this context.

Partners' support of the projects as well as technical inputs is essential in the implementation of these projects. Provision of food rations on the other hand meets the nutritional needs of

the beneficiaries and thereby giving enhancing trust in the process as a result of the met physiological needs. Community's own participation from the onset enhances trust among the beneficiaries as well as the entire community within a certain geographical area. Further, the involvement of the community facilitates ownership of the projects which fosters sustainability of the project.

2.12 Knowledge Gap

From the literature reviewed, it is evident that most writers have generalized factors influencing implementation of drought recovery projects. At the same time they have cited climate change as the major factor influencing implementation of drought recovery project.. However only but a few of writers have researched on the real causes influencing the implementation of the drought recovery projects. This study hence aimed at bridging this gap, coming up with other factors influencing the implementation of drought recovery projects.

2.13 Summary of Literature Review.

Drought recovery projects exists in a sphere of delicate dynamics, which are dictated by fragile ecosystem and depend largely on donor funding. The communities that suffer the effects of this shock, deserves appropriate support to enable them leave a dignified life.

Harnessing the roles of the players involved as well as reviewing best practices for specific contexts would go a long way in enhancing the efficacy of the process. While drought in itself presents a great challenge to the communities living in the marginal areas of Kenya such as Kathonzweni, it is important to review and profile other cross-cutting issues which exacerbate the well being of the affected persons/households. Innovative and efficient modalities which seek to foster quality projects' creation at the household and community level ought to be explored and applied. However, the latter must be cognizant of the dictates related to specific environment and geographical features.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details the methods of the research design, data collection and analysis. This is divided into sections that include the research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection including the research instruments and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The study was conducted using a descriptive survey research design (Berg and Lune, 2011). The purpose of descriptive research is to observe and document aspects of a situation as it naturally occurs (Gall, Borg and Gall, 1996; Strauss and Corbin, 1998). The descriptive survey research generated both qualitative and quantitative data from the research objectives. Qualitative and quantitative data analysis was done to determine the relationships between the independent and the dependent variables. The descriptive research design involved the selection of a sample from the population to be studied. This design facilitated the collection of enormous data within a short time and with minimal financial constraints.

3.3 Target Population

The study targeted a total of 1,000 households benefitting from drought recovery project in Kathonzwani sub-County. These households were distributed within three divisions, Kathonzwani, Kithuki and Kitise divisions.

Table 3.1 shows number of drought recovery projects per division within the Sub County

Table 3.1: Number of Drought Recovery Project Households per Division

Division	Number of Project sites
Kathonzwani	411
Kithuki	285
Kitise	304
Total Number of Projects	1,000

Kathonzwani Sub County has been facing food insecurities year in year out due to continuous failed rains, (short rain assessment report June 2013). Various projects have been implemented to address food insecurity in the area but still more needs to be done. Food for

Assets (FFA) drought recovery project is one of the projects being implemented within the sub county and hence the choice of the area.

3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group (Orodho & Kombo, 2002). This study used multiphase sampling, that is both random and purposive sampling of participants was used. Purposive sampling was done for the stakeholders as follows: staff member from World Vision Kenya as an implementing partner, a member of staff from the Ministry of Arid and Semi-arid lands on behalf of the government and a member of staff from the World Food Programme the donor. Random sampling was used for the food for assets household beneficiaries benefitting from drought recovery project.

The study adopted Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) formula to select the sample size. Mugenda and Mugenda points out that 10% of the target population can make a reasonable size for experimental studies or 30% or more samples may be required for descriptive studies. A total of 100 FFA households were sampled from the divisions in the sub county which is 10% the target population.

Table 3.2 shows the sample size per division

Table 3.2 Sample Size

Division	Population Size	Sample Size	Percentage-%
Kathonzweni	411	41	41
Kithuki	285	29	29
Kitise	304	30	30
Total	1,000	100	100

3.5 Research Instruments and Data Collection

The study collected primary data using questionnaires (Appendix ii). The researcher administered the questionnaires to participants via personal interviews. The observation was carried out at the same day when questionnaires were administered to the participants at their farms and at communal lands. The researcher used the same questionnaire (Appendix ii) to obtain data from the project partners (World Food Program, National Drought Management

Authority and Word vision). Documentary checklist (Appendix III) and an observation schedule (Appendix IV) were used to triangulate data from the field findings.

3.6 Validity of the instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), validity is a measure of relevance and correctness while reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on the research results. Data collection techniques must yield information that is not only relevant to the research questions but also correct. For the purpose of this study, the researcher conducted a pilot test on the instruments to ensure the collection of valid data. In addition, the researcher consulted with the NDMA officer on issues affecting the project without pre-empting the study.

3.7. Reliability of the instruments

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda (2003),. The research instrument was subjected to pre-test reliability tests by initially applying it to a small sample of ten from two final food distribution points at Kathonzi division. The researcher tested for reliability of the questionnaire using test retest method initially administering it to a small sample of five (5) participants from Kitise division and then re-administering it to the same sample after two weeks. The scores from the two tests were then correlated giving a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.87 which indicate strong positive linear relationship between the two scores and implies high instrument reliability because the value falls above 0.7. The questionnaire was then checked for any ambiguities and unclear items. The pilot test and the specialist confirmed that the issues in the questionnaires were pertinent to the study and that they influence implementation of drought resistance projects. In addition, the literature review had investigated various aspects of the project to enable effective identification of the study parameters that was confirmed by the pre-test and the final findings of the study.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

While conducting the study, the researcher ensured that research ethics were observed and adhered to. This was achieved by the researcher seeking for approval and authority to carry out the research from the University of Nairobi. The letter was then delivered to Kathonzi Sub County administrator before embarking on the research. During the design of the

questionnaire, care was taken not to ask offensive or sensitive personal information from the respondents. This included an explanation of the purpose of the study in the questionnaire (Appendix II) with a statement to the participants explaining that they were free to take part in the study, but could as well withdraw at will.

