

**INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FOOD
SECURITY PROJECTS: A CASE OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL SOMALIA**

**BY
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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the
Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi 2022**

DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has never been presented for the award of any Degree in any other university.

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

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my father, Mohammed Hassan Abdille, whose love and encouragement inspired me to set higher goals and achieve academic success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to my supervisor, Prof. Harriet J. Kidombo, who went above and beyond to guide me, support me, and see that my research was completed. I'd also like to thank my friend Juma Carrix Alex for his help along the way. I am grateful to all of the other lecturers at the University of Nairobi who have been a part of my academic journey as I go through this program. Special thanks to Fatuma Ramadan, my lovely wife, and my siblings, Halima Kethiye, Abdi Aziz, and Hanan, for their guidance and emotional support. This accomplishment is dedicated to you, my family.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
IPC:	Integrated Phase Classification
UN OCHA:	United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNFPA:	United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency
ECHO:	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
NRC:	Norwegian Refugee Council
CWW:	Concern Worldwide

DRC:	Danish Refugee Council
FGS:	Federal Government of Somalia
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSNB:	Productive Safety Nets Program
SNA:	Somali National Army
DHS:	Demographic and Health Survey
FAD;	Food Availability Decline

ABSTRACT

A large portion of the population in African nations lacks consistent access to food supply and basic nutritional requirements; as a result, they suffer from food shortages and undernourishment. The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of socio-economic factors on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia. The four variables under study were; influence of social protection support, influence of security, influence of community resource capacity and influence of cultural orientation on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia. Food availability theory and Entitlement Approach theory guided this study. the study used a mixed methods research design, combining elements of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. This study was conducted in South and Central Somalia with an estimate population of 560,000 people receiving food assistance. Krejci and Morgan table was used to get a sample population of 384 respondents. Systematic sampling is a probability sampling method in which researchers select members of the population at a regular interval. A questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale was employed. Interview schedules was prepared for The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development of Somalia directors and heads of departments, IFRC and SCRS project managers. A pilot study was undertaken on a limited selection of 10% of the sample size to assess different indicators of either the variables. The quantitative data that was collected from the questionnaire was first be organized, classified and coded. The data was analyzed descriptively which helped summarize it and find patterns through percentages. The closed ended questions were coded using a simple numerical coding system. The open-ended questions were categorized into a small set of broad themes and then coded thereafter to give numerical representations on how many times specific themes were repeated. These codes were entered into

pivot charts to get the percentages, and graphs were used to detect errors and present information in a simple manner. The researcher explored how the independent variables i.e. Social protection support, Security, Community resource capacity and Cultural orientation influenced Performance of Food security projects. From the findings, all the independent variables greatly affected Performance of Food security projects. All the variables had positive correlations with Social protection support having the highest correlation of 0.734. To attain food security, study recommends that the government and other stakeholders should improve the cash transfer programs. The administration of government and non-governmental organizations should make sure that cash transfer programs consistently distribute money on short intervals to beneficiary households so that these households can make longer-term plans for spending. The Somali government and NGOs could step in to aid by establishing irrigation systems and providing other services for agricultural extension like training and capacity building. The government should also make sure that residents of the community can easily access necessary services. To improve the effectiveness of programmes aimed at ensuring food security in Central and South Somalia, the capacity to share information must be increased.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Despite widespread efforts to find and execute relevant policy measures, such as raising agricultural production and improving food distribution, food security remains a substantial problem (FAO, 2014). The global food crisis and ongoing issues with chronic and acute food insecurity exemplify how many people are becoming more vulnerable to political, climatic, and economic shocks that endanger the availability, access, usage, and stability of food and nutrition (FAO, 2014).

According to a 2017 research by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, (FAO) there are now more people in the world who are chronically hungry than there were in 2015 (777 million to 815 million). Various regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, South Eastern Asia, and Western Asia have observed a decline in food security (SOFI, 2017). It's crucial to remember that Sub-Saharan Africa has some of the world's most food insecure populations, with climate change effects such as increasing floods, droughts, and violence serving as major contributors to food insecurity. The demand for food is likely to rise by at least 29 percent over the next 15 years, with Sub-Saharan Africa and South and East Asia experiencing the highest increases (FAO, 2017). Some conflict-affected countries saw a worsening of the drought. FAO data as of March 2017 identified which populations experience food insecurity (World Bank, 2017).

A large portion of the population in African nations lacks consistent access to food supply and basic nutritional requirements; as a result, they suffer from food shortages and undernourishment. According to Acevedo (2011), one out of every seven people in the world today still lacks access to basic nutritional needs and enough food, despite a notable increase in global food production over the past few years. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are the two regions most impacted by food insecurity, according to Spielman et al. (2010).

Since 2015, Somalia has been dealing with an extended drought. Livestock losses brought on by this drought have had a severe impact on livelihoods and food security. Over 5.4 million people are currently

suffering from severe food insecurity, and nearly a million individuals have been forced to flee their homes. The Somali government declared the drought a national emergency after the Deyr rains of 2017 became the fourth unsuccessful rainy season in a row. Currently, there are numerous humanitarian responses to the drought, such as food assistance, vouchers, and cash-based programs (UN OCHA, 2018).

The Integrated Phase Classification, which assesses the seriousness of the issue, divides the severity of food insecurity into various categories (IPC). The IPC is a popular analytical technique that tries to evaluate and then categorize the seriousness of a food security crisis in accordance with predetermined guidelines. In 2020, there were around 135 million individuals worldwide who had food insecurity that was considered to be at phase 3 (crisis) or worse. In a similar vein, 2.1–2.7 million Somalis experienced food insecurity as severe as phase 3 in 2020. Floods and droughts were the two main causes of food insecurity in Somalia. In fact, the drought and flood, respectively, caused a food security crisis for 44% and 27% of the households surveyed [UNFPA, 2020].

Several projects have been started in response to Somalia's issue with food insecurity. For instance, the FAO began the Resilient Fisheries and Livestock Value Chain for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Somalia (RAAISE) initiative in 2021 with the aim of promoting inclusive economic possibilities and restoring the sector's fundamental infrastructure (Xinhua, 2021). The Somalia Food Security and Livelihoods Project is another initiative by Cash Alliance. The organization aims to give Somali people suffering from drought financial assistance. The project was carried out between 2017 and 2018. European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations provided funding for the initiative (ECHO) (ECHO, 2018).

Community Driven Livelihood and Food Security Initiative in Lower and Middle Juba Regions is an additional project. The project was carried out between May 2010 and April 2013 with the aim of enhancing family food security and revenue production in eleven regions of South Somalia (Oxfam, 2015). Despite the implementation of numerous food security projects in Somalia, the socio-economic environment's influence on food security projects is not adequately explained by the body of empirical literature now in existence. In a study published in 2021, Bade and Abdi evaluated the causes and effects of conflicts in Somalia. According to the report, outcomes include the rise of piracy, human displacement, a loss of cohesiveness, and extremism. However, the study by Bade and Abdi (2021) has

not shown the influence of Somalia political conflicts on food security. Another study by Kinyoki et al. (2017) conducted a household survey to assess the impact of conflict in Somalia on child undernutrition. Based on the foregoing backdrop, there is a need to conduct further studies to explore the influence of influence of socio-economic environment on the performance of food security projects: a case of South and Central somalia.

1.2 State of Food security in Somalia

Worsening drought is putting some areas in central and southern Somalia at an increased Risk of Famine through at least September 2022 if the current Gu rains season crop and livestock production fails, food prices continue to rise sharply and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach those most in need. These areas include Hawd Pastoral of Central and Hiraan, Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central, Agro Pastoral livelihoods in Bay and Bakool regions, and IDP settlements in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, and Galkacyo. The situation in Bay region is particularly concerning as the acute malnutrition threshold for Famine (IPC Phase 5) has been breached in Baidoa district. Mortality (Crude Death Rate) has reached the Emergency (IPC Phase 4) threshold in Bay Agropastoral of Burhakaba and Baidoa districts, and death rates among children have reached the Emergency (IPC Phase 4) threshold in Bay Agropastoral of Baidoa district. While a Famine (IPC Phase 5) classification requires at least two of the three criteria to be met, the increase in acute malnutrition levels and mortality signal that loss of life and livelihoods is already occurring (FAO, 2022).

