

**INFLUENCE OF CASH AND VOUCHER MODALITY ON FOOD SECURITY: A CASE  
OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAM SOMALIA**

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**A Research Project Report Submitted In Partial Fulfilment Of The Requirements For  
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**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for academic purposes in the University of Nairobi or any other University.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate my project work to my loving parents, my late father Hussein Omar Adil and my mother Madina Elmi whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears.

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

|   | Page        |
|---|-------------|
| <b>DECLARATION</b> .....                                | <b>ii</b>   |
| <b>DEDICATION</b> .....                                 | <b>iii</b>  |
| <b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....                             | <b>viii</b> |
| <b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....                            | <b>ix</b>   |
| <b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....                      | <b>x</b>    |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b> .....                                   | <b>xi</b>   |
| <b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b> .....                  | <b>1</b>    |
| 1.1 Background of the Study .....                       | 1           |
| 1.2 Statement of the Problem.....                       | 3           |
| 1.3 Purpose of the Study.....                           | 4           |
| 1.4 Objectives of the Study.....                        | 4           |
| 1.5 Research Questions .....                            | 5           |
| 1.6 Significance of the Study .....                     | 5           |
| 1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....                      | 5           |
| 1.8 Limitations of the Study .....                      | 6           |
| 1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study .....                | 6           |
| 1.10 Definition of the Terms Used in the Study .....    | 6           |
| 1.11 Organization of the study.....                     | 7           |
| <b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....             | <b>8</b>    |
| 2.1 Introduction.....                                   | 8           |
| 2.2 Implementation Medium and Food Security .....       | 8           |
| 2.3 Resource Adequacy and Food Security .....           | 10          |
| 2.4 Targeting Efficiency and Food Security.....         | 12          |
| 2.5 Delivery and Implementation and Food Security ..... | 15          |
| 2.6 Monitoring and evaluation and Food Security.....    | 18          |
| 2.7 Theoretical Orientation.....                        | 20          |
| 2.7.1 Theory of Policy Diffusion .....                  | 20          |
| 2.7.2 Stakeholder Theory.....                           | 21          |
| 2.7.3 Agency Theory .....                               | 22          |
| 2.8 Conceptual Framework.....                           | 24          |
| 2.9 Summary of Literature.....                          | 25          |
| <b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....        | <b>27</b>   |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 3.1 Introduction.....  | 27        |
| 3.2 Research Design.....   | 27        |
| 3.3 Target Population.....   | 27        |
| 3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure.....  | 28        |
| 3.5 Data Collection Instruments.....   | 29        |
| 3.6 Validity of Research Instrument.....   | 30        |
| 3.7 Reliability of Research Instrument.....  | 30        |
| 3.8 Data Collection Procedure.....   | 30        |
| 3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation.....  | 31        |
| 3.10 Ethical Issues.....   | 32        |
| 3.11 Operationalization of Variables.....  | 32        |
| <b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION .....</b>                        | <b>34</b> |
| 4.1 Introduction.....  | 34        |
| 4.2 Demographic Information of the Respondents.....  | 34        |
| 4.3 Resources Adequacy.....  | 36        |
| 4.4 Targeting Efficiency.....  | 38        |
| 4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation.....   | 40        |
| 4.6 Delivery and Implementation.....   | 41        |
| 4.7 Implementation Medium.....   | 43        |
| 4.8 Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia.....                                   | 45        |
| 4.9 Regression Analysis.....   | 45        |
| <b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS<br/>AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b> | <b>48</b> |
| 5.1 Introduction.....  | 48        |
| 5.2 Summary of Findings.....   | 48        |
| 5.3 Discussion.....  | 49        |
| 5.3.1 Resources adequacy.....  | 50        |
| 5.3.2 Targeting efficiency.....  | 50        |
| 5.3.3 Monitoring and evaluation.....   | 51        |
| 5.3.4 Delivery and implementation.....   | 51        |
| 5.3.5 Implementation Medium.....   | 51        |
| 5.4 Conclusion.....  | 52        |
| 5.5 Recommendations.....   | 52        |
| 5.6 Suggestion for Further Studies.....  | 53        |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>REFERENCES .....</b>                   | <b>54</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES.....</b>                    | <b>58</b> |
| Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal .....   | 58        |
| Appendix II: Research Questionnaire ..... | 59        |

## LIST OF TABLES

|  | <b>Page</b> |
|--|-------------|
| Table 3. 1: Target Population .....  | 28          |
| Table 3. 2: Sampling Frame .....   | 29          |
| Table 3. 3: Operationalization of variables .....  | 32          |
| Table 4. 1: Gender of Respondents.....   | 34          |
| Table 4. 2: Level of education .....   | 35          |
| Table 4. 3: Experience in the Organization.....  | 35          |
| Table 4.4: Extent that Resources Adequacy Influence the Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia.....                   | 36          |
| Table 4.5: Extant That Aspects of Resources Adequacy Influence Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia .....           | 37          |
| Table 4.6: Extent That Targeting Efficiency Influence the Cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia .....                | 38          |
| Table 4.7: Extent that aspects of targeting efficiency influence on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.....       | 39          |
| Table 4.8: Extent that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia .....          | 40          |
| Table 4.9: Extent that Aspects of Monitoring and evaluation Influence Cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.....     | 41          |
| Table 4.10: Extent that delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia .....            | 42          |
| Table 4. 11: Extent That Aspects of Delivery and Implementation Influence Cash and voucher modality on Food security in Somalia..... | 42          |
| Table 4.12: Extent that implementation medium influences cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia .....                 | 43          |
| Table 4. 13: Extent that aspects of Implementation Medium Influence Cash and Voucher Modality on Food Security in Somalia.....       | 44          |
| Table 4.14: Extent to which the following aspects of Food Security has been for the Last Five Years in Somalia.....                  | 45          |
| Table 4.15: Model Summary .....  | 45          |
| Table 4.16: Summary of One-Way ANOVA results .....   | 46          |
| Table 4. 17: Regression coefficients .....   | 46          |



## LIST OF FIGURES

|                                      | <b>Page</b> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Figure 1: Conceptual Framework ..... | 25          |

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| C & V  | Cash and Voucher                                    |
| M & E  | Monitoring and evaluation                           |
| MIS    | Management Information System                       |
| SPSS   | Statistical Package for Social Sciences             |
| SSA    | Sub-Saharan Africa                                  |
| UN     | United Nation                                       |
| UNICEF | United Nation International Children Education Fund |
| WFP    | World Food Program                                  |

## ABSTRACT

The Strategic plan 2008–2011 expanded the role of WFP from food aid to food assistance, introducing a more varied toolbox of responses, including cash and vouchers. This expansion in the available resource transfer modalities is intended to ensure that responses can be closely tailored to both the needs and the context of the people that WFP supports. Skeptics however, fear that cash and voucher approaches are often impractical due to additional risks of insecurity and corruption, and the fact that targeting cash may be more difficult than food commodities. Even where they are feasible, there are concerns that it might be misused by recipients, have negative effects on local economies and potentially fuel conflicts. The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of cash and voucher modality on food security a case of world food program Somalia. The study adopted a descriptive research design and used a target population of 178 community administrators and management employees of World Food Program in Somalia and Cooperating Partners (CP) implementing the cash and voucher in Mogadishu. Stratified proportionate random sampling technique was used to select the sample. From each stratum the study used simple random sampling to select 122 respondents. Data was collected using both open and closed ended questionnaires. The quantitative data in this research was analyzed by descriptive statistics using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 2.1, a multivariate regression model was applied to determine the relative importance of each of the five variables with respect to food security. Content analysis was used in processing of qualitative data collected and results presented in prose form. Quantitative data was presented in tables. The study found that resources adequacy, targeting efficiency, communication strategy, delivery and implementation and implementation medium on influence the cash and voucher modality on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent. The study therefore, concludes that resources adequacy, targeting efficiency, communication strategy, delivery and implementation and implementation medium influence the cash and voucher modality on food security to a great extent. The study recommends that on targeting efficiency aspects; the WFP should endeavor to take into cognizance and put in place set criteria – eligibility criteria, recruiting competent staff and number of coordination meetings among agencies. The study also recommends that WFP and other agencies should adopt complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary) for successful cash and voucher modality on food security in World Food Program Somalia.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The last two decades have witnessed unprecedentedly rapid rates of urbanization in developing Asian countries. The urban population now represents about 35% of the regions total population and continues to grow at about twice the growth rate of overall population (1.5% a year). While poverty in these countries is still largely located in rural areas, it is expected that in the not-so distant future, more poor and undernourished people will live in the cities than in the countryside. No developing country can afford to ignore this phenomenon. The challenge is particularly daunting for Indochina (including China) and South Asian countries where overall population growth rates remain high, fiscal resources needed to finance urban (and rural) infrastructure and public support programs (such as food subsidy systems) are acutely limited, institutional capacity to respond to the demands of urbanization is weak, and, with varying degrees, the natural resource base is degraded. Malnutrition in some pockets of urban areas is as severe as, if not more severe than, those found in rural areas. Moreover, within urban areas, the conditions and causes of poverty and food insecurity vary from one subgroup to another, suggesting that there is no universal solution to the urban food insecurity problem. Food insecurity is also a serious challenge facing millions of Americans. In 2010, approximately 49 million persons in the United States lived in households classified as food insecure (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011)

The Strategic plan 2008–2011 expanded the role of WFP from food aid to food assistance, introducing a more varied toolbox of responses, including cash and vouchers (Guarnieri, 2009). This expansion in the available resource transfer modalities is intended to ensure that responses can be closely tailored to both the needs and the context of the people that WFP supports. Proponents of cash and voucher based approaches argue that they can be more cost effective and timely, allow recipients greater choice and dignity and have beneficial knock-on effects on local economic activity (Harvey, 2005). Skeptics however, fear that cash and voucher approaches are often impractical due to additional risks of insecurity and corruption, and the fact that targeting cash may be more difficult than food commodities. Even where they are feasible, there are concerns that it might be misused by recipients, have negative effects on local economies and potentially fuel conflicts.

For almost half a century, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been struggling, in one form or another, with food insecurity. This ongoing condition has been caused by a number of factors including distribution obstacles, global climate change, a lack of successful local agriculture, and an inability or disinterest to act by local officials. Ever since food aid to Africa began in the late 1950s, the crisis has been characterized as a supply issue. In the past decade, WFP has assisted millions of food-insecure people across Somalia, reaching peak levels in early 2009 when hyper-inflation and a breakdown of the commercial supply-chain led to empty shelves in shops. The recent emergence of a more enabling environment in Somalia, however, has enabled a shift in humanitarian support from emergency to development assistance. Consequently, WFP is moving from a hunger response to a hunger solutions based approach. Current operations focus on initiating early recovery activities which offer a more sustainable solution to food insecurity and inadequate nutrition (Simmons, Dobbin & Garrett, 2008). The strategy combines relief and early recovery elements and prioritizes food assistance through in-kind food interventions, voucher and cash transfers schemes.