The researcher made prior arrangements with the research participants and booked appointments with them to avoid unnecessary inconveniences. The researcher explained to the respondents the nature and purpose of the research and that no financial benefits will be received by the respondent for participation in the study. The researcher and research assistants assured the respondents that all information provided in the course of the study was for the purpose of the study and that it would be treated professionally with confidence. The researcher further sought the respondent's approval to participate in the study before administering the questionnaire and gave them the option to withdraw from the study at any point during the study.

3.9 Operationalization of the study

The study assessed the food for asset project and was organized as per the four objectives of the study.

Table 3.3 shows the objectives identified the variables (independent and dependent variables), indicators, measurements, level of scale as well as the tools of analysis.

Table 3.3 Operationalization of Study Variables

Objectives	Variables		Indicators	Measurements	Level of scale	Tools of analysis
	Independent	Dependent				
Establish how food rations transfers to targeted beneficiaries affect implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzwi sub-county	Food rations to target beneficiaries	Implementation of drought recovery projects	-Quantity of food distributed - Frequency of food delivery	- MT of food received - No. of beneficiaries receiving food aid	-Nominal - Ordinal	Descriptive statistics -Frequency tables -Percentages -Mean -Standard deviation
Examine how partners' roles affect the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzwi sub-county, Makeni, Kenya.	Partners' roles in the projects	Implementation of drought recovery projects	- Technical service support - Relevant policies of partners	- No. of beneficiaries trained on technical aspects on project implementation - Memorandum of understanding between partners - Policies guiding project operations in place	-Nominal - Ordinal	Descriptive statistics -Frequency tables -Percentages -Mean -Standard deviation

Objectives	Variables		Indicators	Measurements	Level of	Tools of
Establish how community participation affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni.	Community participation	Implementation of drought recovery projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of community - Community understanding of the drought recovery project - Ownership and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of community members at project sites - Project completion certificates - Quality of projects completed. - Project management committees in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nominal - Ordinal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptive statistics -Frequency tables -Percentages -Mean -Standard deviation
Examine how gender and social aspects affects the implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni sub-county, Makueni	Gender and social aspects towards project implementation	Implementation of drought recovery projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women involvement at the projects - Gender positions in leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of males and females in leadership positions - Disaggregated data of project beneficiaries by gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nominal - ordinal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptive statistics -Frequency tables -Percentages -Mean -Standard deviation

3.10. Data Analysis

Once all the data was collected from the field, the variables (questions) were coded into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programme ready for data entry. All the responses were entered into the data template followed by preliminary tests and data cleaning. Analysis was conducted by descriptive frequencies, measures of central tendency and correlation techniques. The interview data were analysed through the identification of patterns, themes, commonalities and generalisations (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study on food for assets drought recovery project in Kathonzweni Sub County, Makueni County, Kenya. These findings are based on factors influencing implementation of drought recovery projects in the area. The study sampled 100 beneficiaries who benefit from the food for assets project which is a drought recovery project funded by WFP and the implementing partner World Vision in partnership with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) under the umbrella of the government. The researcher also interviewed a member of each partnership (NDMA, WFP and WVK). The data was interpreted as per the research questions. The analysis was done through descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings are presented in form of frequency tables, and percentages.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The study reached 99 respondents of the total target population of 100 respondents in collecting data with respect to factors influencing implementation of drought recovery project Kathonzweni Sub County, Makueni County, Kenya. The questionnaires, interview schedule and document analysis checklists were personally administered with the help of two research assistants to the respondents.

Almost all the questionnaires filled by research participants were returned reflecting 99 percent return rate.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1 shows the response rate of the participants interviewed

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Target respondents	100	100
Actual Respondents	99	99
Total	100	100

The 99% return rate was possible because of the type of target population. The target population comprised of project beneficiaries and officials involved in the implementation of

the target projects at the grass root and could easily be traced and reached in their stations of work. The WFP, NDMA and WVK staff readily took part in the study. At the field level, the project beneficiaries were mobilized through the lead agency WVK and were ready for the interviews. This was further complimented by seeking authority from the Sub County Administrator Kathonzweni the Sub County. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) a response rate of 70% and over in social sciences is considered high.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants

The study targeted drought recovery projects beneficiaries and the implementation agencies. Section one of the questionnaire investigated the demographic characteristics of the participants. The obtained demographic data is presented under gender, age group, highest education level attained and the experience gained in project implementation of the respondent.

4.3.1 Gender of Participants

The research sought to establish the gender of the beneficiaries as research participants.

Table 4.2 Gender of Participants

Table 4.2 displays the participants of FFA projects and the partners by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	28	28.3
Female	71	71.7
Total	99	100

Findings revealed that, more females 71% than males 28.3% participated in FFA projects. According to food resource manual, the household head is usually the male. However, the project should target the woman to ensure food security interventions trickle down to the household level. Greater sensitization is done to the community by the lead agent who are WVK so that male accept and further assist the women in heavy tasks and also relief them on some occasions during the implementation of the project.

4.3.2 Age of Participants

Table 4.3 Age of the Participants

Table 4.3 shows the age distribution of the survey participants.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
20- 30	23	23.2
31-40	39	39.4
41-50	27	27.3
51 and above	10	10.1
Total	99	100

A majority of participants were in the 20-50 age brackets (89.9%). These findings imply that the majority of food security project implementers are within the productive age. The presentation of the population follows a normal distribution curve in a rural setting in Kenya and specifically in the project area. Age was important in this study since in many rural areas in Kenya, age has a correlation with literacy levels and also productivity. In addition rural areas may be deserted by youth and out of school children who move to the cities, yet there is need for the integration of this category in the development agenda (Kenya Vision 2030).