In order to offer the required emergency response to communities by the ongoing 2015 drought in Somalia, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) formed and funded an alliance of organizations, called the Cash Alliance (now the Cash Consortium, as of November 2017). The principle objective of the Alliance is to ensure that drought-affected populations in Somalia are food secure. The cash intervention is intended to support communities to meet food and non-food needs. There are five partners within the Cash Alliance: the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Save the Children (SCI), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), and Concern Worldwide (CWW). With a host of vulnerable communities experiencing food shortages across the country, the Alliance partners share the common goal of enhancing food security through cash support and other forms of emergency response.

Despite the ongoing provision of humanitarian food assistance, acute food insecurity has continued to worsen throughout Somalia, with an estimated 5.2 million people (or 33% of the total population) already experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes, including 38 000 people likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), as of May 2022. Between February and April 2022, food aid helped 2.4 million people on average a month, and it probably stopped many locations from experiencing worsening food security and nutrition outcomes (FAO, 2022).

The total acute malnutrition burden estimates for Somalia for 2022 have been revised and updated based on the findings of 11 integrated food security, nutrition, and mortality surveys that were conducted between late April and early May 2022. Accordingly, as of May 2022, an estimated 1.5 million children under the age of five are estimated to be facing acute malnutrition through the end of the year (total acute malnutrition burden), accounting for 45% of all children in the population, with 386 400 of those children likely to be severely malnourished. To avert extreme food insecurity and acute malnutrition, including hunger and excess mortality, in areas facing an increased risk of famine through at least September 2022, an immediate and timely scaling up of integrated humanitarian aid is necessary. In particular, malnutrition and mortality outcomes in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts in Bay region already point to an extremely concerning situation as of May 2022 (FAO, 2022).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The National Development Plan -9 of 2020 of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) states that Somalia suffers from severe food insecurity and exceptionally high levels of malnutrition, which notably affect mothers and young children. Due to its extremely low domestic production capacity, Somalia is heavily dependent on food imports. Many people are defenseless against natural shocks like floods, droughts, and hunger, and millions are in danger of becoming hungry (The Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development, 2020, p.84).

Political conflicts in Somalia have been an issue since it gained independence. These conflicts have taken many different forms, including terrorism, election violence, political leader assassinations, and the spread of small guns (Baumann et al., 2004; Wezeman, 2010; Adle, 2017; Harrington, 2021). Conflicts like these have contributed to the ongoing issue of food insecurity (FAO, 2022). As a result, numerous food security initiatives have been put into place to address the issue of food insecurity in Somalia (Xinhua, 2021; ECHO, 2018; Oxfam, 2015).

Somalia was self-sufficient in agricultural production at the beginning of the 1970s, but starting in the middle of the 1980s decade (which decade?) it started to rely more and more on food imports and food aid. Production ceased as a result of the destruction of agricultural machinery used in agricultural modernisation programs when the civil war started. These problems, along with the unpredictable production caused by shifting climatic patterns and the international community's incapacity to effectively organize relief, contributed to the humanitarian crisis of the 1990s that was caused by war (Auvinen & Kivimäki, 2017). Three decades later, things have gotten worse. Severe food insecurity levels are expected to rise due to the same recurring issues such as climate unpredictability, protracted conflict and displacement (FAO & WFP, 2020).

The current empirical studies done by Ratnayake (2009) and Kinyoki et al. (2017) have shown that political violence in Somalia has caused shortage of food supply and malnutrition among children. While a number of studies exist in the literature that depict the food insecurity status in Africa and in Somalia (WFP, 2012&2016; Jayne & Muyanga, 2012), few studies so far have focused on the influence of social economic factors on the performance of food security projects. For instance, Eunice Kinya Stephen (2015) did a study on socio economic factors that affect food security among smallholder households in Kyuso Sub- County. The key variables for the study include; household size, cultural beliefs, household income and expenditure and coping strategies. The study used quantitative and qualitative approaches; study sought to answer questions concerning the relationships among measured variables. Another study by Vincent Nsabuwera (2018) looked at Social-economic determinants of food security among smallholder farmers in Burera district, Rwanda. The study used descriptive research design and the key variables for the study included household resource factors and demographic factors. A study by Don and Kevin (2019) Examined the relationship between social capital, poverty, limited food accessibility, and food insecurity in Turkana County, the key variables for the study included social capital, poverty and access to food. It used descriptive research design. From the above studies, there exists a research gap since the current studies examines different variables i.e. influence of social protection support, security, community resource capacity and cultural orientation on the performance of food security projects. For the broad objectives of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration, the study will use a mixed methods research design, combining elements of qualitative and quantitative research approaches (e. g., use of qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data

collection, analysis, and inference techniques) This study has also not been done in South and Central Somalia and thus the need for it.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of socio-economic factors on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia.

1.5 Research Objectives

This study sought to accomplish four specific objectives.

- (i) To establish the influence of social protection support on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia.
- (ii) To determine the influence of security on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia.
- (iii) To ascertain the influence of community resource capacity on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia.
- (iv) To establish the influence of cultural orientation on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia.

1.6 Research Question

- (i) What is the influence of social protection support on the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia?
- (ii) How does security influence the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia?
- (iii) How does community resource capacity influence the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia?
- (iv) To what extent does cultural orientation influence the performance of food security projects in South and Central somalia?

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study provided knowledge contribution to the literature of food security in Somalia. The study will contribute to knowledge in four aspects. It will provide in-depth understanding of the influence of

stakeholder involvement, political conflicts, household income and cultural factors on food security in South and Central Somalia.

The findings of this study will also inform future policy actions for improvement of food security in communities affected by socio-economic factors in South and Central parts of Somalia. The study findings will highlight policy gaps existing in food security and hence policy makers can use findings of this study to make food and agriculture policies in Somalia.

Findings of this study will also inform future researchers of food security in countries affected by political conflict. Future researchers may build from knowledge generated by the current study to propose future knowledge gaps in other contexts.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study was not be free from limitations. The first limitation is the study scope. The study was based on South and Central Somalia only. Hence, findings of this study may not be sufficient to explain the situation of food security in other parts of Somalia. Further studies may be required to expand generalization.

Secondly, this study anticipated limitations during data collection. Some respondents declined to participate due to fear. Somalia has been facing wars for over four decades. Hence, people are traumatized. Some respondents got scared to participate. In order to address this limitation, the researcher recruited local leaders who helped to reach respondents. Moreover, the researcher provided respondents with consent forms before data collection. Consent forms mentioned confidentiality agreements.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

This study was based on South and Central Somalia. Communities that are affected by various socioeconomic factors were selected in the study. Influence of socio-economic factors on food security were investigated by focusing on four aspects of the influence of stakeholder involvement, political conflicts, household income and cultural factors on food security in South and Central Somalia. **110**

Definitions of Significance Terms

(i) Security

This is used in this study to mean an environment without civil wars, community conflicts and security missions.

(ii) Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets dietary and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). Food security has four dimensions which include food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability (FAO, 2006).

(iii) Community resource capacity

This is used to represent community asset ownership, access to basic services, information sharing capacity and household income diversity.

(iv) Cultural orientation

This is used to describe a capacity to think, feel, or act in a way that is dictated by culture. It outlines the fundamental principles that distinguish different cultures, including gender roles, family values, property ownership, interpersonal interactions, communication, dispute resolution, and self-identity.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This research project was divided into five sections. The background of the study, the statement of the problem, the general objective, the specific objectives, the research question and hypotheses, the importance of the study, the delimitations and restrictions, the assumptions of the study, will be presented in Chapter 1.