Initially the cash and voucher interventions were implemented in all affected areas in southern and central Somalia, including Bay and Bakool, the first regions in which famine was declared. In November 2011, due to a ban on agencies and their activities by Al Shabaab, several agencies withdrew from Middle and Lower Juba, Bay and Bakool, 24 while others continued to operate either with a very low profile or through local partners. Many agencies operating in Bay and Bakool relocated to Mogadishu where IDP numbers increased, making Benadir (Mogadishu) the region with the largest cash and voucher operation – hence its special focus in this evaluation. Cash-based programs were the single largest type of humanitarian assistance to southern and central Somalia in 2011–12 totaling nearly USD470 million. The cash based programs include unconditional cash grants, food voucher programs, business grants and conditional cash programs commonly called cash for work (CFW). Unconditional cash grants and food vouchers had a total program cost of approximately USD110 million. It is important to note that all voucher programs are commodity vouchers where local traders are basically asked to provide a predetermined amount and type of food, such as 50kilograms of cereal, 15 kilograms of pulses, 5 litres of oil (Sugiyama, 2010). There lacks value vouchers where beneficiaries can choose from a predetermined list of items up to a certain value such asUSD50.

World Food Program responds to emergency situations, or crises, where the food supply is severely disrupted and populations lack access to sufficient food through normally available

means (e.g., production, barter, purchase in markets, etc.). Such situations may involve drought, floods, earthquakes, and/or civil conflict. Only in extreme circumstances would responses to an economic shock (e.g., rise in food prices due to global price increases, reduced remittances due to a recession) not related to the aforementioned situations be eligible for funding under this APS. Such economic shocks may, however, be considered aggravating factors when determining food assistance needs in response to these situations. Cash transfers and food vouchers are considered as appropriate channels given the context and market conditions, or other complementary services that have a direct impact on food insecurity. Given that emergency resources are limited, priority should be given first to life-saving relief interventions, and then to early recovery activities (Weyland, 2006). For both relief and recovery activities, WFP expects that emergency food assistance modalities and transfer costs will comprise the majority of total proposed costs. It is in this context that the examination of the cash and voucher modality is essential to study to provide knowledge both to the WFP and authorities involved. Several studies have been done on the modalities of different mediums of disbursement of aid and different countries. However, there was no particular study that focuses on the influence of cash and voucher modality on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Africa are diverse, multi-factorial and interlinked Blair (2012). Poverty and food shortage are the main catalysts of food insecurity in Africa. Despite the rapid economic growth rate in SSA over the past decade, there is historical evidence that this has not been converted into poverty reduction as effectively as in other developing regions, like East Asia and the Pacific. Southern and central Somalia present one of the most complex environments for delivering humanitarian assistance in a manner that is consistent with humanitarian principles. The challenges are that much greater when providing assistance in an area of constrained access and where insecurity demands remote management. In this context, under extreme duress after the declaration of famine in July 2011, agencies scaled up an unprecedented and innovative cash transfer program. Even considering these considerable challenges, most analysts agree that had the response been four to five months earlier, tens of thousands of lives could have been saved. As such, the Somali famine should be considered a failure of all parties involved, but particularly Al Shabaab, the Transitional Federal Government, the United States government, the broader

donor community, the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations working in Somalia.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in southern and central Somalia has become a considerable challenge in recent years. The inaccessibility of many field locations as well as the complex local socio-political environment complicates information gathering. Experienced Somalia researchers and academics have noted the pervasiveness of rumors in the Somali context, which can often take on the appearance of truth after a time. It is in this context that this research project sets out to determine the influence of cash and voucher modality on food security. This evaluation however cannot be limited to the interventions at hand. It necessarily considers the broader context that led to the failure of the humanitarian community to respond in a timely and adequate manner to the suffering of the Somali people (Kopp & Leyk, 2004). The ever-present dilemma of delivering humanitarian assistance fuels an aid economy where aid, and the vulnerable populations for whom it was intended, are exploited by those with power.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

To assess the influence of cash and voucher modality on food security a case of world food program Somalia.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To establish the influence of implementation medium of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.
2. To assess the influence of resource adequacy of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.
3. To determine the influence of targeting efficiency of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.
4. To establish the influence of delivery implementation of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.
5. To assess the influence of monitoring and evaluation of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

The following research questions answered

1. What is the influence of implementation medium of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia?
2. To what extent does resource adequacy influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia?
3. How does targeting efficiency influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia?
4. What is the influence of delivery implementation cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia?
5. To what extent does monitoring and evaluation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia?

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study may be useful to the government of Somalia by providing information about the challenges that are encountered using the cash and voucher modalities. The conclusions of this study and recommendations will help the government correct the relevant areas and help in better delivery of services.

To the WFP and the government of Somalia, the study would provide information that can be used to formulate policies in relation to cash and voucher modality strategy which can lead to mitigation of food security. The study may further help the world food program to deliver better services and improve on food security in Somali.

Additionally, researchers and scholars will benefit from both the theoretical and empirical study of the research by adding to the existing knowledge and research. To the researchers and academicians, the study would provide a base upon which secondary material on cash and voucher modality can be drawn. To the general academic fraternity the study will form a base for further studies on the cash and voucher modality.

## **1.7 Delimitation of the Study**

The study discussed the influence of cash and voucher modality on food security a case of world food program Somalia. This study was limited to the four variables that will be discussed. There are many other factors that influence cash and voucher modalities. Data was collected from management employees of World Food Program in Somalia and Cooperating



Partners (CP) implementing the C&V in Mogadishu including HIMILO, New Ways Organization, Somali Relief and Rehabilitation Development Organization, Organization for Somalis Protection Development, Community Concern for Somalia, KAASHIF Development Initiative and Save the Children International.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

The researcher encountered time constrain as the period allocated for the study is limited and had to combine the study and work given that the researcher employed. The research is also to be carried out in Somalia which provided the distance challenge for the researcher. The researcher therefore focused on a small proportion of the total population as a representative of all the possible respondents. The researchers also encountered financial constrains in the research process given that the researcher is self-sponsored.

### **1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study**

The researcher makes the assumption that the respondents would be cooperative enough to give the required information of the study. The researcher further assumed that all information collected from respondents were accurate and provided a real picture of the situation. The researcher further assumed that external factors such as wars did not arise during the time of the study given the insecurity levels of Somalia.

### **1.10 Definition of the Terms Used in the Study**

**Delivery and implementation** -Implementation is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, a method, or any design for doing something. Implementation is the action that must follow any preliminary thinking in order for something to actually happen. Delivery on the other hand is the process of transporting goods from a source location to a predefined destination.

**Food insecurity** It refers to a households or country's inability to provide future physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that fulfills the dietary needs and food preferences of that household for living an active and healthy life.

**Implementation medium** It is the agency or means that is used in the execution or carrying out a plan.

**Monitoring and evaluation** (M&E) is a process that helps improving performance and achieving results. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact.

**Resource adequacy** Refers to the availability of both independent and dependent utilities.

**Targeting Efficiency** This relates to how well inputs are converted to the output of interest, which is cash and voucher transfers delivered to beneficiaries. Cost-efficiency analysis spans both economy and efficiency, focusing on the relationship between the costs of a cash transfer program and the value of the cash transfers delivered to beneficiaries.

### **1.11 Organization of the study**

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains the introduction to the study. It presents background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the Study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the Study and the definition of significant terms. On the other hand, chapter two reviews the literature based on the objectives of the study. It further looked at the conceptual framework and finally the summary. Chapter three covers the research methodology of the study. The chapter describes the research design, target population, sampling procedure, tools and techniques of data collection, pre-testing, data analysis, ethical considerations and finally the operational definition of variables. Chapter four presents analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. The study closes with chapter five which presents the discussion, conclusion, and recommendations for action and further research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an extensive literature and research related to cash and voucher modality and factors that influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. This literature review summarizes a diverse spectrum of views about cash and voucher modality. The chapter is thus structured into theoretical, conceptual and empirical review. The study also presents the knowledge gap the chapter seeks to fulfill.

#### 2.2 Implementation Medium and Food Security

McCann (2011) conducted a study on Cash and Voucher Delivery Instruments. The study entailed both qualitative and quantitative data. The study adopted chi-square to determine the influence of implementation medium on food security. All modalities of humanitarian assistance are systematically analyzed and compared so that WFP can support partners to respond to identified needs in the most appropriate way according to the context. A thorough situation analysis, including a preliminary market analysis, and needs assessment, are necessary preconditions for using this tool. The questions in the decision tree are intended to promote the use of a consistent logic when identifying the most appropriate transfer modality, i.e. in kind, cash or vouchers, or a combination thereof (Lindert, et al. 2007).. Multiple contextual factors are taken into account, including technical feasibility criteria, security of beneficiaries, agency staff and communities, beneficiary preference, needs and risks of specific vulnerable groups (such as Pregnant and Lactating Women, elderly, child headed households etc), mainstreaming of protection (safety and equality in access), gender (different needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, boys and girls) concerns and cost-effectiveness. Direct and indirect support to market systems may be associated with a transfer where appropriate.

Traditionally in-kind assistance, through the provision of commodities and services, has dominated humanitarian aid. More recently there has been a growing interest in the use of cash or vouchers as an alternative or complementary means of increasing access to necessary commodities and services. Several factors support this trend: humanitarian actors are increasingly recognizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the tools- particularly in the face of challenges linked to security and logistics, food systems are more integrated, the pace of

urbanization is accelerating and basic financial services are increasingly diffused, including in rural areas. Furthermore, the recognition that local markets may be able to respond to increases in demand for a variety of commodities and services together with the fluctuating availability and costs of cereals on the world market encourages the further consideration of cash-based programming (Hanlon et al, 2010).

The implementation medium to adopt depends on various factors such as Cost-effectiveness: In principle, whether a cash-based (i.e. cash transfers and vouchers) or in-kind distribution is more cost-effective will depend on the prices of goods or services in local markets, compared to the price it would cost an aid agency to deliver them. Cash-based programs are likely to have lower transport and logistics costs, but there may be higher administrative costs. However, assessing cost effectiveness is rather more complex than this basic calculation. For example, it is necessary to consider factors including the secondary economic effect of cash-based transfers, and the extent to which vouchers or in-kind transfers are monetized by beneficiaries to meet other needs. Market assessment and impacts: Any kind of resource transfer may impact on markets and local economies, and in deciding whether to provide cash or in-kind assistance these impacts need to be assessed. For cash-based transfers the market assessment must demonstrate that there is sufficient supply- or traders are able to increase the supply- of the necessary commodities, as well as evaluate the risk of causing, or contributing to, inflation in the prices of key goods. For in-kind transfers a risk is causing deflation in the prices of key goods, which can disrupt local food production cycles for example. Where these risks are identified indirect market support may attenuate their impacts (Johannsen 2009). Flexibility: Competing issues need to be considered in deciding on the most appropriate degree of beneficiary choice. Greater choice fosters dignity and allows beneficiaries to meet their most pressing needs, in particular the heterogeneous needs of individual disaster-affected households and individuals; cash provides the flexibility to move beyond a standard kit/ ration that meets the average need of the average household. Conversely, a restricted type of transfer may be more directly linked, and have a larger impact on, a specific objective, for example providing food of a specific nutritional composition.

Skills and capacity: Implementing cash and voucher projects requires new skills and capacities from managing in-kind transfers. If logistics are often simpler, there is a need for additional administrative and finance capacity (Teichman 2007). Assessments and monitoring need to include analysis of markets and distribution networks. Corruption and security risks: Cash may be more attractive than in-kind assistance, and so might be more prone to being

captured by elites, to diversion or to seizure by armed groups. The attractiveness of cash may create risks both for staff transporting cash and for recipients once they have received it. Cash can be easier to hide though and may be easier to distribute discreetly and thus could turn out to be a safer modality as compared with more visible commodities.