According to WFP FFA process manual revised 2010, food incentives/rations should be distributed based on work norms achieved. Every household receives food quantities of food (or cash) based on the actual work norms achieved. This means that households require able persons to work for the project. In this regard, age of the beneficiary is very crucial in the project implementation. For piecework, the household is free to use as many household members as possible to complete the task. The household will then be paid the agreed ration when the task is completed. It is important to note that 20% contingency is given to beneficiaries who cannot provide work force due to vulnerability like old age, orphans, disease, and disabilities.

4.4 Level of Education of Participants

Table 4.4 shows the level of education attained by FFA beneficiaries as well as the partners.

Table 4.4. Level of Education of Participants

Level	Frequency	Percentage
None	7	7
Primary	58	59
Secondary	27	27
Above secondary	7	7
Total	99	100

The results indicated that a majority of the participants (69.7%) had attended up to secondary level of education, only 7% had post-secondary education level.

It is important to note that most of participants who had post-secondary education were staff from WFP, WVK and NDMA. The staff provided technical guidance towards implementation of the projects so they ought to have the skills, expertise and experience in the field.

4.4.1 Skills and Expertise on Project Implementation

Table 4.5 shows the knowledge and expertise on implementation of drought recovery projects by the beneficiaries and partner in implementation.

Table 4.5. Skills and Knowledge on Project Implementation of FFA Drought Recovery Projects and Management

Years of experience	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2 years	12	12.1
2.1 years to 5 years	55	55.6
5.1- 10 years	18	18.2
Above 10 years	14	14.1
Total	99	100%

The study shows that (55.6%) had over two years experience. Further almost one in five participants (18.2%) has over five years' experience implying that the extent to which those who implemented food security projects in Kathonzweni possessed project knowledge base was high. In essence, this would be interpreted to mean that the projects would be effectively implemented due to the knowledge base.

Factors Influencing Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

This section used cross tabulation and frequency tables to analyze variables in order to establish how, and the extent to which various factors influenced implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni Sub County. The institutional factors investigated were; project budget, food ration, partnerships and community participation.

4.4.2 Budget Allocation for Drought Recovery Project

Table 4.6 shows adequacy of budget allocation towards implementation of FFA projects.

Table 4.6: Adequacy of Budgetary Allocation

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	9.1
No	90	90.9
Total	99	100

An overwhelming majority (90.9%) of the respondents felt that the budget allocation to these projects were not adequate. This means that implementers perceive budgetary allocations to these projects as inadequate and therefore could be part of the constraints affecting successful implementation of the projects in the Sub County.

The study further sought to establish the extent to which budget/funding allocations influence drought recovery projects. This was significant in order to establish the extent to which resource allocation was a factor in actual implementation.

Table 4.7 shows extend of budget allocation in project implementation

Table 4.7 Extents to which Budget / Funding Allocations Influenced Projects

Extend of funding allocation	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	12	12.1
Low	55	55.6
High	18	18.2
Very high	14	14.1
Total	99	100%

Majority of the respondents 67% felt that the funding levels to these projects were at low levels. 32% felt that funding were high. This implies that the food security projects are perceived to be funded inadequately by the implementers in the Sub County. Due to perceived low funding, there could be challenges posed to the successful implementation of these projects.

4.4.3 Food Ration to Target Beneficiaries

Table 4.8 shows extent to which food ration given to the target beneficiaries influence implementation of food security projects.

Table 4.8: Extend of Food Ration to Target Beneficiaries in Implementation

Extend of food ration to target beneficiaries and implementation of drought recovery projects in Kathonzweni Sub County	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	14	14.1
Low	56	56.6
High	27	27.3
Very high	2	2
Total	99	100%

The results show that 56% of participants reported food provision as a strategy is employed to a low extent. Only 29% reported of high extend. This result showed that food ratio given to the beneficiaries could be too little to cater for the food needs of the whole household.

The findings further showed that the frequency of the food distribution was sometimes delayed, hence the beneficiaries adapt to other coping strategies to address the food needs. This implies that the low ratio and inconsistent food ration to the project beneficiaries could pose challenges to successful implementation of the drought recovery projects.

4.5 Extend of Partnerships and Collaboration in Project Implementation

The research sought to establish whether there is adequate partnership and collaboration within all the project implementers and the extent to which the partnership and collaboration support is provided.

Table 4.9 Shows extend to which partnership of all stakeholders affect implementation of the projects.

Table 4.9: Extent of Partnerships in Implementation of Projects

Extend of partners roles/support and implementation of drought recovery projects	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	4	4.0
Low	31	31.3
High	61	61.6
Very high	3	3.0
Total	99	100%

The results were between the lows and highs. Though a majority of participants indicated the partnership was high (64.6%), it was noted that there were others respondents (34.3%) who felt the partner’s roles and support was low. This means that the support to these projects could still be highly wanting, and this may be a factor to affect success of implementation of these projects.

The study further sought to establish whether the project implementers received technical training and support towards implementation of these projects.

Table 4.10 shows percentage of trained participants on project implementation.

Table 4.10 Technical Support/training concerning implementation of project

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	70.1
No	29	29.9
Total	99	100

Results obtained revealed that a majority of the respondents (70.1%) underwent training before assuming implementation. This implied that the respondents understood the need for acquiring the skills and techniques in project implementation.

The study further sought to find out extend of technical services provided to project implementers on influence of drought recovery project implementation.

Table 4.11 shows how extend of technical services provided to target beneficiaries affect project implementation.

Table 4.11: Extend of Technical Services Provided to Project Implementers and Project

Extend of technical services provided to project implementers and drought recovery project implementation in Kathonzwi Sub County	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	11	11.1
Low	39	39.4
High	44	44.4
Very high	5	5.1
Total	99	100

The result findings shows that (49.5 %) attested that the extent of extension service provision is high, while the rest (50.5 %) attested that the extent of extension service provision as low. This implies that there is support from the Ministry officers towards provision of technical competencies for implementation of these projects in the Sub County. From the results, it is also deducible that there is an obvious gap in technical services provided to the farmers in the Sub County and there is likelihood of failure in implementation of these projects.