Chapter two will provide literature review as per the study's objectives. It will also provide the theoretical framework, conceptual framework and the research gaps. The third chapter will discuss the data collection and processing methodology. It will have sections on the research design, study location, study population, sample size, sampling strategies, research tools, piloting, validity and reliability of instruments, gathering procedure, analytical techniques, and ethical considerations. Chapter four

highlighted the data analysis and presentation while chapter five presented the summary of findings, discussions, recommendations and recommendations for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews both theoretical and empirical literature related to performance of food security projects, social protection support, security, community resource capacity and cultural orientation. Two theories are analyzed in the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework illustrates the interrelationship between the independent and dependent variables. Identified research gaps are also outlined in this chapter

2.2 Performance of food security projects

The first measure of home food security is the availability of food at the individual household level. Food availability, according to Khan and Gill (2019), occurs when a home and every member of that particular household always have access to enough food. Therefore, a household that does not have enough food on hand is considered to be food insecure and becomes more susceptible to hunger and malnutrition. The food availability indicator measures the supply side and is therefore influenced by all the factors that affect the domestic food supply and the market's capacity to supply it (Barret and Lentz, 2018). Some rural households may experience a high rate of food insecurity and hunger as a result of their insufficient food production or lack of financial means to meet their nutritional demands (Omotesho et al., 2010). In order for "food access" to be realized, households must also have access to the resources they need to acquire food, such as enough money to buy food from the market if their own production is insufficient. This makes "food access" another important indication of family food security (FAO, 2021).

In order to effectively target food and financial aid, support early famine warnings, global monitoring systems, and development initiatives, and guide government policy across various sectors, it is essential to quantify food security appropriately (Jones et al., 2013). However, because there have

been numerous methodologies and a wide range of instruments employed over time and in a variety of cultural contexts, quantifying food security is still a challenging endeavor. The choice of the definition of food security determines the measurement method for it (Alinovi et al., 2019). Metrics for measuring food security may concentrate on food accessibility, consumption, long-term stability of food security, or a mix of these factors. Metrics may concentrate on data at the national, regional, household, or individual level depending on their intended application. Based on the compendium of Jones et al. (2013).

2.3 Social protection support and Performance of food security projects

To quickly get relief to people in need during calamities, governments and NGOs now both use cash transfer schemes. Because financial programming does not easily fit into their current programs or would not support their larger, frequently political agenda, governments and organizations typically fight it. There is evidence that food aid programs have a greater impact on beneficiaries' nutritional status because of fortified aid or the scarcity of vitamin-rich foods in the market. Cash transfers have also been shown to increase people's food security and consumption because of increased purchasing of food using the money. Cash transfers have also been shown to address a number of sectors, including shelter, education, and healthcare, when used successfully. Due to the inefficiency of food delivery and the chance for recipients to actually buy the food they enjoy eating, cash transfers have been found to be preferable to food aid and have been beneficial in supporting those who are most vulnerable in the community (Harvey P, Bailey S, ODI. 2015)

Beneficiary households of a social protection programme in Nigeria have reportedly had less periods of food insecurity, and they hardly ever resort to survival techniques, per a 2018 study by Ogode. Thanks to the intervention of the FIAVOTA program, beneficiary households are experiencing fewer and fewer food insecurity issues. If, in 2016, almost all of the households targeted by FIAVOTA stated having experienced food insecurity during the last seven days prior to the interview, they only represent 75% of the household during the evaluation in 2018. The situation is still better compared to non-beneficiary households with the same characteristics (Ogode, 2018).

Although social safety net programs are most prevalent in Latin America and the Caribbean, they are also growing swiftly in other regions of the world. For instance, only Latin America and the Caribbean

have social safety net initiatives like emergency social funds, social investment funds, and social action programs in the past. However, in recent years, 45 other countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean have begun to implement the ideas (Reddy 2008). The conditional cash transfer program, which is in place in thirteen Latin American nations, is the most recent social safety effort. The InterAmerican Development Bank is behind the project (IADB) (Inter-American Development Bank, 2016). The initiative successfully managed to support women working in informal sector in 15 countries out of the 36 countries in the Latin America region. Through the initiative, Latin America is now known to have high number of families with allowances; in fact, it is second after Europe (Kammerman and Gabel 2016).

In low-income countries (LICs), where poverty is often more severe, CTs have the biggest influence on hunger. Families with additional cash are more inclined to prioritize spending on boosting the quantity and/or quality of food consumed in these circumstances. 7.8 million Ethiopians who previously needed emergency relief now have more food security thanks to the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNB). The program provides food, pay for labor, and UCTs or food assistance to people who are unable to participate in public works in 300 rural areas that are experiencing chronic food shortages. Three-quarters of the participants reported eating more food of higher quality than the previous year, and 60% reported not trading their productive assets to acquire food. Families who got cash had a more varied diet than those who got food, indicating that CTs work better (Pega et al 2015).

2.4 Security and Performance of food security projects

Al-Shabaab continues to be one of Somalia's most powerful political and military forces. However, since 2018, the group's political entrenchment and expansion have intensified, raising concerns among certain foreign stakeholders about whether the State-building paradigm is the appropriate course of action. In order to retake territory from al- Shabaab or even to stop the group from openly retaking other sizable territories, including major cities, the Somali National Army (SNA) still lacks the entire range of combat capabilities. Despite USD \$1 billion in international financial support and training since 2012, this is the case. Although the SNA and other government forces are now being bolstered, the demand for Somali native soldiers is not being met. The deployment and efficiency of the SNA are further hampered by heightened rivalries between the federal government of Somalia and its constituent states. Political unrest

has made the country's food security situation worse, leaving the majority of the population in utter destitution (The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, 2020).

Civil war has been raging throughout the nation. Political strife in Somalia has profound roots that date back many years. After the government's finances were depleted by the Somalia-Ethiopian War in 1977–1978, stringent austerity measures were put in place to control debt, and demonstrations were dealt with harsh repression. After being in charge since October 1969, the Siad Barre administration finally fell in January 1991, sparking a civil war between opposing clan-based political forces. Since the central government's fall in 1991, there have been at least seven instances of food insecurity that were accompanied by droughts. Some were times of famine, which the UN defines according to certain measures of hunger, malnutrition and death, and others were food crises caused by majorly political insecurities, when hunger and malnutrition rose sharply. The major events were: a famine in 1991–92, food crises in 1999–2000, 2006 and 2008, another famine in 2011–12, a food crisis in 2014 and a food crisis verging on famine in 2016–17 (FAO, 2020).

Al-Shabaab, a militant organization, has taken control of important agricultural areas in southern Somalia. The organization uses a range of strategies to attract new members and establish its presence. For instance, it constructs canals in one area to lessen the reliance of local farmers on rainfall, fostering goodwill and attracting recruits. Al-Shabaab is accused of sabotaging the relief effort during the 2016–17 drought by denying access to aid organizations. The drought-affected population was worse off as a result (UN, 2019).

2.5 Community resource capacity and Performance of food security projects

Owning assets, which are a component of the household's capital, is a crucial coping mechanism during trying times. Szabo and colleagues have demonstrated the value of assets (2014). They analyze how wealth and soil salinity affect household food security in their study on Bangladesh's southwest coast, and they discover that household wealth has a significant impact, especially when considering the richest segments of society (the effect of household wealth is approximated by an asset index constructed using PCA). In other words, the risks of food insecurity for the wealthiest households are roughly 0.26 times higher than those for the poorest households. The hypothesis that households with greater assets are more likely to have high resilience levels because the assets can be utilized to cushion them against shocks

was confirmed by an investigation conducted in 2015 by Aboubakr, Adama, and Tobias in Niger using a sample of 9354 rural households (Quandt, 2018).

According to secondary data analysis from the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), households in Bangladesh with the greatest wealth levels are significantly less likely to experience food insecurity than those with the lowest levels of wealth are (NIPORT et al., 2013). For instance, a recent study based on the analysis of 2005 HIES data revealed that household food security in Bangladesh was significantly predicted by both education and wealth (Szabo, 2016). According to Otto et al. (2017), the loss of assets can lock impoverished households in a cycle of persistent poverty because they lack the resources to reconstruct their homes, replace their belongings, and deal with the detrimental effects on their health.