### **2.3 Resource Adequacy and Food Security**

The Government of Somalia recognizes that the success of the Social Protection programme would depend on the general infrastructure and other social economic indicators. Infrastructure is a good motivator for the supply of goods and services (Teichman, 2007). Roads, telephones, banking, and postal infrastructure open up areas to the outside world and facilitate the exchange of information, goods and services. Without accessible financial institutions and passable roads it would be difficult to deliver cash transfers and other forms of Social Protection reliably and at all times.

The middle income countries in which C&V were first introduced are characterized by reasonable public sector operational capacity, a relatively strong and technocratically oriented civil service bureaucracy, and a network of institutions at the level of central and local government that was capable of successfully implementing an administratively demanding program of C&V. Under their current, common design, even the basic functions of C&V program require a series of administratively complex activities, from accurate beneficiary identification and registry, to effective communications campaigns regarding program goals and rules, to strong monitoring capacity to verify conditionality, to effective financial services for transferring money to beneficiaries on a predictable, timely basis (Jones et. al, 2009).

Beyond these basic operational functions, the specific institutions engaged in the design and implementation of C&V in the first generation of countries also benefitted from their capacity to prioritize the use of some good practices in public sector administration. These practices include implementing tools for fraud and error control, engaging and coordinating across state agencies and between central and local levels, introducing strong monitoring and evaluation systems, contracting the private sector for core functions they were best suited to perform notably with respect to the transfer of cash to beneficiaries, and engaging civil society to enhance the programs effectiveness and accountability. The successful design and implementation of these practices is at the heart of C&V strong track record in targeting and

effectively managing an administratively complex program (Hanlon, Barrientos, and Hulme 2010).

As a demand-side solution to the problem of low levels of human development among poor families, C&V complement but do not substitute for broader social provisioning. There is a consensus in the literature that C&V programs will not be able to affect long-term human development without quality-enhancing supply-side reforms. C&V programs are likely to be most effective as part of a comprehensive social policy strategy that involves infrastructure development, job generating economic strategies, and well-financed, equitable programs in health and education. Especially in locations where social services do not exist or are of poor quality, complementary support is necessary for C&V programs to have any long-term impact (Teichman, 2007).

It seems, then, that a cash transfer in sub-Saharan Africa might sensibly target 50% of the population throughout the country but that this could be a prohibitive cost for most countries if the cash transfer was to retain the cash amounts that are prevalent in current pilots – let alone amounts that would substantially dent poverty and inequality. Many donors are nevertheless pursuing this agenda, and governments are accepting their help. Current programmes are usually financed by donors, targeted quite narrowly (geographically or otherwise), and often implemented by civil society organizations. Scaled up and sustainable cash transfer programmes targeted on poverty and organized by governments (as found in Latin America) would require sustainable sources of finance, substantial administrative capacity to carry out targeting (and payment), and political support (Barrientos and Claudio, 2009).

Strategies to enable the supply of services to keep up with heightened demand took various forms. Nevertheless, the success of programs in five lower-income countries in Central and South America (Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Bolivia) demonstrates that it is not necessary to wait until supply infrastructure is available to begin to implement demand-side transfers. Certainly, in a region without the necessary services, attaching conditions to a cash transfer would prevent any family from being able to receive the benefit (Schubert, 2010).

The continuation of all but one of the cash transfer programmes in the case countries is contingent on ongoing donor support, as domestic resources are insufficient to support large

scale cash transfer programmes. Longer-term programme sustainability is also wholly dependent on continuing donor allocations, as large scale programmes could not be funded exclusively from domestic resources in any of the three case countries, and even the current small scale of cash transfer programming would not be feasible without donors covering most programme costs. Cash transfer provision in Malawi and Zambia is affordable and sustainable only as long as donor support continues, and any extension of provision is wholly contingent on increased donor allocations (Turner et al, 2010). Even in Kenya, where there is more domestic funding of cash transfers to ensure the predictability of financing flows, there has been increased reliance on external resources as a result of the global financial crisis.

Heavy reliance on donor funding for the continued operation and extension of cash transfer programmes means that national programme design is likely to match donor priorities, be consistent with the funding criteria of international bodies such as PEPFAR, and be influenced by the agendas of agencies, such as UNICEF, which channel funds to recipient countries (Holzmann and Hinz , 2005).

#### **2.4 Targeting Efficiency and Food Security**

WFP programs have been criticized both for under-coverage of poor households (exclusion errors) and for leakage to non-poor households (inclusion errors). Studies reveal that WFP programs generally performed well at targeting benefits to the poor, but there is still evidence of both leakage and, more significantly, under-coverage as a result of imperfect targeting and inadequate program size (Barrientos and Santibañez 2009).

Soares, Ribas, and Osório (2010) found that both Bolsa Familia and Oportunidades did well with respect to leakage, which means that most benefits went to poor households. Data from the 2004 national household survey in Brazil revealed that the poorest quartile of the population received 80 percent of all Bolsa Familia benefits and 85 percent of the leakages to the non-target group went to families in the next poorest quartile. Similarly, Coady and Parker found that poor households received 78 percent of Progres-a-Oportunidades benefits, and that most of the programs leakage went to households immediately above the threshold for program eligibility. Honduras PRAF II was also found to be well targeted – about 80 percent of the beneficiary families fell under the poverty line, and 70 percent were in extreme poverty (Cohen et al. 2006).

A fundamental starting point in the design of a program is having the most updated information on who will benefit and where the beneficiaries are located. In the case this information does not exist or that an update is required, it is important to identify a concrete mechanism inside the organization that facilitates or allows this update, since starting from the appropriate information will facilitate the compliance of the objectives outlined in the programs. In Colombia, updated information was not available and therefore it was only possible to cover less than 50% of the poorest population in each of the municipalities. The program had to therefore extend from 300 municipalities to more than 600 in order to reach the goals, leaving uncovered extremely poor families in all the municipalities because there was no updated data to reach them (Lindert, et al. 2007).

Although WFP programs did well at avoiding errors of inclusion, they did poorly at avoiding errors of exclusion. As compared with Brazils Bolsa Familia, Mexicos Oportunidades included a lower percentage of non-poor citizens as beneficiaries, but also excluded a higher proportion of the eligible poor (Lindert, et al. 2007). Qualitative research on Mexicos Progresa (the precursor to Oportunidades) revealed that in some cases, families were not home when the enumerator came to their house and the enumerator did not return, or people overstated their resources because they were ashamed to admit their poverty (Skoufias 2005). Problems with program design also generated errors of exclusion. In Mexico, for example, families with school-age children could be excluded from receiving a transfer under Progresa if their region lacked health and education facilities. For Colombias Familias en Acción, only areas with a bank and adequate schools and health facilities were considered eligible to receive the transfer (Villatoro 2005). By design, some programs have excluded the most impoverished areas.

The exclusion of potential beneficiaries in Mexico and Colombia highlights the importance of supply-side investment to complement WFP demand stimulation. WFP programs that employ targeting strategies thus perform relatively well at delivering benefits principally to the poor, but there are significant under-coverage problems resulting both from faulty program design and inadequate size. Because precise targeting is neither technically feasible nor politically sustainable, the best option for policymakers, it will be argued here, is to universalize the programs, thereby not only reducing exclusion errors, but also broadening the base of political support and thus enhancing the political sustainability of the programs. Although



they are more expensive than targeted programs (holding the size of the transfer constant) universal programs are affordable even for poor countries (Villatoro 2005).

The choice of targeting method should balance the need to minimize fiduciary risk with the need to focus on particularly vulnerable groups in the population. Targeting inevitably increases the risk of transfers reaching those that are not eligible. There are several possible targeting methods, each with strengths and weaknesses. Individuals or households can be targeted by income (or asset) level, usually by interviewing the applicant, known as means testing. Verifying information on income or assets is expensive, for both the beneficiary and government. For example, in South Africa, initial take-up of the Child Support Grant was only 10% of eligible households because of the burden of providing evidence (the rules were later relaxed and take-up improved dramatically). But failure to verify income also carries costs, as the programme is vulnerable to a substantial under-reporting of incomes (Skoufias 2005).

An alternative is proxy means testing using more easily observed indicators in survey data associated with poverty, such as the nature of the household dwelling. Proxy means testing is by definition likely to be less accurate than verified means testing and also relies on a high administrative capacity. Chile pioneered proxy means testing in 1980 with its Ficha CAS program, and Colombia and Mexico subsequently adopted the technique for programs involving public works and conditional cash transfers. Various forms of proxy means tests operate in programs or pilots throughout Latin America and in countries such as Egypt, Indonesia, Russia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, the West Bank and Gaza, and Zimbabwe.

Categorical targeting means targeting groups in the population more likely than others to be in poverty, such as children or older people. Information gathering is easier and cheaper, though gathering documentary evidence of age will still be costly in poorer countries. Targeting older people through a universal non-contributory pension is an important social transfer instrument in many developing countries. The main disadvantage of universal categorical targeting is that overall costs are likely to be higher (Schuring, 2007). But there may be important advantages, such as political acceptability among the non-poor, and also practical feasibility. Categorically targeted transfers such as pensions can be means tested, as in South Africa and Brazil.

Geographical targeting determines eligibility by area of residence. Social transfer programs frequently restrict their scope to areas with the highest concentration of poverty. A key advantage of geographical targeting is its simplicity, which can be especially important in acute emergencies, but, used alone, it tends to generate large errors of both exclusion and inclusion (depending on the level of disaggregation used). Programs such as Brazil's Bolsa Familia conditional cash transfer program combine geographical targeting with means testing. Unconditional transfer programs are less likely to use geographical targeting (Jones et. al, 2009).

Self-targeting programmes discourage participation by the non-poor, by imposing conditions such as a work requirement and paying the transfer at a very low level. Both methods have been used in public works programmes, but wages have been too low in many programmes to allow households to protect their household assets and to have a lasting impact on poverty. In addition the work requirement excludes labour-poor households, and may favour less-poor, larger families.

Community-based targeting is a relatively new targeting method that is as yet unproven in long-term large-scale social protection programmes. It uses community representatives with local information to identify eligible individuals (Molyneux, 2006). The main risks are that local elites deviate from targeting guidelines, and the selection process can cause social tension and resentment. Ethiopia's experience with community targeting yielded positive and negative results varying from region to region – depending on the socio-economic and cultural circumstances of each locality. Evidence from Bangladesh suggests that the average impact is to improve targeting to the poor – but with a great degree of variability across communities.

## **2.5 Delivery Implementation and Food Security**

Any aspect of WFP program design that enhances administrative discretion presents the possibility for patronage, clientelism, and corruption. An important question is thus: are WFP programs capable of operating in a way that makes them resistant to these scourges, or do they merely reinforce the systems of clientelism that have historically plagued Latin American countries? Wendy Hunter and Natasha Sugiyamas study of clientelism and Bolsa Família in Brazil in 2009 found that the method of transfer (a debit card that cuts out the middleman) and provisions for lodging complaints (a toll-free telephone number rather than a

report submitted to a local official) seem to have prevented Bolsa Família from becoming a program that is easily manipulated by local officials for political gain (Hunter and Sugiyama 2009). Each stage of program design presents opportunities for corruption, but the method of benefit delivery affects the likelihood that a program will end up being manipulated for political gain. Programs like Bolsa Família, which have managed to remove middlemen by mechanizing the delivery of funds, reduce the likelihood of corruption at the local level.