4.6 Extend of Community Participation and Implementation Projects

The research sought to establish whether there is adequate community participation towards implementation of the drought recovery projects.

Table 4.12 shows the extent to which participation influence implementation of drought recovery project implementation.

Table 4.12: Extend of Community Participation on Implementation of Project

Extend of community participation on implementation of drought recovery projects	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	13	13.1
Low	15	15.2
High	45	45.5
Very high	26	26.3
Total	99	100

The results obtained depict high extent of community participation (71.8%) towards the project implementation in Kathonzweni Sub County. This means that influence on these projects in regards to community participation is high in the Sub County. However, that there was also a low participation of almost one in four (28.3%) should be a matter of great concern.

4.7 Gender Mainstreaming and Implementation in Projects

The study sought to establish the extent to which gender influence drought recovery implementation in the Sub County

Table 4.13 explores the aspects of gender including gender mainstreaming, women in decision-making as well as the involvement of the youth on project implementation.

Table 4.13: Gender in Implementation of Drought Recovery Projects

Gender and implementation of drought recovery projects	Very low	Low	High	Very high	Cum %
Gender mainstreaming	3.1	11.1	22.2	63.6	100
Women in decision making	1.2	14	41.4	43.4	100
Youth involvement	57.6	30.3	6.1	6	100

From the results obtained, an overwhelming majority of participants (85.8 %) felt that gender mainstreaming in implementation of drought recovery project projects is generally high. Women are involved in taking managerial positions in these projects. However, youth involvement was reported to be very low (87.9%). This is so because majority of youth in the Sub County have moved to the cities to look for more lucrative jobs, hence their involvement in development project at the field level is low.

Table 4.14 summarizes the correlation coefficient of all the factors influencing implementation of drought recovery projects

Table 4.14: Correlation co-efficient of factors influencing implementation of drought recovery projects

	Correlation co-efficient	Coefficient of determination
Project budget	0.542	29.3
Food rations	1.0	100
Partnership and collaboration	0.232	5.382
Community participation	0.401	16.08

Correlation is significant at 0.05 levels (2-tailed).

The results shows that food ration has the highest positive correlation coefficient (1) comparatively followed by project budget (0.5) with coefficient of determination of 29.3%, community participation at (0.4) with coefficient of determination of 16.8% and partnership and collaboration at (0.2) with coefficient of determination of 5.4%%. The interpretation of this table is that all these factors are important towards effective implementation of drought recovery projects and none can be taken for granted.

4.8 Extend to which Drought Recovery Projects have contributed to Food Security

The study sought to find out the extent to which drought recovery projects has contributed towards food security in Kathonzweni Sub County.

Table 4.15 is a cross tabulation on extend drought recovery projects towards food security to the target beneficiaries.

Table 4.15: Drought Recovery Projects and Contribution to Food Security

Drought recovery projects and Frequency	Percentage
adequacy of food security in Kathonzweni Sub County	
Very low	8.1
Low	39.4
High	39.4
Very high	13.1
Total	100

The results findings indicate (52.5%) of the participants felt that drought recovery projects have contributed to food security in Kathonzweni Sub County to high extents. a considerable number of participants (47.5%) regrettably felt the adequacy is low. This implies that though drought recovery projects could have had positive impacts within the Sub County, there were issues in the implementation that could have been overlooked, or were incomplete. This study has identified some of them as highlighted by the project beneficiaries. Subsequently, more could be highly desired to be done to achieve even higher expectation of the community people.

4.9 Success of Drought Recovery Projects in Kathonzweni Sub County

The study endeavored to find out the extent of success of drought recovery projects by asking respondents to state the extent to which drought recovery projects are perceived to be succeeding in general. It further sought to establish the extent to which these projects were meeting known success criteria factors. The success factors investigated included; completion on schedule, meeting end users requirements, and meeting stakeholders' satisfaction.

4.6.1. General success of Drought Recovery Projects

Table 4.16 shows the general success of drought recovery projects on direct beneficiaries

Table 4.16: General rating of Success of Drought Recovery Projects

Extend of success	Frequency	Percentage
Low	70	70.1
High	29	29.9
Total	99	100

A majority of participants (70.1 %) rated the extent of success of these projects in the Sub County as low as compared to almost one in three (29.9) who stated the success as high. This means a lot is expected to be done to achieve the desired succeed. This was a major finding that was further related to the project completion on schedule below.

4.10 Project Completion on Schedule

Table 4.17 shows if the FFA drought recovery projects are completed on schedule .

Table 4.17: Drought Recovery Project completion on Schedule

Extend of success	Frequency	Percentage
Low	66	66.1
High	33	32.9
Total	99	100

A majority of the respondents (66.1 %) said that the extent of completion of these projects on schedule is low. It therefore means that, the projects either are delayed in completion or are

never completed. Only one in three (32.9%) felt that the project completion was high and this should be a matter of great concern in the project implementation.

Further interviews revealed that, the projects normally started late than anticipated due to a variety of reasons. Among those reasons cited was delayed funding. This was also confirmed by the partners. The delays made these projects to be perceived as failed because implementation started late in the season, yet the rains subsided within short periods. This was very critical since the areas are semi arid and hence the delay in rains and subsidies would inadvertently affect implementation. Observations made and documents analyzed also revealed that some of these projects had components of farm input provision and once the provisions was delayed, it actually meant a total failure in harvests and therefore implicated on the projects' perceptions as having failed as far as the beneficiaries were concerned.

4.11 Project Products meeting End Users' Requirements

The researcher had sought to find out whether the products of these projects meet the end users' requirement.

Table 4.18 answers to what extend the products meet end users requirements.