At least in the quantitative literature, little is known about how household assets and food security are related. Few studies have looked at the significance of owning other kinds of assets in explaining food security. Schmeer et al. (2015) showed, for instance, that food insecurity was connected with poor mental health and low financial resources in their research of welfare recipients in Michigan, where income rather than assets reflected households' financial resources. Using the 2002 Survey of Program Dynamics, Guo (2011) extended the value of total savings and stock ownership to understand food insecurity beyond home and vehicle ownership. Guo found that the values of households' savings, mutual funds, and stocks were negatively associated with the risk of food insecurity, controlling for income. Guo further asserted that assets, particularly savings, rather than income were what counted, particularly for low-income people. While Guo's study demonstrated a link between financial asset holdings and food insecurity, it did not specifically address the function of household indebtedness or address whether adhering to certain financial ratio-based rules would assist prevent food hardship.

In the ASALs, grazing and water supplies are limited, highly variable, and unpredictable over time and geography (Opiyo et al., 2015). Because of this, livestock production systems are more volatile than other agricultural systems and are dependent on brief "boom and bust" cycles. This implies that supply can be unpredictable in terms of markets. Forage quality varies, which affects productivity and the quality of animal products, especially milk. This may therefore have an impact on price and nutrition. Therefore, the time of sales is important to producers and is still mostly determined by household demands to purchase food when access to milk and feed is at its lowest. Although there are patterns of buying and

selling that have not changed significantly in past 30 years (Little, 2015), with the right structures and processes in place, markets can be harnessed to support these production systems.

Fixed markets are not situated well for grazing, particularly during a drought, thus trucking is the only alternative until feed and water are brought in. Although there is a higher demand for male animals in markets, particularly export markets, the majority of subsistence herds are dairy farms. In Kajiado and Borana's ASALs, you can find bush traders who buy male animals to sell to exporting agencies (Little, 2015). As a result, there is a tension between managing the herd for commercial and subsistence needs, which may have an effect on how resilient a household is. One of the major obstacles to producers' involvement in the cattle industry is access to markets. The CPF openly acknowledges this. Lack of market integration creates a distortion that makes people more vulnerable and poorer. Improved physical and informational integration can help with market integration (Jouanjean, 2013). According to key informant interviews, it is commonly believed in policy circles at the donor, national, and county levels that cattle markets will benefit from improved infrastructure, particularly the road network. However, if this premise is to be true, there aren't many provisions made for the complementing physical and soft infrastructure (such as sanitary and phytosanitary standards) that must go along with road construction. The project to develop the Arusha- Namanga-Athi River Road has determined (Matsushita, 2013).

2.4 Influence of cultural orientation on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia

Gender, age, family values, collectiveness and household size are cultural characteristics that affect the food security of a home. Numerous studies have demonstrated that the amount of food security in a household is influenced by the gender of the household head. Women make up an average of 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing nations, rising to approximately 50% in Eastern and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, according to FAO (2012). According to the same survey, women farmers' yields would likely rise by 20 to 30% if they had equal access to productive resources as men. Additionally, according to FAO (2016), women produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food in sub-Saharan African nations and account for 50 percent of global food production. There are however contradicting findings in literature arguing that women –headed households are more prone to food deficit. For example, Chomba (2011) found that male -headed households were more likely to grow different crops compared

to women-headed household, making the male-headed household to be more food secure compared to the female-headed ones in Kalulushi District of Zambia (Melat 2018).

Some studies that exist in the literature have also indicated that the age of the household head remains one of the key determinants of food security. Bashir and Schilizzi (2013) found a negative relationship between the age of the household head and food security in Pakistan, while Jemal and Kyung-Ryang (2012) found that the age of the household head was strongly and positively affecting food security in rural Ethiopia. Abu and Soom (2016) found that the probability of households being food secure or food insecure in rural areas of Benue State in Nigeria was determined by age. Result from this study revealed that the coefficient of age was negative and significant at 5% which meant that food security declined with increase in age of the household head. The negative and significant effects of age of the household heads decreased the probability of households' to be food secure. Agboola (2014) in his study on an economic analysis of household food insecurity and coping strategies in Osun state of Nigeria reported that age was negatively and significantly affecting food security.

The literature also suggests that there is a relationship between household education level and food security level when examining the impact of education of the family head as well as other households' members. For instance, the findings of the study carried out by Bashir et al. (2012) demonstrated that the degree of household food security in Pakistan's Punjab District was favorably influenced by education levels. In their research on the impact of education on household food security in Kenya, Mutisya et al. (2016) also came to similar conclusions. De Muro and Burchi (2007) in their study on education for rural people as a neglected key to food security found that education was negatively associated with food insecurity, that is the greater the educational level, the lower the average of food insecurity. In the contrast, Nyako (2013) in his study on the relationship between educational attainment and food security found a negative correlation between the level of education and food security status among households in Nigeria.

The role of household size in impacting food security has been documented in several studies as well. Adebayo (2012) studied the effects of family size on household food security in Osuna state of Nigeria and found that as the number of family members increased, the household food security decreased. A study conducted by Bashir et al. (2013) also revealed that household size had a negative impact on food

security. Ojeleye et al. (2014) found a negative relationship as well between household size and food security in their study conducted in Kaduna state of Nigeria. Similarly, Oni et al. (2010) found household size to be statistically significant and influenced the probability of being food secure. Similarly, Djangma (2016) found that the size of the household was significant and negatively affected food security in the Eastern and Northern regions of Ghana. The study on the determinants of food security among the rural farming households in Kwara state of Nigeria by Omotesho et al. (2010) also revealed that one third of the sampled rural farming households were food insecure and household size affected positively food security in the study area

2.7 Theoretical Framework

A number of theories exist in the food security literature and their applicability help to assess household food security and its determinants. For the purpose of the current study, only the theories that dealt with food availability, ability to access food as well as those that talked about any determinants of food security were considered.

2.7.1 Food Availability Decline (FAD) Theory

Food insecurity has a predominate explanatory framework known as the Food Availability Decline Approach. According to Sarracino (2010), the FAD method identifies inadequate food production and access as the primary causes of food insecurity, which can result in severe cases of famine and starvation. According to the FAD theory, food availability is the state in which all people consistently have access to enough food in sufficient quantities, with the amount of food accessible being determined by the amount of food produced (FAO, 2008).

The FAD theory is concerned with the issue of why individuals lack access to food. The answer to this question is that there is not enough food available. Prices rise as a result of a lack of food supply, and those who cannot bear the increase eat fewer calories. According to the FAD theory, anything that disturbs food production might lead to food insecurity since it could result in a reduction in the food supply below what is necessary for the population of a particular region to survive. To stop food insecurity, we need this theory. To sum up, this perspective views famine as shortages of food supplies per person that are favored by natural disasters like drought, floods, and other calamities that have a detrimental impact on crop productivity, as well as cultural characteristics like gender, age, and

educational attainment, among others. (Hummel et al., 2014). This theory was relevant to this study as some of the factors it highlights forms the basis of this study.

2.7.2 The Entitlement Approach to Food Security

Amartya Sen argued that to examine food security, one needs to look beyond food availability and consider the overall economy as well as the political and social settings which allow people to have access to food. Sarracino (2010) cites Sen. (Sen,1981). Due to the FAD approach's focus on production and agricultural growth, the entitlement approach was developed to take a broader view of food security (Hessellund, 2017).