Cash and voucher modality programs have inherent fiduciary risk, which can be mitigated most effectively at the design phase of programs. The greatest risk of loss from error or fraud through cash transfer programs arises from complexity in the eligibility criteria and operations; To condition social assistance on particular behaviors raises important questions about the forces that inhibit families from investing in the health and education of their children. Policymakers impose conditions because they believe that something more than income deficiency (e.g., inadequate information about the benefits of certain practices) prevents parents from sending children to school or from taking them to health centers. Opponents of conditionality argue, however, that conditions are unnecessary to achieve desired improvements in health service utilization and school enrollment. Furthermore, critics also argue that conditions are fundamentally paternalistic and costly to both the government and to mothers, who tend to be responsible for bearing the burdens involved in meeting the conditions (Holzmann & Hinz , 2005).

A main argument put forth in favor of making cash transfers conditional on certain behaviors is that parents may be unaware of the value of certain beneficial practices, such as the immunization of children. If informational asymmetries are to blame for underinvestment in the health and education of children, then conditions might encourage behavior that is not practiced simply due to a lack of understanding of its advantages. A second argument in favor of conditions relates to the political legitimization of the programs. Imposing conditions may bestow a greater degree of legitimacy on targeted cash transfer programs by appeasing the qualms of the politically vocal middle and upper classes about government handouts (Lindert et al. 2007).

Conditions may therefore allow cash transfers to be viewed as part of a social contract (De Brauw & Hoddinott, 2010). Gaining the support of the middle classes is not only important for the introduction of a program, but also for its sustainability. Conditions do not give the

middle sectors a personal stake in the program, however, but rather merely make them feel that their tax money is not being wasted.

Opponents of conditionality argue that imposing conditions is unnecessary to achieve the desired health and education outcomes, and that enforcing conditionality leads to higher administrative costs; imposes higher costs on beneficiaries (which may not be shared equally among household members); and excludes high-need areas that lack the infrastructure necessary to allow families to comply with conditions. In Nicaragua, one study found only a small monetary incentive was needed for parents to send their children to school; more critical in encouraging the utilization of schools and health facilities were supply-side improvements to the affordability and accessibility of services (Bradshaw & Quirós, 2008).

Confounding the evaluation of the effect of conditions on improving health and education outcomes is the difficulty of separating the effects of conditions from those of the cash grant itself (Hanlon et al, 2010). Even if conditions enhance education-related human development goals, they increase significantly the administrative burden of WFP programs on teachers, on health workers, on other service providers, and on parents (Hanlon, Barrientos & Hulme, 2010). Furthermore, conditions may impose disproportionate burdens on mothers, who tend to be responsible for ensuring that conditions are met. Some conditions in particular, such as mandatory attendance at nutrition and health seminars, add to the already large burdens on women's time.

Another problematic area related to conditionality is the dismissal from WFP programs of beneficiary families who have failed to comply with the conditions stipulated for the transfer (Minujín et al, 2007). A main argument for instituting demand-side programs like CCTs is to allow families to overcome the income-related obstacles to investing in the human development of children. Thus, the dismissal of eligible beneficiaries on the basis of their inability to overcome those obstacles appears to be inimical to the goals of the programs. Brazil's Bolsa Família is an example of a program that attempts to address these concerns about conditionality from a rights-based perspective. Unlike in some other WFP programs, a violation of conditions does not immediately result in exclusion from the program under Bolsa Família, whose designers seem to have recognized that it is often the most desperate households that are unable to meet all of the conditions, and that punitive conditions penalize those who need help most (Hanlon, Barrientos & Hulme, 2010).

Making cash transfers conditional on meeting educational and health service utilization targets is not an unambiguously best practice for social assistance in Latin America. Numerous studies confirm that most poor families indeed recognize that it is important to invest in the education and health of their children. Poor people want to send their children to school. It is not a lack of will, but a lack of funds that prevents them from doing so. Furthermore, deficiencies in the provision of basic social services in many countries may result in the penalization of families for not using services that do not exist or that are so far away that the meager transfer amount does not cover transportation costs (Minujín et al, 2007).

One other major challenge in WFP program design is finding an appropriate exit strategy that neither arbitrarily stops supporting beneficiary families while they still have infants and school-aged children nor raises administrative costs exorbitantly with excessive reevaluations of need. Given the constraint of limited funds, made even scarcer because targeting strategies limit the possibility for increasing taxes to support the programs, WFP program designers face the choice of whether it is better to give transfers to a greater proportion of the poor population for a shorter duration (by assigning a fixed expiration of funds) or to give transfers to qualifying beneficiaries for as long as they are eligible and then broaden the scope (Faur, 2008).

## **2.6 Monitoring and evaluation and Food Security**

This includes MIS, audits (processes, fiduciary), internal and complaint management, qualitative monitoring systems, social controls, and evaluation of impact measured from a baseline. Many programs have been effective in inducing poor parents to invest in the human capital of their children. This includes the massive interventions through World Food Program (WFP) on the demand side, and large investment programs in educational and health improvement on the supply side. Yet, the children of vulnerable non-poor households remain exposed to shocks as they are disqualified from inclusion in social protection programs for not being among the chronic poor (World Bank, 2004). The ability of these households to keep their children at school and in good health may be as low as that of the poor when hit by large shocks.

Program design should include an M&E framework which can efficiently collect information on indicators at each level of the log frame and test the validity of the assumptions

underpinning the results chain, provide timely information for adjusting program design and process as required during implementation, and inform lesson-learning both during and after the programme (Molyneux, 2006). A good M&E system will be flexible to incorporate changes in programme design or implementation context, operational in its links with MIS tools and with strategic and management decision-making, client-focused to accommodate client feedback and complaints, cost-efficient in selection of indicators and data collection, intelligible to its target audiences and accountable for its results and findings.

Appropriate M&E indicators for cash transfers depend very much on specific programme objectives, but tend to fall into the following categories: cost indicators relate most directly to the money side of VfM and include costs of different programme inputs and operations; cost per recipient; cost per unit of transfer (cost-efficiency); and cost per measure of wider benefits (cost-effectiveness); targeting indicators which shed light on the efficiency and effectiveness of the targeting system and its appropriateness in supporting programme objectives; implementation indicators assessing how well a programme is being operated, covering recipient registration, enrolment and identification; payments; grievance procedures; recognition of rights and entitlements; impact indicators at the level of individuals, households and wider economy and polity (Faur, 2008).

Valuable insights into VfM in scheme operation and impacts can often be gained by comparing these indicators across different administrative areas or communities covered by a cash transfer programme, or, in assessing impacts, between areas/communities with and without the programme, or in different phases of incorporation into it. This will require systems to be developed for regular monitoring of inputs, outputs and outcome during implementation (based on the aforementioned MIS) and arrangements for periodic independent evaluation of process, outcome and impacts against a baseline established at programme inception. Taking the logframe as a starting point, programme design should include an M&E framework which can efficiently collect information on indicators at each level and test the validity of the assumptions underpinning the results chain, provide timely information for adjusting programme design and process as required during implementation, and inform lesson-learning both during and after the programme. A good M&E system will be flexible to incorporate changes in programme design or implementation context, operational in its links with MIS tools and with strategic and management decision-making, client-focused to accommodate client feedback and complaints, cost-efficient in selection of

indicators and data collection, intelligible to its target audiences and accountable for its results and findings (Minujín et al. 2007).

During implementation and *ex post* evaluation it is often useful to compare cost, targeting and implementation indicators between different administrative areas or communities in which the programme is or has been in operation. This can shed light on reasons behind observed patterns and help lesson learning. For assessing impacts, comparisons between areas/communities with and without the programme, or in different phases of entry into the programme, are particularly useful. A range of statistical techniques is available for deriving unbiased estimators of programme impacts based on such comparisons, including *ex ante* quasi-experimental sampling designs in which communities are randomly selected for phasing into the programme in one time period and compared with those which are due for incorporation at a later stage. An early application of this latter approach to cash transfers in Africa was in assessing the impacts of rolling out social cash transfers across Monze District in Zambia (Schuring, 2007).

## **2.7 Theoretical Orientation**

This section focused on the theoretical underpinnings of the study including the information theory, institutional theory and resource dependence theory.

### **2.7.1 Theory of Policy Diffusion**

The study will be based on Kurt Weylands theory of policy diffusion which guides the analysis of the international factors that contribute to domestic policy decisions (Weyland, 2006). Rational-learning theorists propose that policymakers operate according to comprehensive rationality, and are thus capable of weighing the costs and benefits of specific policy options. In practice, however, important cognitive limitations may prevent strict cost-benefit analysis, and policymakers may instead operate according to bounded rationality (Simmons, Dobbin & Garrett, 2008). The theory of bounded rationality, it is argued, most accurately captures the process of learning from C&V program models that would enhance the staff capacity and competence.

Diffusion research illuminates the mechanisms that drive the spread of new ideas and policies (Sugiyama, 2010). Weylands analysis of pension and health reform diffusion through the lens of bounded rationality is applicable to C&V program diffusion across Latin America. According to Weyland, policymakers and experts use heuristic shortcuts to determine which

specific project among a range of options will make it onto the agenda. These cognitive heuristics are: the heuristic of availability, which refers to the tendency to place excessive importance on information that has special immediacy and is attention-grabbing; the representativeness heuristic, which induces people to draw excessively confident and firm inferences from a small data sample; and the heuristic of anchoring, which induces people to attach undue weight to an initial value and makes them therefore reluctant to diverge radically from that starting point (Weyland, 2006).

Heuristic shortcuts help to explain the patterns by which innovative policies spread. Most diffusion events follow a logistic (S-shaped) pattern. After starting slowly with a few regions or countries, the rate of adoption rises quickly, before finally leveling off. Moreover, innovations tend to spread first to neighbors and nearby regions, resulting in geographic clustering. Finally, diffusion involves the spread of similar programs and policies to diverse regions with distinct problems (Weyland, 2006). This study is adopted in this study because one of the major challenges in the implementation of C&V programs is how the policy on delivery is formulated and diffused in different parts of the country to during targeting. Thus, the delivery mechanisms affect the management of cash and voucher programs due to targeting efficiency and staff competency.

### **2.7.2 Stakeholder Theory**

In defining Stakeholder Theory Clarkson (1994) states that a firm is a system of stake holders operating within the larger system of the host society that provides the necessary legal and market infrastructure for the firms activities. The purpose of the firm is to create wealth or value for its stake holders by converting their stakes into goods and services. This view is supported by Blair (2012) who proposes that the goal of directors and management should be maximizing total wealth creation by the firm. The key to achieving this is to enhance the voice of and provide ownership-like incentives to those participants in the firm who contribute or control critical, specialized inputs (firm specific human capital) and to align the interests of these critical stakeholders with the interests of outside, passive shareholders.

Consistent with this view by Blair to provide voice and ownership-like incentives to critical stakeholders, Porter (1992) recommended to US policy makers that they should encourage long-term employee ownership and encourage board representation by significant customers, suppliers, financial advisers, employees, and community representatives. Porter (1992) also



recommended that corporations seek long-term owners and give them a direct voice in governance (i.e. relationship investors) and to nominate significant owners, customers, suppliers, employees, and community representatives to the board of directors.