Table 4.18: Projects' end products meeting end users' Requirements

Extent of meeting end users' requirements	Frequency	Percentage
Low	70	70.1
High	29	29.9
Total	99	100

From the results, majority of the respondents (70.1%) once again attested that the products of these projects rarely meet the end users' requirements as compared to almost one in three (29.9%) who felt that their needs were met. These results are exactly similar to the rating on the general success of the projects.

That the participants felt that the end product did not meet their requirement is a major finding since it raises the basic question in the project design and implementation; and that is, what is the purpose and aim of the project. This implies that end users are highly dissatisfied with the outcomes of these projects and therefore success according to them is not achieved.

Further enquiries and observations revealed that the target beneficiaries remained poor and hungry despite them being listed as beneficiaries of these projects at some point.

4.12 Project Processes meeting Stakeholders’ Satisfaction

The study had included two items on project satisfaction in meetings the needs of both the end users, that is research participants, as well as the stakeholders involved in the project.

Table 4.19 shows extend to which project processes satisfy stakeholders implementing the projects.

Table 4.19: Projects’ Processes satisfying Stakeholders in Kathonzwani Sub County

Projects’ processes satisfying stakeholders in Kathonzwani Sub County	Frequency	Percentage
Low	72	72.1
High	27	26.9
Total	99	100

It was interesting that once again, a majority of the respondents (72.1 %) confirmed that there are low extents of stakeholders’ objective accomplishments from these projects. This implies that the objectives of stakeholders are not met from these projects’ implementations.

The observations from both the end users, that is project beneficiaries as well as stakeholders greatly concur. This is raises pertinent questions about the project implementation, in both design and implementation. This is because it may have been possible that the project was well designed as evident in the results but actual implementation was poor, hence the overall achievement of the projects may have been evidently lower than anticipated.

4.13 Discussion

Kathonzwani Sub County has been facing food insecurities year in year out due to continuous failed rains according to short rain assessment report June 2013). Various projects have been implemented to address food insecurity in the area but still more needs to be done. Food for Assets drought recovery project has been implemented within the area of study since 2008, the community has attested that since this project was introduced it has brought more impacts, Livelihoods have been improved and child wellbeing. With the little rains received

the community crop production has improved with at least 35%. That is according to WFP officer interviewed.

The study revealed that food rations, partnership, community participation and gender influence implementation of drought recovery projects. Success of the drought recovery project depends mainly on these factors.

Extent of budget/funding allocations influences implementation of drought recovery projects. (90.9%) of the respondents felt that the budget allocation to these projects were not adequate. This explains why the success of the projects is still rated low at 67%.

Food ration gives the community the morale to actively get involved towards implementation of the projects. It is good to note that for the community to actively get involved the rations should be consistently provided and on time to boost their morale which will contribute to effective project implementation. The study showed that, 56% of participants reported food provision as a strategy is employed to a low extent. Only 29% reported of high extend. The findings further showed that the frequency of the food distribution was sometimes delayed, hence the beneficiaries adapt to other coping strategies to address the food needs. This has been a challenge to successful implementation of the drought recovery projects.

Success of Drought recovery projects entirely depends on good partnership and collaborations. The four partners; WFP, WVK, NDMA and the community have to hold hands and work together for effective project implementation. Majority of participants indicated the partnership was high (64.6%), it was noted that there were others respondents (34.3%) who felt the partner's roles and support was low. This means that the support to these projects could still be highly wanting, and this may be a factor to affect success of implementation of these projects. More so the line ministries should give technical trainings on how well these technologies should be implemented, the effective farming methods and the right crops to be grown. Majority of the respondents (70.1%) underwent training before assuming implementation. This implied that the respondents understood the need for acquiring the skills and techniques in project implementation. WFP should continue giving the grants so that the community will address their immediate need which is food as well as they worked on the projects which will provide long term solutions. World vision should intensively monitor the project implementations so as to ensure the implementation is

working towards achieving set objectives and the goal. They will also be able to identify any gaps and be addressed before it is too late. The major responsibility lies with the community. They are expected to own the project and devote themselves fully since the projects are meant to benefit them. They should be able to be in charge by the time the project phases out and be in a position to address their food insecurity situation.

Community participation is very crucial towards implementation of drought recovery projects. Participation of the community members should be done at all the stages of project cycle; assessment, design, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reflection. From the study carried out, the results obtained depict high extent of community participation (71.8%) towards the project implementation in Kathonzi Sub County. This means that influence on these projects in regards to community participation is high in the Sub County. However, that there was also a low participation of almost one in four (28.3%) should be a matter of great concern. The community reported to participate in all the stages though they expressed that they wish to be involved more especially during design and planning. This is because the community understands their situation more than any other and they can well plan and design the best projects which will benefit them.

In order to have full community participation gender mainstreaming is an important factor to be considered. From the results obtained, an overwhelming majority of participants (85.8 %) felt that gender mainstreaming in implementation of drought recovery project projects is generally high. Women are involved in taking managerial positions in these projects. However, youth involvement was reported to be very low (87.9%). This is so because majority of youth in the Sub County have moved to the cities to look for more lucrative jobs, hence their involvement in development project at the field level is low.

More women 71 % were involved in implementation of drought recovery project, because they have been empowered to do so. In the same case, more men and youth should be encouraged to participate. From the interview with WVK staff, it was clearly reported that gender mainstreaming in drought recovery projects was critical since women play a crucial role at household levels and in food provision. The project put deliberate efforts in promoting equal opportunities for all in disaster, relief and development activities. WVK strive to ensure that both women and men actively participate in the decision making process and throughout the entire project cycle.

Gender awareness trainings are conducted for community and the stakeholders to enhance their understanding of gender roles and how they influences project implementation. Gender aspects are incorporated in baseline surveys and key gender issues identified in the areas of operation as a basis for strengthening the gender focus of the project. In addition, greater number of the women is elected committee and thus plays a big role in project management and supervision. The gender inclusion in project management was significant and a worthwhile advancement especially in a rural project in a developing country.