A famine can happen without a fall in food supply, according to Amartya Sen, the father of the entitlement concept. He further noted that FAD does not focus on who suffers during a famine (Sarracino, 2010). Why do we still experience famines while there is still sufficient food supply is the fundamental query in the entitlement approach. Sen responds to this query by asserting that famine is brought on by a lack of access to food based on his personal experience in India. In order to address the problem of famine, the entitlement strategy is useful. Sen separated the entitlement approach into the entitlement set and the endowment set. A farmer needs a variety of resources known as endowments, including land, labor, fertilizer, capital, education, and farmers' talents, among others, in order to produce food. The term "entitlement set" refers to the goods produced by putting resources into action, and this choice of resource combination or endowments set is often made by the farmer. The entitlement set is a representation of the outputs, whereas the endowment set relates to the inputs. The entitlement mapping describes how the inputs and outputs are related. For instance, the connection between the resources used on a farm and the produce obtained through farming. Then to transform these endowments into production requires knowledge, technology, skills and experience (Sarracino, 2010). This theory was relevant to the study as some of the variables under research form the endowment resources i.e. the finances and stakeholder involvement in projects.

2.8 Conceptual framework

Independent Variables

Social Protection Support Moderating Variable

- Stabilizing incomes
- Agriculture promotion
- Food aid
- Diversity
- Interval between disbursements

Security

- Civil wars
- Community conflicts
- Missions

Community resource capacity

- Asset ownership
- Access to basic services
- Information sharing capacity
- Household income diversity

Cultural Orientation

- Collectiveness
- Gender roles
- Religious beliefs
- Ownership rights
- Family values

2.8 Literature gaps

Government policy

Climate

Dependent Variables

Performance of food security projects

- Reduced prevalence of malnutrition
- Healthy food access
- Food availability
- Number of meals per day
- Reduced mortalities

Source: Researcher, 2022.

2.9 Knowledge Gaps in the Literature Review

Table 2.1: Knowledge gaps

Author	Study	Methodology	Key variables	Findings	Knowledge gap
Mary Ndolo (2019)	Food security in the semi-arid Machakos county: a case study of Mwala sub-county	Descriptive and explanatory research design	-Awareness - Socioeconomic factors - Natural factors	According to the study's findings, land use, market accessibility, and climate change are significant factors influencing food security in Mwala Subcounty. Food production in the study area has been significantly impacted by climate change, as seen by the delayed and unpredictable rainfall that affects farming and grazing.	The study looked at general assessment of food security, this study focuses on socio economic factor influencing performance of food security.

<p>Don and Kevin (2019)</p>	<p>Examined the relationship between social capital, poverty, limited food accessibility, and food insecurity</p>	<p>-Descriptive research design</p>	<p>-social capital -Poverty -Limited food accessibility</p>	<p>Even after accounting for numerous sociodemographic and contextual factors, they discovered that a number of social capital indicators are significantly correlated with food insecurity.</p>	<p>Measured different variable i.e. social capital and poverty.</p>
<p>Vincent Nsabuwera 2018</p>	<p>Socialeconomic determinants of food security among smallholder farmers in Burera district, Rwanda</p>	<p>- Descriptive research design</p>	<p>-Household resource factors -Demographic factors</p>	<p>The household head's gender, education level, and family size were the demographic variables that had the biggest impact on the level of food security. Institutional elements that greatly affect the level of food security include access to financial services and training</p>	<p>The study centred on household resource factors and demographic factors only. The current study looks at different socioeconomic factors i.e. household income, cultural factors, political insecurity.</p>

				opportunities for extension services.	
Leila Hassan 2020	An analysis of the impact of foreign food aid on local food production in Somalia: a case of farmers in afgooye district, lower shabelle region, southern Somalia.	- A cross-sectional research design	-Impact of food aid - Nature and type of food aid	In the Lower Shabelle region, an Al-Shabaab stronghold, insecurity has been and continues to be a significant contributor to food insecurity. The inter-clan rivalry over the management of natural resources, in which pastoralists in pursuit of rangeland either trespass on other clan territories or forcibly acquire land for grazing, further adds to the unrest.	The study was based on impacts of foreign aid to food security, the current study focuses on factors influencing performance of food security

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The following subtopics are covered in this chapter: study design, targeted population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collecting methods, data analysis, and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

According to Akhtar (2016), research design is the early selection of the techniques to be utilized for data collection and analysis while keeping in mind the goals of the study, the constraints of time, and other difficulties that may arise. For the broad objectives of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration, the study used a mixed methods research design, combining elements of qualitative and quantitative research approaches (e. g., use of qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data collection, analysis, and inference techniques) (Schoonenboom and Johnson, 2017). Also, to be adopted was descriptive research design which describes state of affairs as they are without the researcher having control over the variable as they are at present (Dudovskiy, 2016). The main purpose is to describe and interpret the current status of individuals, settings, conditions or events that the researcher is studying without the researcher manipulating the conditions, individuals or events (Mertler, 2016).

3.3 Target Population

According to Kothari and Garg (2014), population refers to all items under investigation in any subject. Often it is impossible to study an entire population however, a researcher may make accurate inferences from a subset of individuals that accurately represent the entire population (Mertler, 2016). This study was conducted in South and Central Somalia with an estimate population of 560,000 people receiving food assistance due to the compounding impacts of extended drought, flooding, desert locust infestations, the economic impacts of COVID-19 and conflict. International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) is supporting the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to provide humanitarian assistance.

3.4 Sampling Procedures and sample size

This section gives a detailed discussion on the sampling strategy and the sample size used in

the study. According to Gentles *et al* (2015) sample size is simply the number of individuals or items selected from the general population for easier examination. Sampling strategies on the other hand are different techniques employed in selection of the items/ population for the study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The items to be chosen from the target population to make up a sample is referred to as a sample size (Kothari, 2004). The process of selecting a representative sample of a population is known as sampling. Krejci and Morgan table was used to get a sample population of 384 respondents. (Appendix IV).

3.4.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Systematic random sampling technique will be used to select the respondents for the study. The respondents were heads of households who were selected using a systematic random sampling method. Systematic sampling is a probability sampling method in which researchers select members of the population at a regular interval (or k) determined in advance (Etikan, 2016).

Key informants who work for the projects were also used for the interview schedules.

Table 3.1: Key Informants

Group	Numbers
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development of Somalia directors	3
International Federation of Red Cross project managers	5
Somalia Red Crescent Society Project managers	5
Total	13

Researcher (2022)

3.5 Research Instruments

A data collection equipment is referred to as a research instrument (Kothari & Garg, 2014).

Respondents were asked to fill out surveys as part of the study. A questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale was employed. The use of questionnaires saves time, money, and allows for easier data processing (Oyolla, 2019). Interview schedules was prepared for The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development of Somalia directors and heads of departments, IFRC and SCRS project managers. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define data collection instruments as tools used to collect data from respondents. This study involved use of primary data and as such questionnaires were used to collect primary data (Dwivedi, 2006). Structured questionnaires and open-ended questionnaires were used to elicit a wide range of baseline information about influence of socio-economic factors on the performance of food security projects.

3.5.1 Pilot Study

A pilot test is one that is carried out before the main study. Despite being miniature replicas of full-size research, pilot studies should be carried out exactly as planned for the original study, but on a smaller scale, according to the guidelines (Payne, 2016). Pilot studies are used to pretest research tools such as questionnaires and interview schedules/guides. A pilot study will be undertaken on a limited selection of 10% of the sample size to assess different indicators of either the variables, methodological adjustments to instrument deployment or administration, and the efficacy of research instruments and procedures.

3.5.2 Validity of Instruments

Validity refers to how well an instrument examines what it's intended to measure and does what it's supposed to do (Biddix, 2016). Because surveys are largely standardized, some participants may misinterpret some aspects. As a result, a small sample of participants participated in pilot research to tackle this problem and to pre-test items in the questionnaire. A pilot study can assist assess if research instruments can be trusted to produce reliable results. It also identifies flaws in the questionnaire, allowing the researcher to enhance the questionnaire's usefulness in gathering essential data. The researcher sought the expertise of the supervisor in ensuring that the research instruments meet the construct validity, content and criterion validity.