All these recommendations would help establish the sort of business alliances, trade related networks and strategic associations which Hollingsworth and Lindberg (1985) noted had not evolved as much in the US as they had in continental Europe and Japan. In other words, Porter is suggesting that competitiveness can be improved by using all four institutional modes for governing transactions rather than just markets and hierarchy. This supports the need to expand the theory of the firm as suggested by Turnbull (1994a).

In larger enterprises, the high degree of detail in budget planning also is an important influence. Moreover, wasteful resource consumption occurs every time negotiating partners loop through the planning cycle until they finally approve the annual operating budget. Large firms usually commit 75 per cent to 95 per cent of their total controlling capacity to operational planning during the time they are engaged in budget preparation (Kopp & Leyk, 2004). Unfortunately, top management seldom considers the high cost involved relative to the meager benefit derived from such detailed instruments. It then is no wonder that cost, product, and strategic controlling often get little attention in the process. Thus, all the stakeholders in the cash and voucher modality must play their part to ensure there is resource adequacy and enhance the delivery mechanism.

This theory is adopted since one of the main challenges in the management of cash and voucher modality is resource adequacy. Decomposing the cash down to the lowest hierarchical level requisite for detailed analysis consumes large quantities of human and monetary resources. Thus the staff should also be adequate and competent. Further, the theory postulate that the key to achieving success is to enhance the voice of and provide ownership-like incentives to those participants in the firm who contribute or control critical, specialized inputs (firm specific human capital) and to align the interests of these critical stakeholders with the interests of outside, passive shareholders. In this way, the stakeholders will own the process and enhance monitoring and evaluation of the funds.

### **2.7.3 Agency Theory**

Anthony and Govindarajan (2007) defined the agency relationship as a contract under which one party (the principal) engages another party (the agent) to perform some service on their

behalf. As part of this arrangement, the principal delegates some or all of the decision-making authority to the agent. In practice, shareholders from most corporations delegate the decision-making authority to the board of directors (BOD). In turn, the BOD delegates power to the chief executive officers (CEO). The agency problems arise because of the impossibility of perfectly contracting for every possible action of an agent whose decisions affect both his own welfare and the welfare of the principal.

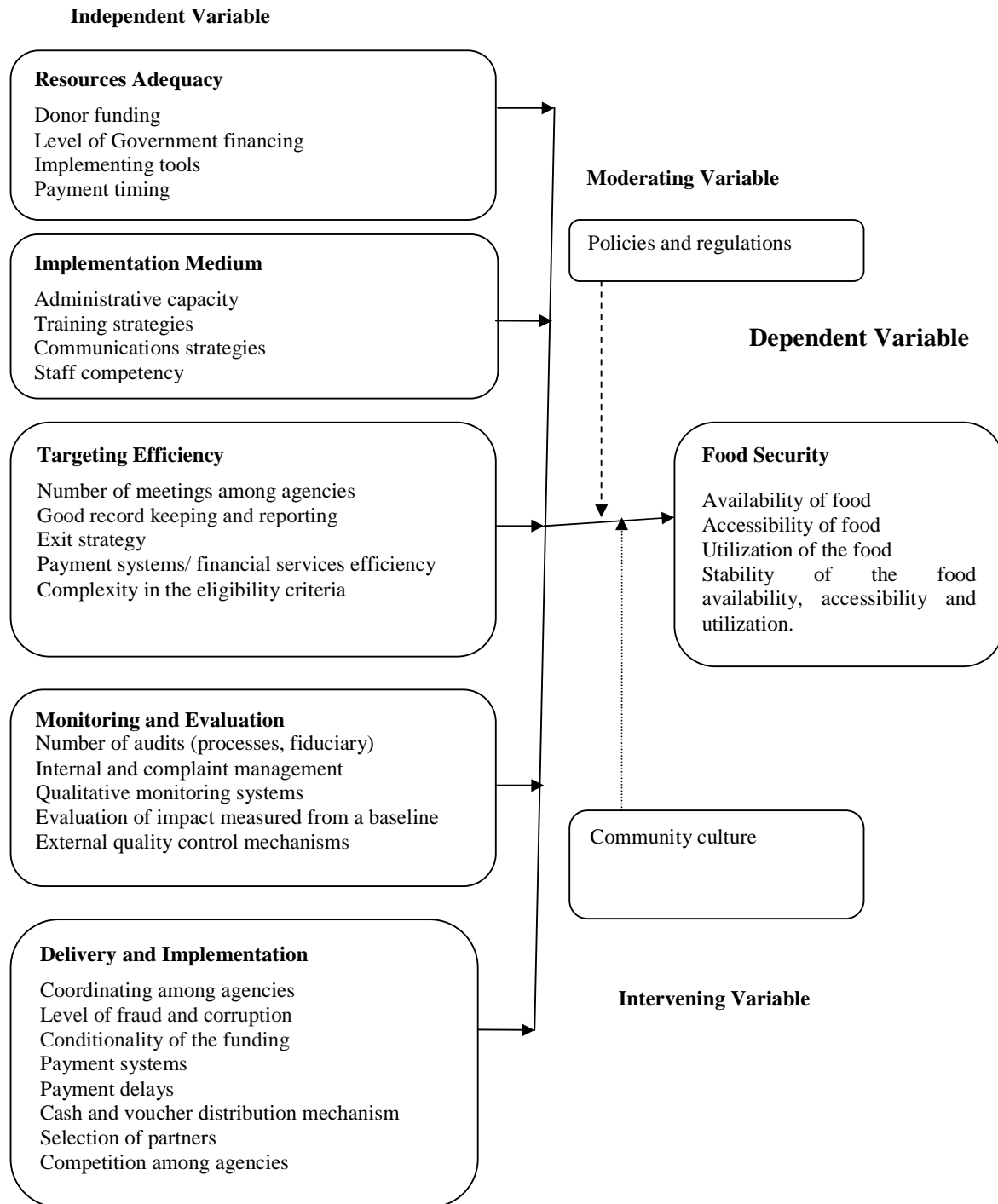
The agency theory argues that an agency relationship exists when shareholders (principals) hire managers (agents) as the decision makers of the corporations. The agency problems arise because managers will not solely act to maximize the shareholders wealth; they may protect their own interests or seek the goal of maximizing companies growth instead of earnings while making decisions. Jensen and Meckling (1976) suggested that the inefficiency may be reduced as managerial incentives to take value maximizing decisions increased. Agency costs are arising from divergence of interests between shareholders and company managers. Agency costs are defined by Jensen and Meckling as the sum of monitoring costs, bonding costs and residual loss.

Since Jensen and Meckling (1976) proposed a theory of the firm (Agency Theory) based upon conflicts of interest between various contracting parties – shareholders, company managers and debt holders – a vast literature has been developed in explaining both aspects of these conflicts. Jensen and Meckling (1976) further specified the existence of agency costs which arise owing to the conflicts either between managers and shareholders (agency costs of equity) or between shareholders and debt holders (agency costs of debt). Financial markets capture these agency costs as a value loss to shareholders.

The government is involved in managing C&V funds advanced to them by project partners and other well wishers. The donors and project partners normally act as principals since the government through the ministry act on their behalf by implementing their wish. In most cases, the government is tied by the conditions of the project partners. The project partners will from time to time dictate how the C&V funds are supposed to be run and administered including their expenditures. From time to time, the project partners normally conduct monitoring and evaluation through an audit to establish how the funds have been spent. If the monitoring and evaluation reveals that the money advanced was not spend as outlined in the project/budget for funding, there occurs some conflict which may lead to termination of the funding.

## **2.8 Conceptual Framework**

A conceptual definition is an element of the scientific research process, in which a specific concept is defined as a measurable occurrence or in measurable terms; it basically gives one the meaning of the concept (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Conceptual framework is a diagrammatic presentation of the relationship between dependent and independent variables. In this study, the dependent variable was food security while the independent variables were implementation medium, resource adequacy, targeting efficiency, delivery implementation and monitoring and evaluation.. These blocks complete the framework for certain expected outcomes.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

## 2.9 Summary of Literature

Food insecurity has emerged as a global crisis following the global economic meltdown.<sup>1</sup> According to the 2004 report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the state of food insecurity in the world, more than 814 million people in developing countries are

undernourished. Vouchers and cash transfers are becoming central elements of responses to emergencies and protracted crises, and of national social protection and safety net systems. WFPs engagement in cash transfer and voucher programming has risen steeply since 2008. Cash and vouchers tend to attract heavier monitoring (normal as pilot), yet it is also influenced by the nature of the transfer. Monitoring tends to extend further beyond the point of transfer to beneficiaries and probe more into the use of the resources. Food insecurity constitutes a global crisis. This explains why eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is the first Millennium Development Goal. In this light, the findings of this study will point to a reduction in the prevalence of food insecurity.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter is an overall scheme, plan or structure conceived to aid the researcher in answering the raised research question. Therefore in this chapter the research identified the procedures and techniques that were used in the collection, processing and analysis of data. The chapter describes the research design and methodology that was used to guide the study under the following sub-headings: the research design, target population, sample and sampling design, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A descriptive research design was adopted in this study. The design is chosen since it is more precise and accurate since it involves description of events in a carefully planned way (Babbie, 2010). Kothari (2004) states that descriptive studies are those concerned with specific predictions, with narration on facts and characteristics concerning individuals, groups or situations. This research design also portrays the characteristics of a population fully (Chandran, 2004). The research design was both quantitative and qualitative with the aim of determining the relationship between cash and voucher modality and food security.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

According to Ngechu (2004) a population is a well defined or set of people, services, elements, events, group of things or households that are being investigated. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2010) explain that the target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study. The target population comprised 178 community administrators and management employees of World Food Program in Somalia and Cooperating Partners (CP) implementing the C&V in Mogadishu. This consisted of 30 senior level managers, 48 middle level managers, 34 lower level v and 66 community administrators.

**Table 3. 1: Target Population**

| Management level         | Number of employees | Percentage   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Senior level             | 30                  | 16.9         |
| Middle level             | 48                  | 27.2         |
| Lower level              | 34                  | 18.6         |
| Community administrators | 66                  | 37.3         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>178</b>          | <b>100.0</b> |

**Source: HR, World Food Program. (2015)**

### 3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample is a smaller and more accessible sub set of the population that adequately represents the overall group, thus enabling one to give an accurate (within acceptable limits) picture of the population as a whole, with respect to the particular aspects of interests of the study. Sample of responding staff was drawn from 178 possible respondents. The following formula proposed by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) was used to determine the sample size for the study.

For target population > 10,000

$$n = \frac{Z^2 PQ}{\alpha^2}$$

Where: Z is the Z – value = 1.96

P Population proportion 0.50

Q = 1-P

$\alpha$  = level of significance = 5%

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2}$$

$$n = 384$$

If less than 10,000, Mugenda (208) recommend the following adjustment

Adjusted sample size

$$nf. = n / [1 + (n/N)]$$

$$nf. = 384 / [1 + (384/178)]$$

Approx = 122 respondents

From the population frame the required number of respondents was selected in order to make a sample. Stratified proportionate random sampling technique was used to select the sample. According to Oso (2009), stratified proportionate random sampling technique produce estimates of overall population parameters with greater precision and ensures a more representative sample is derived from a relatively homogeneous population. Stratification aims to reduce standard error by providing some control over variance.