Drought recovery project in Kathonzwani sub- county has recorded percentage of success towards improving the food security of the target population. The results findings indicate (52.5%) of the participants felt that drought recovery projects have contributed to food security in Kathonzwani Sub County to high extents. A considerable number of participants (47.5%) regrettably felt the adequacy is low. This implies that though drought recovery projects could have had positive impacts within the Sub County, there were issues in the implementation that could have been overlooked, or were incomplete. Subsequently, more could be highly desired to be done to achieve even higher expectation of the community people .In addition majority of participants (70.1 %) rated the extent of success of these projects in the Sub County as low as compared to almost one in three (29.9) who stated the success as high. This means a lot is expected to be done to achieve the desired results.

These findings are contrary and non-conforming to Cleland, (1964) and Thilmany, (2004) who defined project success as one, which accomplishes complex endeavors that meet specific set of objectives within the constraints of resources, time, and performance objectives.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations arising from the study. Food insecurity has been a world concern and every nation is in the forefront towards food security. In Kenya many projects have been put in place to address food security though food insecurity has continued to be a crisis especially in certain parts of the country. This study examined factors that influence FFA drought recovery projects as one of the project implemented to address food insecurity in Kathonzi Sub County.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The findings revealed that majority of the people who participate in drought resistant projects were aged between 35- 50 years and would be considered eager to work. It is important to note that 20% contingency is given to vulnerable groups such as the sick and persons with disabilities. Majority of the participants were also women (71.7%). This is in line with WFP food resource manual 2009 that 60% of FFA drought recovery project beneficiaries should be women. Women are also given 60% of the management position where they are elected as project committee members. This shows that implementation of the projects promotes gender equality, an important component in the Kenya Vision 2030 and in the Millennium Development Goals on need to empower the disadvantaged in society and in promoting gender parity.

Majority of the target beneficiaries of drought recovery projects (59.6%) had only basic primary level of education. The low level of education could be a cause of food insecurity since people do not want to adopt to change and welcome new farming methodologies. However, most of the participants (67%) had over five years' experience implementing FFA drought recovery project and hence the community appreciated and had adapted to use of new technologies. Food ration was reported to be the major incentive towards boosting the morale of the community to work at the project site. This was also an assurance of feeding the family at the moment and creating assets to help address the food needs in future. The assurance ensured ownership and sustainability of project implementation among the community members.

Collaboration and partnership of all stakeholders influenced implementation of the drought recovery project. It was noted that a majority (57.6%) of the participants reported that the project implications and implementation was very highly. In addition, the majority of participants (67.7%) reported that technical training on implementation of drought recovery projects highly influence the implementation of the project. Overall, community participation was rated highly (63.6%) and this could have positively influenced project implementation. Some of the attributes associated with the drought recovery projects were: natural resources development and management through soil and water conservation, and water harvesting; support for restoration of agricultural and pastoral through land rehabilitation and clearing, and forestry; community access to markets and social services through construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges; improved community infrastructure through repair or construction of schools, latrines, market places, community granaries and warehouses; and , skills development trainings related to natural resources management, asset management, livelihood diversification and income generating activities. These aspects had effectively contributed towards wellbeing and improved livelihoods of Kathonzwani county people.

5.3 Conclusion

This study revealed that participation of the community members in projects and programmes is very critical and this should be done at all the stages of project cycle; assessment, design, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reflection. From the study carried, it was evident that the community reported to participated in all the stages throughout the project implementation and that they expressed that they wish to be involved more especially during design and planning. This is because the community understands their situation more and can well plan and design the best projects which will benefit them and methodology. Good partnership and collaborations sustain effective project implementation.

Project implementation should take into consideration all aspects of the programme. For example, food ration appeared to have an initial impetus as it provided the community with the morale to actively get involved towards implementation of the projects. Food rations are the major incentive towards active participation in implementation of these projects. This is because people need first to meet their immediate needs, which is food, and once this is achieved then the vulnerable community can be facilitated on how to implement recovery projects to address future needs. Drought recovery project is also about partnership so all

participants in the project should play their roles effectively to ensure implementation of projects become successful and impact positively on the community. Gender consideration is very crucial towards holistic participation in project implementation. Gender equality should be encouraged by allowing both women and men to participate and be part of leadership and implementation. The projects should also come up with other initiatives like cash for assets so as to encourage participation of youth, men and women.

5.4 Recommendations

The study revealed that food rations, partnership, community participation and gender greatly influenced implementation of drought recovery projects. The study makes the following recommendations:

- a) Community involvement. All community members should be involved at all stages of project cycle. This will make the community to have a wide perspective of the as well as its importance and hence ownership. That way, the community takes initiative to both implement and sustain the project. There is need to greater rapport between project beneficiaries and partners.
- b) Technical training and sensitisation .More technical trainings and site shows should be done in projects in order for the community to understand how to implement any new technologies. This will also encourage replication of technologies.
- c) Funding and dependency. Dependency syndrome is one of the major challenges on vulnerable communities. More advocacy and capacity building need to be conducted at the level of the community. Advocacy and sensitisation improves attitude and will enlighten the community to be able to come up with aspects of the project to address their situational difficulty without an overreliance on donations. This in turn will sustain the project rather than over reliance on donor funding that led to obvious delays and greatly hindered the project.
- d) Climatic issues. The major cause of food insecurity is lack of adequate rainfall in the target area. Kathonzweni and other targeted areas are semi arid lands. Therefore, line ministries should train the community on improved farming methods and the right crops to grow in order to boost crop production with the little rains realised in the region.
- e) National and County government partnership. The county government should be on the fore front to support the community with the necessary ideas, technical knowhow

and resources so that the community could be able to address their food insecurity situation.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This study has identified several areas of future investigation in the food for asset project and food programme in Kenya especially in ASAL regions as follows:

1. Future studies could investigate the impact among families of drought recovery projects in arid and semi-arid areas.
2. Future studies could assess or even compare the impact of similar projects and other drought recovery projects in other parts of the country.
3. This research project has focused on the factors influencing implementation of drought recovery projects. However, despite the success of the project and the fact that the projects have been in place for the last five years, the communities appeared to have had difficulties with food security. It is suggested that further studies be conducted to investigate intervention strategies to ensure food security in arid and semi-arid areas.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Eunice Mutuku
P. O. Box 312
MAKUENI.