3.5.3 Reliability of Instruments

Reliability refers to the degree to which a research instrument generates consistent results or data after multiple trials. (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The dependability of research equipment will be determined using a test-retest procedure. The test-retest technique evaluates

a test's external consistency (McLeod, 2013). The same people are provided equipment at two different times in a relatively short amount of time in this technique. To evaluate how closely the participants' replies on the subsequent visit matched their responses on the first occurrence, a correlation analysis is generated. The pilot study group was given research instruments for a five-day period to see if they would produce a similar or nearly related answer to the previous one. The data was then loaded into SPSS for analysis of the correlation coefficient(r).

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher requested permission to conduct the study from the University of Nairobi. After being cleared, the researcher requested for approval from the Council of Science and Technology of Somalia. The permit was needed to seek approval to conduct research in the study area of South and Central Somalia. Participants were briefed about the study ahead of time, and research assistants were instructed on how to collect data for fast feedback.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis includes ways of working with data (information) to support the objectives of one's study. It is a process of gaining meaningful incites from the information collected and interpreted (Richmond, 2006). The quantitative data that was collected from the questionnaire will first be organized, classified and coded. The data was analyzed descriptively by use of SPSS version 22 which helped summarize it and find patterns through percentages.

The closed ended questions were coded using a simple numerical coding system. The open-ended questions were categorized into a small set of broad themes and then coded thereafter to give numerical representations on how many times specific themes were repeated. These codes were entered into pivot charts to get the percentages, and graphs were used to detect errors and also present information in a simple manner.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

One of the first main steps is to gain informed consent from the respondents participating in the research. Informed consent is the respondent's willingness and decision- in a fully informed manner and without pressure or coercion to participate in the study. The other ethical considerations that was maintained by the researcher included but are not limited to objectivity,

honesty and integrity, carefulness, respect for intellectual property and confidentiality (Vilma, 2018).

According to Fleming and Zegwaard (2018) the respondents' identities should be kept confidential in order to protect them from potential harm. The identities of the respondents and the key informant interviewees will be known to the researcher but the respondents' identities will be kept confidential.

3.9 Operationalization of variables

Table 3.1 presents the variables and data analysis techniques used.

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables

Study Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Data Collection	Data analysis Techniques
To establish the influence of social support on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia.	<u>Independent Variable</u> Social support	Amount of cash disbursed Eligibility criteria Periodic disbursements Mode of payments Interval between disbursements	-Questionnaire	-Descriptive Statistics -Inferential Statistics -Content analysis
To determine the influence of security on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia.	<u>Independent Variable</u> Security	Civil wars Community conflicts Missions	-Questionnaire	-Descriptive Statistics -Inferential Statistics -Content analysis
To ascertain the influence of Community resource capacity on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia	<u>Independent Variable</u> Community resource capacity	Asset ownership Access to basic services Information sharing capacity Household income diversity	-Questionnaire	-Descriptive Statistics -Inferential Statistics -Content analysis

To establish the influence of cultural orientation on the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia.	<u>Independent Variable</u> Cultural factors	Education levels Gender Religious beliefs family values Economic empowerment	-Questionnaire	-Descriptive Statistics -Inferential Statistics -Content analysis
Performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia	Dependent variable	Reduced prevalence of malnutrition Healthy food access Food availability Number of meals per day Reduced mortalities	-Questionnaire	-Descriptive Statistics -Inferential Statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

Data analysis, presentation and findings from the research are represented in this chapter. The organization and presentation the data is as per the objectives of the study and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The study was guided by the four research objectives. Add more on purpose and structure of this chapter, contents, summary os objectives etc.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

A total of 321 of the 397 administered questionnaires were filled out and returned. A response rate of 80.8% was thus obtained. Because this response was sufficient to provide the study's findings, the researcher relied on it. But, after filtering and cleaning the data, it was discovered that 12 questionnaires had inaccurate responses and were eliminated, leaving the researcher with 309 fully completed questionnaires that went on to data analysis. Say how you were able to get such a high return rate

Table 4.1 Response Rate Table 4.1 Presents the response rate of the target population.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Completed and returned	321	80.8
Not returned	76	19.2
Total	397	100

4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Background information that includes gender of the respondents, age of the respondents and finally education level are highlighted. Check your grammar and use of nouns, verbs etc as parts of speech in sentences

4.2.1 Age of the respondents

Different age ranges were given for respondents to fill in their respective ages. This is important as it helps check whether the respondents were normally distributed. The responses are given in the table.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
25-36	61	19.7
36-45	89	28.8
46-50	129	41
Above 50	30	10.5
Total	309	100

According to the study's findings regarding participant ages, the bulk of respondents numbering 129 or 41% were between the ages of 46 and 50, while the minority numbering 30 or 10.5% were over 50. This implies that ideally individuals comprising of different age groups are involved in food security projects.

4.3.2 Gender of the respondents

The gender of the responders was a factor the researcher also determined. This was required in order to determine the ratio of male to female participants. This was crucial information regarding the necessity of gender balance. The responses are listed in a table by gender.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	120	39
Male	189	61
Total	309	100.0

From the table, majority (61%) of the respondents were of the male gender while (39%) were female. This shows that most of the respondents who participated in this study were male. This may also imply that more men are involved in matters food production in the region than female.

4.3.3 Respondents' academic qualification

The highest qualifications in terms of academic level of the respondents was investigated. This provided information about the accuracy of the data gathered based on the respondents' level of understanding. Table 4.4 displays the results.

Table 4.4: Respondents' academic qualification

Category	Frequency	Percent
Primary	25	8
Secondary	41	13
Certificate	66	21
Diploma	88	28.4
Degree	52	16.8
Postgraduate	37	12.8
Total	309	100

The above table indicated that majority (28.4%) of the respondents had a diploma as their highest academic qualification; followed by (21%) having a certificate, while the minority (8%) had a primary qualification. This demonstrates that the majority of sample respondents were educated and could comprehend the goals of the study to provide the necessary answers to the questions.

4.5 Performance of Food security projects

The participants were tasked with rating how closely the concepts in Table 4.6 adhere to the Performance of food security projects. Table 4.6 tabulates these findings.

4.5.1 Descriptive Statistics for Performance of Food security projects

To assess the performance of food security projects, five constructs were presented to the respondents as indicators of performance of food security projects. A 5-point category scale was used to collect views from the respondents, they responded to the statements on the Likert scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). This data was further analyzed on the basis of percentage frequencies of the respondents and summarized on Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Performance of Food security projects

Interventions for food security have decreased the prevalence of malnutrition in South and Central Somalia. Accessible nutritious foods and meals are available.	25.3% 34%	14.7% 13.3% 12.7%	0.772
	10.3% 15.3%	14% 34% 26.4%	0.861
	11.6% 10.1%	13.3% 29.3 35.7%	0.787
	6.4% 16.3%	19.3% 26% 32%	0.676
	28% 34%	14% 16% 8.0%	0.634
There is sufficient food to feed the population that requires food assistance. At least three meals are consumed daily by people.			2.16
Due to food initiatives, mortality rates have decreased.			2.24
Composite mean and standard deviation			2.31
			3.84
			2.856

N=309

Key: 5 = strongly agree 4 = Agree 3 = Neutral 2 = Disagree 1 = strongly disagree

STATEMENTS	5	4	3	2	1	Mean
						3.73
						SD

From Table 4.6, it is evident that the vast majority of responses (34%) agreed Interventions for food security have decreased the prevalence of malnutrition in South and Central Somalia. The second construct sought to establish whether accessible nutritious foods and meals are available, the vast majority of responses (34%) disagreed with the statement. The third item sought to establish whether there is sufficient food to feed the population that requires food assistance, from this, the vast majority of responses disagreed with the statement as depicted by a mean of 2.24. The fourth item sought to establish whether at least three meals are consumed daily by people, from this, the vast majority of responses disagreed with the statement shown by a mean of 2.31. The last construct sought to establish whether due to food initiatives, mortality rates have decreased, the vast majority of responses agreed as shown by a mean of 3.84. The composite mean for all items was found to be 2.856 with a standard deviation of 0.746. The composite mean shows that, majority of participants disagreed with the statements. This implies that food security projects are not efficient in tackling the food insecurity problem in South and Central Somalia.