The study grouped the population into four strata, that is: top, middle and low level managers and community administrators. From each stratum the study used simple random sampling to select 122 respondents. Stratified random sampling technique was used since population of interest is not homogeneous and could be subdivided into groups or strata to obtain a representative sample. Statistically, in order for generalization to take place, a sample of at least 30 elements (respondents) must exist (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2007) argue that if well chosen, samples of about 10% of a population can often give reliable data. The selection was as follows.

**Table 3. 2: Sampling Frame**

| <b>Management level</b>  | <b>Number of employees</b> | <b>Ratio</b> | <b>Sample size</b> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Senior Middle level      | 30                         | 0.69         | 21                 |
| Middle level             | 48                         | 0.69         | 33                 |
| Lower level              | 34                         | 0.69         | 23                 |
| Community administrators | 66                         | 0.69         | 45                 |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>178</b>                 |              | <b>122</b>         |

### **3.5 Data Collection Instruments**

Primary data according to Kothari (2004) is the data collected a fresh for the first time while secondary data is that data that has already been collected and passed through statistical process. The researcher used primary data for this study and was collected using questionnaires; the questionnaires included closed and open ended questions. Closed ended questions were used in an effort to conserve time and money as well as to facilitate an easier analysis as they are in immediate usable form; while the open ended questions was used as they encouraged the respondent to give an in-depth and felt response without feeling held back in revealing of any information. With open ended questions, a respondent's response gives an insight to his or her feelings, background, hidden motivation, interests and decisions.



### **3.6 Validity of Research Instrument**

According to Somekh and Cathy (2005) validity is the degree by which the sample of test items represents the content the test is designed to measure. Content validity which is employed by this study is a measure of the degree to which data collected using a particular instrument represents a specific domain or content of a particular concept. Expert opinion was requested to comment on the representativeness and suitability of questions and give suggestions of corrections to be made to the structure of the research tools. To establish the validity of the research instrument the researcher sought opinions of experts in the field of study especially the lecturers in the department of business administration. This helped to improve the content validity of the data that was collected. It facilitated the necessary revision and modification of the research instrument thereby enhancing validity.

### **3.7 Reliability of Research Instrument**

Reliability is increased by including many similar items on a measure, by testing a diverse sample of individuals and by using uniform testing procedures. The researcher intends to select a pilot group of 15 individuals from the target population to test the reliability of the research instruments. In order to test the reliability of the instruments, internal consistency techniques were applied using Cronbachs Alpha. The alpha value ranges between 0 and 1 with reliability increasing with the increase in value. Coefficient of 0.6-0.7 is a commonly accepted rule of thumb that indicates acceptable reliability and 0.8 or higher indicated good reliability (Mugenda, 2008). The pilot data was not included in the final study.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedure**

This refers to means by which the researcher used to gather the required data or information. The study used primary data. On the primary data, questionnaires were used to collect data. The researcher administered the questionnaire individually to all respondents. Care and control by the researcher was exercised to ensure all questionnaires issued to the respondents are received. To achieve this, the researcher maintained a register of questionnaires, which was sent, and received. The questionnaire was administered using a drop and pick later method to the sampled respondents.

### 3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

The quantitative data in this research was analyzed by descriptive statistics using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21. This version was used since it is the most recent version of SPSS and hence it has got advanced features. Descriptive statistics includes mean, frequency, standard deviation and percentages to profile sample characteristics and major patterns emerging from the data. In addition to measures of central tendencies, measures of dispersion and graphical representations were used to tabulate the information. To facilitate this Likert Scale was used which enables easier presentation and interpretation of data. Content analysis was used in processing of qualitative data collected and results presented in prose form. Quantitative data was presented in tables.

In addition, a multivariate regression model was applied to determine the relative importance of each of the five variables with respect to food security. Multiple regressions is a flexible method of data analysis that may be appropriate whenever quantitative variables (the dependent) is to be examined in relationship to any other factors (expressed as independent or predictor variable). Relationships may be non-linear, independent variables may be quantitative or qualitative and one can examine the effects of a single variable or multiple variables with or without the effects of other variables such as the intervening and moderating variables taken into account, (Cohen, West and Aiken, 2003). The regression model was as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \beta_5X_5 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Food security

$\beta_0$  = Constant Term

$\beta_1, \beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$ , = Beta coefficients

$X_1$ = Implementation medium

$X_2$ = Resource adequacy

$X_3$ = Targeting efficiency

$X_4$ = Delivery and implementation

$X_5$  = Monitoring and evaluation

$\varepsilon$  = Error term

### 3.10 Ethical Issues

The researcher collected sensitive information and therefore has a moral obligation to treat the information with utmost care. The researcher assured the respondents confidentiality of the information given to ensure that the respondents are not reluctant to give the information for the study. This was done by using the transmittal letter (Appendix I) indicating that the data collected was only for academic purposes.

### 3.11 Operationalization of Variables

The operationalization of variables is shown in Table 3.3

**Table 3.3: Operationalization of variables**

| Objective   | Variable                                     | Indicators  | Measurement scale   | Tools of analysis      | Type of data analysis         |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| To establish the influence of implementation medium of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. | <b>Independent:</b><br>Implementation medium | Administrative capacity<br>Training strategies<br>Communications strategies<br>Staff competency   | Ordinal<br>Ordinal<br>Interval<br><br>Ordinal             | Mean<br><br>Percentage | Descriptive<br><br>Regression |
| To assess the influence of resource adequacy of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.        | Resource adequacy                            | Donor funding Level of<br>Government financing<br>Implementing tools<br>Payment timing  | Ordinal<br><br>Ratio<br><br>Ordinal<br><br>Ordinal        | Mean<br><br>Percentage | Descriptive<br><br>Regression |
| To determine the influence of targeting efficiency of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.  | Targeting efficiency                         | Number of meetings among agencies<br>Good record keeping and reporting<br>Exit strategy<br>Payment systems/ financial services efficiency<br>Complexity in the eligibility criteria | Nominal<br><br><br>Ordinal<br><br>Ordinal<br><br>Interval | Mean<br><br>Percentage | Descriptive<br><br>Regression |

|   |   |  |   |                    |                           |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|
| To establish the influence of delivery and implementation of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. | Delivery and implementation                   | Coordinating among agencies<br>Level of fraud and corruption<br>Conditionality of the funding<br>Payment systems<br>Payment delays<br>Cash and voucher distribution mechanism<br>Selection of partners<br>Competition among agencies | Ordinal<br>Ratio<br>Interval<br>Ordinal | Mean<br>Percentage | Descriptive<br>Regression |
| To assess the influence of monitoring and evaluation on of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.   | Monitoring and evaluation                     | Number of audits (processes, fiduciary)<br>Internal and complaint management<br>Qualitative monitoring systems<br>Evaluation of impact measured from a baseline<br>External quality control mechanisms                               |   |                    |                           |
|   | <b>Dependent:</b><br>Food security in Somalia | Availability of food<br>Accessibility of food<br>Utilization of the food<br>Stability of the food availability, accessibility and utilization.   | Ordinal<br>Ordinal<br>Interval          | Mean<br>Percentage | Descriptive<br>Regression |

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the interpretation and presentation of the findings. This chapter presents analysis of the data on the influence of cash and voucher modality on food security a case of world food program Somalia. The chapter also provides the major findings and results of the study.

##### 4.1.1 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 122 respondents from which 96 filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 78.7%. This response rate was good and representative and conforms to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

#### 4.2 Demographic Information of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender, age and experience of the respondents. This was to establish whether there is gender balance among the world food program Somalia employees, cash and voucher implementing partners staff and the staff of the administration as well .

##### 4.2.1 Gender

The study sought to establish the gender of the respondents. Data collected is as shown in table 4.1

**Table 4. 1 Gender of the Respondents**

| <b>Gender</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Male          | 61               | 64.0              |
| Female        | 35               | 36.0              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>96</b>        | <b>100.0</b>      |

From the results, majority of the respondents were male as represented by 64% while 36% of the respondents were female. This shows that there is lack of gender balance among the world food program Somalia employees, cash and voucher implementing partners staff and the staff of the administration as well.

#### 4.2.2 Level of education

The study also sought to establish the level of education of the. The levels of education of the respondents are as presented in Table 4.2.

**Table 4. 2: Level of education**

|                 | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Basic Education | 7                | 7.3               |
| Secondary       | 13               | 13.5              |
| Polytechnic     | 28               | 29.2              |
| Tertiary        | 33               | 34.4              |
| University      | 15               | 15.6              |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>96</b>        | <b>100</b>        |

**Source: Researcher (2015)**

From the findings, majority of the respondents had tertiary as their highest level of education as depicted by 34.4%, 29.2% had polytechnic, and 15.6% had university. The study also found that those with secondary education were 13.5% while 7.3% had basic education. The respondents had adequate literacy to understand the concept of cash and voucher modality on food security.

#### 4.2.3 Experience

The study also sought to establish the number of years that the respondents had worked in their current position. The data collected are as shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3: Experience in the Organization**

|                   | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0-5 Months        | 5                | 5.2               |
| 6-10 Months       | 13               | 13.5              |
| 11-15 Months      | 17               | 17.7              |
| 16-24 Months      | 36               | 37.5              |
| 16-24 Months      | 10               | 10.4              |
| More than 2 years | 15               | 15.6              |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b>        | <b>100.0</b>      |

From the findings, the majority of the respondents had between 16 and 24 months of experience as depicted by 37.5%, 17.7% between 11 and 15 months, 15.6% had worked for more than 2 years, 13.5% between 6 and 10 months of experience. Those who had worked for a period of between 16 and 24 months were represented by 10.4% and below 5 months of experience represented 5.2%. From the findings majority of the respondents had worked with the WFP for more than 15 months which is an indication that they have been there long enough to respond to issues of cash and voucher modality on food security.

### 4.3 Resources Adequacy

The study sought to establish the influence of resources adequacy on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. The most important factor when adopting strategic management is the top level managements commitment to the strategic direction itself.

#### 4.3.1 Extent that resources adequacy influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

The study sought to establish the extent that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.4: Extent that Resources Adequacy Influence the Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia**

|                   | Frequency | Percent      |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Moderate extent   | 4         | 4.5          |
| Great extent      | 10        | 10.4         |
| Very great extent | 82        | 85.1         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Regarding the extent that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, majority of the respondents (85.1%) indicated that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent, 10.2% said to a great extent while 4.5% of the respondents felt that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent. From the findings, C&V modality is most effective as part of a comprehensive social

policy strategy that involves infrastructure development, job generating economic strategies, and well-financed, equitable programs in health and education.