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH STUDY

I am a student at the University of Nairobi pursuing a Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management. I am conducting academic research on factors influencing implementation of food for assets as a drought recovery project in Kathonzwani Sub County. I will be grateful if you could spare sometime from your busy schedule and complete the attached questionnaire. Please note that all the information provided for this study will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your willingness to respond to the questions comprehensively and to the best of your knowledge will be highly appreciated.

Thank you for your co-operation and precious time.

Yours faithfully,

Eunice Nzilani Mutuku
E-mail: nzillytuku@yahoo.com.
Phone: 0716 621 158.

Appendix II: Questionnaire for FFA Drought Recovery Project Beneficiaries and Partners (WFP, WVK & NDMA)

This questionnaire is part of a study on factors that influence implementation of food for asset drought recovery project in Kathonzwi Sub-county. The aim is to get information that will help to improve this and other programs and services delivery at the community level. You have been selected to take part in the study. Your identity as a respondent will remain anonymous and hence your name will not be attached to your response at any point including in the final study report. Information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of the study.

Please note that you are free to answer the questions but you can also withdraw from taking part if you desire and you do not require explaining your withdrawal.

Instruction for the interviewer

Do not read out optional answer to the respondent

Please respond to the following questions and where applicable, mark the relevant box with a tick (√).

Write answers in words if appropriate choice is not found in the checklist.

Name of interviewer Date

Location Sub-location

Village Cluster Number

(All information must remain strictly confidential)

Section A: Background Information

- 1. Gender (Tick ()
 - a) Male []
 - b) Female []
- 2. Age (Tick ()
 - a) 20–30 years []
 - b) 31–40 years []
 - c) 41–50 years []
 - d) 51 years and above []

3. Education (Tick ()
 - a) None []
 - b) Primary []
 - c) Secondary []
 - d) Tertiary []
 - e) University []
 - f) Others (please specify)
4. For how many years have you gained skills and knowledge on drought recovery project implementation and management as an experience? (Tick ()
 - a) Less than 2 years []
 - b) 2 – 5 years []
 - c) 6 – 10 years []
 - d) 11 – 20 years []
 - e) More than 20 years []

Section B: Institution Capacity

1. In what capacity have you participated in drought recovery project (FFA) project implementation? (Tick ()
 - a) Project Manager []
 - b) Project coordinator []
 - c) Team member []
 - d) Customer / user []
 - e) Administrative support []
 - f) Others (please specify).....
2. Which of the following best describes the project about which you are responding? (Tick ()
 - a) Food crop Promotion []
 - b) Farm input provision []
 - c) Extension service provision []
 - d) Technology promotion []
 - e) Relief food provision []
 - f) Others (please specify) -----
3. According to this project’s strategy what do you think was its primary purpose? Please tick on the group you feel was most addressed. (Tick ()

- a) Poor household Farmers []
 - b) All farmers in project area []
 - c) Both []
4. To what extent has the top level management supported food security projects in your Sub County? (Tick (□)
- a) Very low []
 - b) Low []
 - c) High []
 - d) Very high []
5. To what extent does the size of budget of drought recovery project (FFA) affect project implementation? (Tick (□)
- a) Very low []
 - b) Low []
 - c) High []
 - d) Very high []
6. In your opinion do you regard the budgets provided as adequate? (Tick (□)
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []
7. Did you receive training before and during your present role? Yes [] No []
8. In your opinion does drought recovery project FFA facilitate adequacy in food security in Kathonzwani? (Tick (□)
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []

If Yes, to what extent?

- a) Very low []
- b) Low []
- c) High []
- d) Very high []

9. To what extent do the following contribute to food security achievement in Kathonzwani? (Tick ()

	Very low	Low	High	Very high
Partnership				
Food/cash provision				
Community participation				
Technical services support				

SECTION C: STRATEGIES OF DROUGHT RECOVERY PROJECT (FFA) ON FOOD SECURITY.

1. Project implementation requires a number of strategies to succeed. To what degree will you agree that the following strategies should be deployed in the implementation of drought recovery project (FFA) in Kathonzwani Sub- County? (Tick ()

In Kathonzwani, implementation of drought recovery project FFA deploy the following strategies:	Very low	Low	High	Very high
Collaboration and partnerships				
Technical service provision				
Training of stakeholders about the project				
Food provision				
Asset development				
Community participation				
Gender mainstreaming				
Community contributions				
Community project ownership				

2. In your opinion are the above strategies adequate for success of drought recovery project (FFA) on food security in your county? (Tick ()
- a) Yes []
- b) No []

Please specify the extent to which the operation strategies deployed above are adequate in terms of; (Tick ()

- a) Beneficiary friendly: Very low [] Low [] High [] Very high []
- b) Beneficiary involvement: Very low [] Low [] High [] Very high []
- c) Efficiency: Very low [] Low [] High [] Very high []

SECTION D: GENERAL SUCCESS OF DROUGHT RECOVERY PROJECTS ON FOOD SECURITY

1. In general, to what extent has drought recovery projects (FFA) contributed to the food security of Kathonzwani community? (Tick ()

- a) Very low []
- b) Low []
- c) High []
- d) Very high []

2. From a general perspective, how would you categorize the success of drought recovery projects (FFA) on Kathonzwani community’s food security statuses? (Tick ()

- a) Very low []
- b) Low []
- c) High []
- d) Very high []

3. In general, to what extent are food security projects in Kathonzwani Sub County;

	Very low	Low	High	Very high
Complete on schedule				
End products/ service meet end users' requirements				
Processes meet stakeholders satisfactions				
Accomplish stakeholders objectives				
Processes meet stakeholders satisfactions				
Make positive impacts				

4. What other factors would you suggest necessary for the success of drought recovery projects (FFA) food security initiative in Kathonzwi?