4.6 Social protection support and the influence on Performance of Food security projects

This study sought to examine the influence of Social protection support on Performance of Food security projects. The responses therefore rated the extent to which the stated statements on Social protection support conformed to Performance of Food security projects.

4.6.1 Descriptive statistics for Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects

The respondents' opinions were gathered using a five-point rating scale. Five constructs were presented to the respondents as indicators of Social protection support. They responded to the statements from the Likert's scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). This data was further analyzed on the basis of percentage frequencies of the respondents and summarized on Table 4.7

Table 4.6: Social protection support

STATEMENTS	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	SD
Funds enables them to provide for their nutritional needs.	30.7%	20.6%	21.4%	12.7%	14.6%	3.92	0.887
The social protection funds support agricultural activity promotion.	23%	34%	15%	18.3%	10.7%	3.71	0.811
There is food help through this program.	19.1%	27.3%	18.3%	19.3%	16%	3.65	0.665
These funds help beneficiaries diversify their revenue streams	18.7%	32.3%	23.3%	15.7%	10%	3.81	0.771
Intervals between receipt of funds is short	10.7%	18.3%	15.3%	31.7%	24%	2.22	0.662
Composite mean and standard deviation						3.462	0.759

N=309

Table 4.7 shows five items that measure Social protection support, the table presented percentages. The first item sought to establish whether Funds enables beneficiaries to provide for their nutritional needs. From the analysis, majority of the participants which was 30.7%

strongly agreed. This is further supported by a mean of 3.92. The second item sought to establish whether the social protection funds support agricultural activity promotion. From the analysis, majority of the participants which was agreed with the statement as depicted by a mean of 3.71. The third item sought to establish whether there is food help through this program. In responding to this, majority of the participants agreed with the statement with a mean of 3.65. The fourth construct sought to establish whether social protection funds help beneficiaries diversify their revenue streams, majority of the respondents agreed as shown by a mean of 3.81. The last item sought to establish whether intervals between receipt of social protection funds was short. In responding to this, majority of the participants disagreed as shown by a mean of 2.22. The composite mean for all items which was found to be 3.462 with a standard deviation of 0.759. This implies that Social protection support positively influences the performance of food security projects.

4.6.2 Correlation between Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects

To examine the association between Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects, Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient which measures the strength of the relationship between two variables was used. This correlation was computed using Social protection support scores as the main variable and Performance of Food security projects as the dependent variable. The analysis was as indicated in Table 4.8

Table 4.7 Correlation for Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects

Social protection support		Performance of Food security projects
	Pearson Correlation	.734**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	309

**Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2 tailed) $r = 0.734$, $N = 309$, $P < .01$

From Table 4.8, the results showed that there was a strong positive association ($r=.734$ $N=309$ $p<.01$) between influence of social protection support and performance of food security projects. . This finding is in line with Devereux's (2019) research, which discovered that social protection tools, such as cash transfers, school feeding programs, and public works initiatives, make significant contributions to resolving chronic food insecurity through transfers to support entitlements. The findings of (Ellis., 2020) showing social protection increases liquidity and

trade at the local economy level and boosts demand for products, especially food, are in also line with these results.

4.6.3 Regression Analysis for Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects

To establish the level of influence of Social protection support on Performance of Food security projects and examining whether Social protection support was a significant predictor of Performance of Food security projects, the study used a coefficient of determination (R^2) using regression analysis as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.8 Regression analysis for Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.734 ^a	.668	.568	.525

Predictors: (*Constant*), Social protection support, Dependent variable: Performance of Food security projects

From Table 4.9 the R value is at .734 which shows that there exists a strong positive influence of Social protection support on Performance of Food security projects. R^2 shows .668 on variation on Performance of Food security projects caused by Social protection support. To determine whether Social protection support was a significant predictor of Performance of Food security projects, an ANOVA test was also conducted. The results were summarized as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.9 ANOVA of Social protection support and Performance of Food security projects

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	122.408	1	122.408	217.314	.000 ^b
	Residual	112.037	308	.674		
	Total	234.445	309			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Food security projects

b. Predictors: (*Constant*), Social protection support

From Table 4.10 where $[F(1, 308) = 217.314, P < .05]$ it is evident that Social protection support influences Performance of Food security projects and thus a significant predictor.

4.7 Security and Performance of Food security projects

The study sought to establish whether Security determines Performance of Food security projects.

4.7.1 Descriptive Statistics for Security and Performance of Food security projects Table 4.11 is a summary of four opinion statements on Security. This was a five-points scale spanning from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1).

Table 4.10: Security and Performance of Food security projects

STATEMENTS	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	SD
The problem of food insecurity in South and Central Somalia is exacerbated by civil wars.	33.7%	26.6%	18.4%	10.7%	9.6%	4.12	0.687
Food insecurity in South and Central Somalia has been worsened by intercommunity disputes over resources.	15%	18%	22%	30.3%	15.7%	2.71	0.611
Peacekeeping missions in Somalia have contributed to food insecurity in South and Central Somalia	21.1%	30.3%	18.3%	16.3%	14%	3.75	0.725
Insecurity in South and Central Somalia is high	21.7%	29.3%	20.3%	15.7%	13%	3.51	0.771
Composite mean and standard deviation						3.52	0.699

N=309

Table 4.11 shows four items that measure Security, the table presented percentages, means and standard deviations. The first item sought to establish whether the problem of food insecurity in South and Central Somalia is exacerbated by civil wars. From the analysis, majority of the participants which was agreed with the statement as depicted by a mean of 4.12. The second item sought to establish whether Food insecurity in South and Central Somalia has been worsened by intercommunity disputes over resources. From the analysis, majority of the

participants disagreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 2.71. The third item sought to establish whether Peacekeeping missions in Somalia have contributed to food insecurity in South and Central Somalia. In responding to this, most responses majority of the respondents agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 3.75. The last construct established whether Insecurity in South and Central Somalia is high, from the table, most of the respondents agreed with the statement depicted by a mean of 3.51. The composite mean for all items under this objective which was found to be 3.52 and 0.699 standard deviation. This implies that generally respondents agree insecurity has negatively affected the performance of food security projects.

4.7.2 Correlation for Security and Performance of Food security projects

To ascertain the association between Security and Performance of Food security projects, Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to calculate the scores for Security as an independent variable and Performance of Food security projects as a dependent variable. These results were analyzed and summarized in Table 4.12.

Table 4.11: Correlation for Security and Performance of Food security projects

		Performance of Food security projects
Security	Pearson Correlation	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	309

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). $r = 0.722$, $N = 309$, $P < .01$

The findings revealed a significant positive correlation ($r=.722$ $N=309$ $p<.01$) between influence of Security and Performance of Food security projects as shown in Table 4.12. These results lend credibility to several studies and reports that have demonstrated how insecurity leads to food insecurity. For instance, according to Downie (2017), both Boko Haram and Fulani herder's insecurity poses the biggest danger to Nigeria's agricultural economy. The ongoing terrorist actions of Boko Haram in the northeast of Nigeria have a detrimental effect on agricultural production and food security. (Eigege & Cooke, 2016) asserts that in addition to the Boko Haram group, the Fulani herdsmen have emerged as a significant threat to farming communities due to their relentless attacks on these communities and the resulting casualties.

Domestic agricultural production is stifled, farming communities are displaced, and access to regional markets is barred. These factors all contribute to Nigeria's food insecurity. **4.7.3**

Regression analysis for Security and Performance of Food security projects To establish the level of influence of Security and Performance of Food security projects and whether

Security was a significant predictor of Performance of Food security projects, the study used a coefficient of determination (R^2) using regression analysis.

Table 4.12 Regression analysis for Security and Performance of Food security projects Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std.Error of the Estimate
1	.722 ^a	.631	.543	.465

a. Predictors: (Constant), Security

From Table 4.13 the R value is at 0.722 which shows that there exists a strong influence of Security on Performance of Food security projects. R^2 shows .631 on variation on Performance of Food security projects caused by Security.