#### **4.3.2 Aspects of resources adequacy influencing cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

The study inquired the extent that aspects of resources adequacy influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.5: Extant That Aspects of Resources Adequacy Influence Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia**

|                                       | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Std. Deviation</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Donors Funding                        | 4.6104      | 1.01102               |
| Other institutions funding            | 4.0597      | .71522                |
| Community Contributions               | 2.8192      | .65893                |
| Level of Government financing Funding | 3.9552      | 1.17335               |

On the extent that aspects of resources adequacy influences cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, the respondents indicated that donor funding influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent as shown by a mean score of 4.6192. The respondents also indicated that other institutions funding influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent as shown by a mean score of 4.0597, then level of government funding by a mean score of 3.9552 and lastly community contributions had the lowest effect on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia as shown by a mean score of 3.8104. The study can deduce that donor funding and other institutions funding are the main source of finance to most food security programmes in Somalia. However, due to strict rules from donor funding, these may negatively affect the reliability of food security



#### 4.4 Targeting Efficiency

The study further sought to find out the influence of targeting efficiency on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

##### 4.4.1 Extent That Targeting Efficiency Influence the Cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

The study sought to establish the extent that targeting efficiency influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.6: Extent That Targeting Efficiency Influence the Cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

|                   | Frequency | Percent      |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Little extent     | 6         | 6.0          |
| Moderate extent   | 9         | 9.0          |
| Great extent      | 20        | 20.9         |
| Very great extent | 62        | 64.2         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

From the study findings portrayed in table 4.6, most of the respondents (64.2%) indicated that targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent, 20.9% said to a great extent, 9% said to a moderate extent while 6% of the respondents were of the view that targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a little extent. From the findings it is evident that world food programme should put more emphasis on its cash and voucher modality to ensure food security in Somalia.

#### 4.4.2 Aspects of targeting efficiency influence on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

The researcher also wanted to establish the extent that various aspects of targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.7: Extent that aspects of targeting efficiency influence on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

|   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Std. Deviation</b> |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Number of coordination meetings among agencies    | 4.257       | .696                  |
| Use of the set criteria – eligibility criteria    | 4.671       | .561                  |
| On the job Training                               | 3.905       | .779                  |
| participation of the community leaders            | 4.192       | .682                  |
| Recruiting enough staff                           | 3.067       | .775                  |
| Recruiting competent staff                        | 4.492       | .682                  |
| Use of the technological tools such as biometrics | 4.537       | .635                  |

According to the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that the aspects of targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent include use of the set criteria – eligibility criteria and use of the technological tools such as biometrics as shown by a mean score of 4.671 and 4.537 respectively while recruiting competent staff, participation of the community leaders, number of coordination meetings among agencies and on the job training had a great influence as shown by a mean score of 4.4925, 4.257, 4.1926 and 3.905 respectively. The respondents also revealed that recruiting enough staff efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent as shown by a mean score of 3.067.

## 4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study further sought to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

### 4.5.1 Monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

The study further inquired on the extent that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.8: Extent that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

|                   | Frequency | Percent      |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Moderate extent   | 2         | 1.5          |
| Great extent      | 27        | 28.4         |
| Very great extent | 67        | 70.1         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

From the findings as shown by table 4.8, 70.1% of the respondents indicated that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent, 28.4% said to a great extent while 1.5% said monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent.

### 4.5.1 Aspects of Monitoring and evaluation Influence Implementation of Food Security

The study sought to establish the extent that aspects of monitoring and evaluation influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.9: Extent that Aspects of Monitoring and evaluation Influence Cash and Voucher Modality on Food Security**

|   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Std. Deviation</b> |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Number of audits (processes, fiduciary)       | 4.516       | .4987                 |
| Internal quality control mechanisms           | 4.626       | .5174                 |
| External quality control mechanisms           | 4.152       | .8761                 |
| Complaint management                          | 4.641       | .5954                 |
| Evaluation of impact measured from a baseline | 3.752       | 1.492                 |
| Qualitative monitoring systems                | 3.925       | .8583                 |
| Quantitative monitoring systems               | 3.639       | 1.8971                |

The study found that the aspects of monitoring and evaluation that influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent include the complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary) as shown by a mean score of 4.6866, 4.6418, and 4.5166 respectively. They also indicated that external quality control mechanisms, qualitative monitoring systems, evaluation of impact measured from a baseline and quantitative monitoring system had a great influence on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia as shown by mean scores of 4.152, 3.9254, 3.752 and 3.639 respectively.

#### **4.6 Delivery and Implementation**

The study sought to explore the influence of delivery and implementation on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

##### **4.6.1 Delivery and implementation influence on cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent that delivery and implementation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.10: Extent that delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

|                   | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| No extent         | 7                | 7.7            |
| Moderate extent   | 3                | 2.9            |
| Great extent      | 23               | 23.8           |
| Very great extent | 63               | 65.6           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b>        | <b>100.0</b>   |

Majority of the respondents (65.6%) indicated that delivery and implementation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent, 23.8% said it influences to a great extent, 7.7% said it does not influence at all while 2.9% of the respondent indicated that delivery and implementation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent.

#### **4.6.2 Aspects of Delivery and Implementation Influence Cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

The study also sought to find out the extent that aspects of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4. 11: Extent That Aspects of Delivery and Implementation Influence Cash and Voucher Modality on Food security in Somalia**

|   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Std. Deviation</b> |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Coordinating among agencies                                     | 4.4908      | .56225                |
| Level of fraud  | 3.8718      | .79898                |
| Level of corruption   | 4.1941      | .66770                |
| Conditionality of the funding                                   | 4.6326      | .46827                |
| Delay of Payment systems  | 3.9025      | .77793                |
| Training of the staff   | 4.1512      | .53104                |
| Cash & voucher distribution mechanism                           | 4.5731      | .47932                |
| Selection of potential and competent partners for C&V programme | 3.9623      | .9927                 |
| Competition among agencies                                      | 3.3892      | 1.4352                |

On the extent that various aspects of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, majority of the respondents indicated that the conditionality of the funding and Cash & voucher distribution mechanism influence cash and voucher modality on food security to a very great extent as shown by mean scores of 4.6326 and 4.5731 respectively, level of corruption as shown by a mean score of 4.1941, training of staff as shown by a mean score of 4.152, delay of payment systems as shown by a mean score of 3.905, level of fraud as shown by a mean score of 3.8718. The study also revealed that selection of potential and competent partners for C&V programme and delay of payment systems has a greater influence on cash and voucher modality on food security as indicated by mean scores of 3.9623 and 3.9025 respectively. The findings further show that competition among agencies has a moderate influence on cash and voucher modality on food security as indicated by a mean score of 3.3892.

#### **4.7 Implementation Medium**

The study sought to explore the influence of implementation medium on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

##### **4.6.1 Implementation Medium Influence on Cash and voucher modality on Food Security**

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4.12: Extent that implementation Medium influences cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia**

|                   | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Moderate          | 9                | 10                |
| Great extent      | 62               | 64                |
| Very great extent | 25               | 26                |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>97</b>        | <b>100.0</b>      |

Majority of the respondents (64%) indicated that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent, 26% said it influences to a very great extent while 10% said implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent.

#### 4.6.2 Aspects of Implementation Medium influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

The study also sought to find out the extent that aspects of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

**Table 4. 13: Extent that aspects of Implementation Medium Influence Cash and Voucher Modality on Food Security in Somalia**

|                           | Mean  | Std. Deviation |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Administrative capacity   | 3.933 | 0.835          |
| Training strategies       | 4.257 | 0.877          |
| Communications strategies | 3.343 | 0.732          |
| Staff competency          | 3.124 | 0.549          |

On the extent that various aspects of implementation medium influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia in the company, majority of the respondents indicated that the aspects of implementation medium influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent include training strategies as shown by a mean score of 4.257, administrative capacity as shown by a mean score of 3.933. The respondents also indicated that communications strategies and staff competency influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a moderate extent as shown by mean scores of 3.343 and 3.124 respectively.

#### 4.8 Cash and voucher modality on Food Security in Somalia

The study also sought to determine the trend of food security for the last five years in Somalia.

**Table 4.14: Extent to which the following aspects of Food Security has been for the Last Five Years in Somalia**

|              | Mean   | Std. Deviation |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| Availability | 3.1376 | .59813         |
| Access       | 2.8192 | .70342         |
| Utilization  | 2.5037 | .65480         |
| Stability    | 2.3196 | .68790         |

On the extent to which aspects of food security in Somali has been, majority of the respondents indicated that to a moderate extent, food has been available as shown by a mean score of 3.1376, access as shown by a mean score of 2.8192, utilization as shown by a mean score of 2.5037 and a little extent on stability as shown by a mean score of 2.3196.

#### 4.9 Regression Analysis

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the influence among predictor variables. The research used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V 21.0) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions

**Table 4.15: Model Summary**

| Model | R      | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | 0.8662 | 0.7503   | 0.6902            | 0.7325                     |

R-Squared is a commonly used statistic to evaluate model fit. R-square is 1 minus the ratio of residual variability. The adjusted  $R^2$  also called the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percent of the variance in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variables. 69.02% of the changes in the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia could be attributed to the combined effect of the predictor variables.



**Table 4.16: Summary of One-Way ANOVA results**

| Model |            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F     | Sig.  |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1     | Regression | 9.223          | 4  | 2.306       | 3.334 | 0.015 |
|       | Residual   | 42.876         | 62 | 0.692       |       |       |
|       | Total      | 52.099         | 66 |             |       |       |

The probability value of 0.015 indicates that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how delivery and implementation, resources adequacy, monitoring and evaluation, targeting efficiency and implementation medium influenced cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. The F calculated at 5% level of significance was 3.334 since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 2.5252), this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 4. 17: Regression coefficients of the relationship between cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia and the four predictive variables**

| Model |                             | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients |  | t     | Sig. |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--|-------|------|
|       |                             | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |  |       |      |
| 1     | (Constant)                  | 1.053                       | 0.217      |                           |  | 2.889 | .031 |
|       | Delivery and implementation | 0.682                       | 0.149      | 0.621                     |  | 5.309 | .015 |
|       | Resources adequacy          | 0.701                       | 0.181      | 0.638                     |  | 3.210 | .023 |
|       | Monitoring and evaluation   | 0.599                       | 0.196      | 0.545                     |  | 4.255 | .019 |
|       | Targeting efficiency        | 0.763                       | 0.091      | 0.694                     |  | 3.989 | .017 |
|       | Implementation medium       | 0.531                       | 0.205      | 0.483                     |  | 2.595 | .042 |

As per the SPSS generated table 4.18, the equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$ ) becomes:

$$Y = 1.053 + 0.621X_1 + 0.638X_2 + 0.545X_3 + 0.694X_4 + 0.483X_5$$

The regression equation above has established that taking all factors into account (delivery and implementation, resources adequacy, monitoring and evaluation, targeting efficiency and implementation medium) constant at zero cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia will be 1.053. The findings presented also show that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in the delivery and implementation would lead to a 0.621 increase in the scores of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia and a unit increase in the scores of resources adequacy would lead to a 0.638 increase in the scores of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. Further, the findings shows that a unit increases in the scores of monitoring and evaluation would lead to a 0.545 increase in the scores of co cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia and a unit increase in the scores of targeting efficiency would lead to a 0.694 increase in the scores of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. The study also found that a unit increase in the scores of implementation medium would lead to a 0.483increase in the scores of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

Overall, targeting efficiency had the greatest effect on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, followed by resources adequacy, and then delivery implementation, level of monitoring and evaluation while implementation medium had the least effect to the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. All the variables were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presented the discussion of key data findings, conclusion drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendation made there-to. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the objective of the study.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

The study sought to establish the influence of resources adequacy, targeting efficiency, communication strategy, delivery and implementation and implementation medium on implementation of food security in in world food program Somalia.