.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR TAKING PART IN THIS STUDY

Appendix III: Documentary Checklist

This checklist will be used on drought recovery projects (FFA) stakeholders (World Food Programme (WFP), World Vision, and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) which represents the government.)

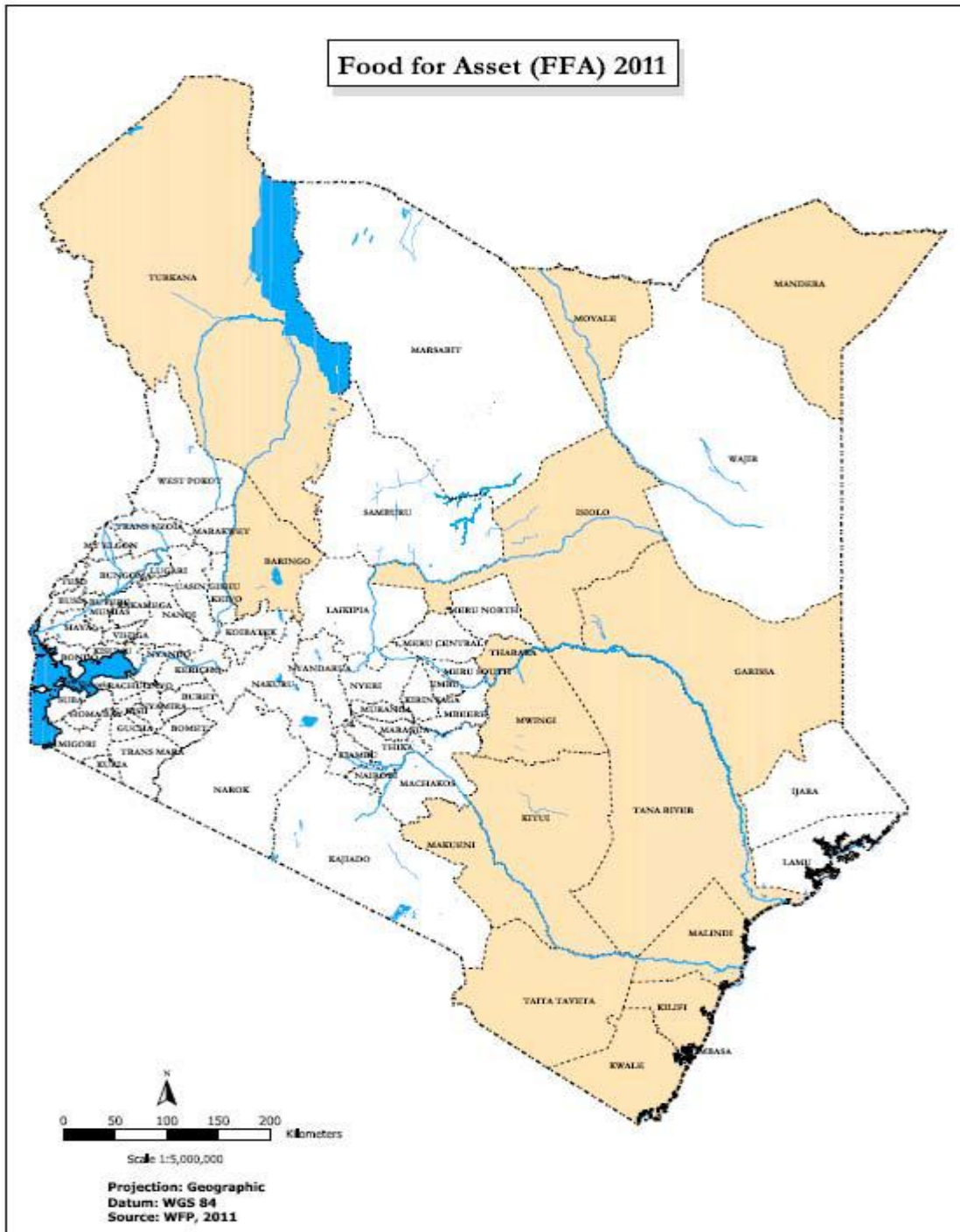
1. FFA project initiative project documents (includes minutes of meetings and other records).
2. Food situation reports (before and after project, 2009 – 2012 monitoring and evaluation reports)
3. Minutes of meetings between partners (2009 to 2012)
4. Documented process of committee elections (community committees and county steering committees, 2009 to 2012)
5. Funding levels at community and /or Sub County (disbursed amounts and when (in phases and total), effect and records in phases and cumulatively)
6. Progress, quarterly, semi-annually and annual reports on food security projects
7. Committee members lists (2009 to 2012)
8. Letter of agreements / MOUs between partners
9. Project completion certificates

Appendix IV: Observation Schedule Checklist

Actual farms (existence of farm, size)

1. Drought recovery projects (FFA) technologies implemented i.e. Zaipits, waterpans, Negarims.
2. Types of food crops grown and stored (such as sorghum, millet). For example crops grown on farms where rain water harvesting (RWH) technologies have been implemented
3. Food stores in the area (existence of store and quantity of food stored)
4. Types of foods stored (variety)
5. Other aspects that may be mentioned such as good health, meeting education costs of children

Appendix V: Map of Kenya Showing 15 Sub Counties Implementing FFA Project



Source: WFP FFA impact assessment report (2011).