##### **5.2.1 Resources adequacy**

The study deduced that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent such that a unit increase in the scores of resources adequacy would lead to a 0.638 increase in the scores of cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. On the extent that aspects of resources adequacy influences cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, the respondents indicated that donor funding influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. It was clear that other institutions funding, level of government funding and community contributions influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent. The study can deduce that donor funding and other institutions funding are the main source of finance to most food security programmes in Somalia. However, due to strict rules from donor funding, these may negatively affect the reliability of food security.

##### **5.2.2 Targeting efficiency**

The study further established that targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. The aspects of targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent include use of the set criteria – eligibility criteria, use of the technological tools such as biometrics, recruiting competent staff and number of coordination meetings among

agencies. From the findings it is evident that world food programme should put more emphasis on its cash and voucher modality to ensure food security in Somalia.

### **5.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The study deduced that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. The study established that monitoring and evaluation such as communication pattern used, complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary) influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent.

### **5.2.4 Delivery and implementation**

It was clear that delivery and implementation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. This study also revealed that delivery and implementation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent mainly through conditionality of the funding and Cash & voucher distribution mechanism. It was clear that level of corruption, training of staff, delay of payment systems, level of fraud, selection of potential and competent partners for C&V programme and delay of payment systems has a greater influence on cash and voucher modality on food security.

### **5.2.5 Implementation Medium**

This study also revealed that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent mainly through level of fraud, training of the staff, coordinating among agencies and level of corruption. Overall, targeting efficiency had the greatest effect on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, followed by resources adequacy, then delivery and implementation while level of monitoring and evaluation had the least effect to the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia

## **5.3 Discussion**

This section sought to discuss the effect of resources adequacy, targeting efficiency, communication strategy, delivery and implementation and implementation medium on implementation of food security strategy in the light of previous studies done.

### **5.3.1 Resources adequacy**

The study deduced that that resources adequacy influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. This agrees with Teichman (2007) who posit that without accessible financial institutions and passable roads it would be difficult to deliver cash transfers and other forms of Social Protection reliably and at all times. The study found that community contributions influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. The aspects of resources adequacy influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent include level of government financing Funding, other institutions funding and donor funding. These findings correlate with Holzmann and Hinz (2005) who found that the reliance on donor funding for the continued operation and extension of cash transfer programmes in very critical for national programme design to match donor priorities, be consistent with the funding criteria of international bodies such as PEPFAR, and be influenced by the agendas of agencies, such as UNICEF, which channel funds to recipient countries

### **5.3.2 Targeting efficiency**

The study revealed that targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. This is in agreement with Barrientos and Santibañez (2009) that WFP programs generally performed well at targeting benefits to the poor, but there is still evidence of both leakage and, more significantly, under-coverage as a result of imperfect targeting and inadequate program size. The aspects of targeting efficiency influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent include use of the set criteria – eligibility criteria and use of the technological tools such as biometrics while recruiting competent staff and number of coordination meetings among agencies had a great influence. This concurs with Lindert et al. (2007) that a fundamental starting point in the design of a program is having the most updated information on who will benefit and where the beneficiaries are located. He goes ahead to point out that for better implementation of programs, use of the technological tools such as biometrics, recruiting competent staff and number of coordination meetings among agencies and coordination meetings among agencies is very crucial as it ensures efficiency on the implementation process.

### **5.3.3 Monitoring and evaluation**

The study findings indicated that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. These findings are in line with those by King and Schuring (2007) who indicated that once the strategy has been formulated, communication is one of the most important vehicles for successful implementation.

The study deduced that the aspects of monitoring and evaluation that influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent include the communication pattern used, complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary). This is in line with World Bank (2004) report that MIS, audits (processes, fiduciary), internal and complaint management, qualitative monitoring systems, social controls, and evaluation of impact measured from a baseline have been effective in inducing poor parents to invest in the human capital of their children.

### **5.3.4 Delivery and implementation**

On the extent that various aspects of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia in the company, the study found that the aspects of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent include coordinating among agencies , level of corruption, level of fraud and conditionality of the funding. This is consistent with Hunter and Sugiyama (2009) who observed that WFP program design that enhances administrative discretion presents the possibility for patronage, clientelism, and corruption.

### **5.3.5 Implementation Medium**

This study also revealed that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent mainly through training strategies, administrative capacity, communications strategies and staff competency. This is in line with Lindert et al. (2007) who posited that modalities of humanitarian assistance be systematically analyzed and compared so that WFP can support partners to respond to identified needs in the most appropriate way according to the context such as technical feasibility criteria, security of beneficiaries, agency staff and communities, beneficiary preference, needs and risks of specific vulnerable groups.

## **5.4 Conclusion**

The study concludes that targeting efficiency through the use of the technological tools such as biometrics, recruiting competent staff and number of coordination meetings among agencies influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

The study also concludes that monitoring and evaluation influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a very great extent. This is mainly through communication pattern used, complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary).

The study revealed that the aspects of delivery and implementation such as coordinating among agencies, level of corruption, level of fraud and conditionality of the funding influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia. The study therefore concludes that of delivery and implementation influence the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent.

The study also established that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent mainly through training strategies, administrative capacity, communications strategies and staff competency. The study concludes that implementation medium influences the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia to a great extent. The study finally concludes that targeting efficiency had the greatest effect on the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia, followed by resources adequacy, then delivery and implementation, level of monitoring and evaluation while implementation medium had the least effect to the cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.

## **5.5 Recommendations**

1. The study recommends that the government should increase the funding of implementation of food security programs in Somalia to avoid delays in the program that are caused by over-relying on donor funding.
2. The future success of implementation of food security programs in Somalia will depend on ability of programme stakeholders to develop strategic targeting efficiency, delivery and implementation, level of monitoring and evaluation and implementation medium to make long-term decisions based not on long standing rules, regulations, procedures and guidelines but based on thorough scanning of internal and external

environments. To drive these programmes to success, the study therefore, recommends that on targeting efficiency aspects; the WFP should endeavor to take into cognizance and put in place set criteria, use of the technological tools and recruiting competent staff to enhance their cash and voucher modality.

3. The study also recommends that those mechanisms of ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation are essential in these programmes. Therefore, WFP and other agencies should adopt complaint management, internal quality control mechanisms and number of audits (processes, fiduciary) for successful cash and voucher modality on food security in Somalia.
4. The study also recommends that institutions should engage in training of staff to increase competency and ensure there is administrative capacity to carry out targeting of the implementation of food security programs in Somalia.
5. The study further recommends that the government should ensure there is transparency and accountability the process of implementation of food security programs in Somalia. Finally the study recommends that the process of implementation of food security programs in Somalia should be monitored and evaluated frequently to ensure accountability and come into terms with the progress.

#### **5.6 Suggestion for Further Research**

1. Another study should be done to investigate the factors influencing the cash and voucher modality on food security.
2. A similar study should also be done on other programme agencies since their operations are different from that of WFP.
3. Further studies should also be done on the successful cash and voucher modality on food security.



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## APPENDICES

### **Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal**

Abdulkadir Hussein Omar

P.O. Box 9574 (00300)

Nairobi.

April, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

#### **RE: REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH STUDY**

I am a final MA degree student at the University of Nairobi. My area of specialization is project planning and management. I am currently undertaking a research on **Influence of Cash and Voucher Modality on food security: a Case of World Food Program Somalia.**

I would be grateful if you could spare some time from your busy schedule and complete the enclosed questionnaire. All the information provided will be used purely for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Abdulkadir Hussein Omar

## Appendix II: Research Questionnaire

### Dear Respondent

This questionnaire is designed to assist the researcher to make an objective assessment of influence of cash and voucher modality on food security. The exercise is basically academic and your answers will be treated with the utmost confidentiality they deserve. Your maximum co-operation is highly anticipated. Please tick (√) the response applicable to you.

### SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

#### Instructions

You are requested to fill out your personal information in the spaces below. Please tick only one response.

1. Gender.

Male  Female

2. State your experience in your organization.

- a) 0-5 Months  b) 6-10 Months   
c) 11-15 Months  d) 16-24 Months  e) 16-24 Months   
f) More than 2 years

3. State your education level.

- a). Basic Education  b).Secondary   
c). Polytechnic   
d). Tertiary  d). University

### **SECTION II: Resources adequacy of Cash & Voucher programme on Food Security**

1. To what extent does resource adequacy influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia?

- To a very great extent  To a great extent   
To a moderate extent  To a little extent   
To no extent

2. To what extent do the following attributes of resource adequacy influence cash and

voucher programme on food security in Somalia? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|                                       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donor funding                         |   |   |   |   |   |
| Level of Government financing Funding |   |   |   |   |   |
| Community contributions               |   |   |   |   |   |
| Other institutions funding            |   |   |   |   |   |

### **Implementation Medium of Cash and Voucher Programme on food security**

3. To what extent does implementation medium influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia?

- To a very great extent                  To a great extent
- To a moderate extent                  To a little extent
- To no extent

4. To what extent do the following attributes of implementation medium influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|                                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative capacity         |   |   |   |   |   |
| Reliable Financial institutions |   |   |   |   |   |
| Type of services provided       |   |   |   |   |   |
| Market stability                |   |   |   |   |   |

### **Targeting Efficiency of Cash and Voucher Programme on food security**

5. To what extent does target efficiency influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia?

- To a very great extent                  To a great extent
- To a moderate extent                  To a little extent
- To no extent

6. To what extent do the following attributes of target efficiency influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of coordination meetings among agencies    |   |   |   |   |   |
| Use of the set criteria – Eligibility criteria    |   |   |   |   |   |
| Participation of the community leaders            |   |   |   |   |   |
| Recruiting competent staff                        |   |   |   |   |   |
| Use of the technological tools such as biometrics |   |   |   |   |   |

### **Monitoring and Evaluation of Cash and Voucher Programme on food security**

7. To what extent does monitoring and evaluation influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia?

To a very great extent  To a great extent

To a moderate extent  To a little extent

To no extent

8. To what extent do the following attributes of monitoring and evaluation influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Audits (processes, fiduciary)       |   |   |   |   |   |
| Internal quality control mechanisms           |   |   |   |   |   |
| External quality control mechanisms           |   |   |   |   |   |
| Complaint management                          |   |   |   |   |   |
| Evaluation of impact measured from a baseline |   |   |   |   |   |
| Qualitative monitoring systems                |   |   |   |   |   |
| Quantitative monitoring systems               |   |   |   |   |   |



**Delivery and Implementation of Cash and Voucher on food security**

9. To what extent does delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia?

- To a very great extent                To a great extent              
 To a moderate extent                To a little extent              
 To no extent

10. To what extent do the following attributes of delivery and implementation influence cash and voucher programme on food security in Somalia? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coordination among agencies                                     |   |   |   |   |   |
| Level of fraud  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Level of corruption   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Conditionality of the funding                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Delay of Payment systems  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Training of the staff   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash & voucher distribution mechanism                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| Selection of potential and competent partners for C&V programme |   |   |   |   |   |
| Competition among agencies                                      |   |   |   |   |   |

**Food Security**

11. What has been the trend of the following aspects of food security for the last five years in Somalia? 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= little extent and 5 = not at all

|              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Availability |   |   |   |   |   |
| Access       |   |   |   |   |   |
| Utilization  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Stability    |   |   |   |   |   |

**END**