An ANOVA test was also done to ascertain whether Security was a significant predictor of Performance of Food security projects. The results were summarized as shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.13 ANOVA of Security and Performance of Food security projects

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	140.107	1	140.107	211.543	.000 ^b
	Residual	94.338	308	.641		
	Total	234.445	309			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Food security projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Security

From Table 4.14 where $[F(1, 308) = 211.543, P < .05]$ it is evident that Security influences Performance of Food security projects and thus a significant predictor.

4.8 Influence of Community resource capacity on Performance of Food security projects

The study sought to investigate how Community resource capacity determines Performance of Food security projects.

4.8.1 Descriptive statistics for Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

Community resource capacity-related four opinion statements were utilized, with responses on a five-point scale ranging from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). The results are shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

STATEMENTS	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	SD
Ownership of communal assets aids in securing the community's access to food.	20.7%	24.6%	20.4%	13.7%	19.6%	3.52	0.587
Access to basic services is simple, which helps ensure food security.	14%	17%	22%	30.3%	17.7%	2.41	0.741
Improved agricultural output for food security is aided by easy community sharing and communication	19.1%	28.3%	19.3%	18.3%	15%	3.65	0.635
Diverse household incomes among various families aid in addressing the issues of food insecurity	25.7%	30.3%	12.3%	18.7%	13%	3.71	0.671
Composite mean and standard deviation						3.32	0.659

N=309

Key: 5 = strongly agree 4 = Agree 3 = Neutral 2 = Disagree 1 = strongly disagree

Table 4.15 shows four items that measure influence of Community resource capacity on Performance of Food security projects, the table presented percentages, means and standard deviations. The first item established whether Ownership of communal assets aids in securing the community's access to food. In responding to this, the majority of the participants agreed with the statements as depicted by a mean of 3.52. The second item sought to establish whether access to basic services is simple, which helps ensure food security. In responding to this, majority of the participants disagreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 2.41. The third item sought to establish whether improved agricultural output for food security is aided by easy community sharing and communication. In responding to this, majority of the participants agreed with the statement as depicted by 3.65 mean.

The last item established whether diverse household incomes among various families aid in addressing the issues of food insecurity. In responding to this, majority of the participants agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 3.71. The composite mean for all items under

this objective which was found to be 3.32 and 0.659 standard deviation. This implies that generally, participants were not sure on the influence of community resource capacity on performance of food security projects.

Correlation for Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

To examine the association between community resource capacity and performance of food security projects, Pearson moment correlation coefficient was used to calculate the scores for Community resource capacity as an independent variable and performance of food security projects as a dependent variable. Table 4.16 shows this relationship.

Table 4.15: Correlation for Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

			Performance of Food security projects
Community resource capacity	Pearson Correlation		.663**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N		309

**Correlation is significant at the 0.002 level (2-tailed). $r = 0.663$, $N = 309$, $P < .01$ From Table 4.16 there was a strong positive association ($r = .663$ $N = 309$ $p < .01$) between influence of Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects. This result supports Olga (2016) contention that communal ownership of assets and land among the Maasai and Turkana communities in Kenya aided in combating food insecurity as there was a sense of unity in helping those who were starving. It also supports a study by Jansen (2017), which revealed that community sharing of land and other endowments helps in strengthening their resilience to shocks brought by droughts such as famine.

4.8.3 Regression analysis for Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

To establish the level of influence of community resource capacity and whether it is a significant predictor of performance of food security projects, the study used a coefficient of determination (R^2) using regression analysis.

Table 4.16 Regression analysis for Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.663 ^a	.542	.423	.334

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community resource capacity

From Table 4.17 the R value is at .663 which shows that there exists a strong positive influence of Community resource capacity on performance of food security projects. R² shows .542 on variation of performance of food security projects caused by community resource capacity. An ANOVA test was also done to ascertain whether Community resource capacity was a significant predictor of Performance of Food security projects. The results were summarized as shown in Table 4.18.

Table 4.17 ANOVA of Community resource capacity and Performance of Food security projects

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	113.023	1	113.023	145.776	.000 ^b
	Residual	121.422	308	.749		
	Total	234.445	309			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Food security projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Community resource capacity

From Table 4.18 where [F (1, 308) = 145.776, P<.05] it is evident that Community resource capacity influences Performance of Food security projects and thus a significant predictor.

1.9 Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

The study also sought to assess the extent to which Cultural orientation influence Performance of Food security projects, Kenya.

4.9.1 Descriptive statistics for Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

Five opinion statements on cultural orientation were utilized, with a five-point scale ranging from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1), to determine its impact on the performance of food security project. Table 4.19 presents the results.

Table 4.18: Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

STATEMENTS	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	SD
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Community members' interpersonal connections facilitate the distribution of food resources to those in need.	28.7%	25.6%	18.4%	14.7%	12.6%	3.82	0.637
Different gender roles within communities' aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity.	20%	37%	13%	19.3%	11.7%	3.91	0.621
Various food security efforts are hampered by religious convictions.	10.1%	17.3%	18.3%	29.3%	25%	2.35	0.865
The community's members' educational levels aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity.	15.7%	12.3%	23.3%	28.7%	20%	2.61	0.871
The diaspora family members provide a lot of food support.	20.7%	29.3%	15.3%	20.7%	14%	3.72	0.722
Composite mean and standard deviation						3.28	0.743

N=309

Table 4.19 shows five items that measure influence of Cultural orientation, the table presented percentages, means and standard deviations. The first item sought to establish whether community members' interpersonal connections facilitate the distribution of food resources to those in need. In responding to this, the majority of the participants agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 3.82. The second item sought to establish whether different gender roles within communities' aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity. In responding to this, majority of the participants agreed with the statement depicted by a mean of 3.91. The third item sought to establish whether various food security efforts are hampered by religious convictions. In responding to this, majority of the participants disagreed with the statement shown by a mean of 2.35. The fourth item sought to establish whether community's members' educational levels aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity, majority of the respondent disagreed with the statement shown by a mean of 2.61. The last item sought to establish whether the diaspora family members provide a lot of food support. In responding to this, Majority of

the participants agreed with the statement shown by a mean of 3.72. The composite mean for all items under this objective which was found to be 3.28 and 0.743 standard deviation. This implies that generally, participants agree that cultural orientation positively affects the performance of food security projects.

4.9.2 Correlation for Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects To assess the association between Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects, Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to calculate the scores for Cultural orientation as an independent variable and Performance of Food security projects.

Table 4.19: Correlation for Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

		Performance of Food security projects
Cultural orientation	Pearson Correlation	.610**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	309

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). $r = 0.610$, $N = 309$, $P < .01$

From Table 4.20 there was a strong positive association ($r=.610$ $N=309$ $p<.01$) between influence of Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects. These results are consistent with Harris Fry's (2017), which claim that intrahousehold food allocation in culture determines an individual's access to food. Culturally driven attitudes and norms regarding the importance of various food types, the order in which different household members are served, and what constitutes a fair share of the meal are significant pathways of influence. Similarly, Djangma (2016) found that the size of the household was significant and negatively affected food security in the Eastern and Northern regions of Ghana. The study on the determinants of food security among the rural farming households in Kwara state of Nigeria by Omotesho et al. (2010) also revealed that one third of the sampled rural farming households were food insecure and household size affected positively food security in the study area.

4.9.3 Regression analysis for Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

To establish the level of influence of cultural orientation and to determine whether cultural orientation was a significant predictor of performance of food security projects, the study used a coefficient of determination (R^2) using regression analysis as shown in Table 4.21.

Table 4.20: Regression analysis for Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.610 ^a	.532	.502	.421

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural orientation

From Table 4.21 the R value is at .610 which shows that there exists a strong influence of Cultural orientation on performance of food security projects. R² shows .532 on variation of performance of food security projects caused by cultural orientation.

An ANOVA test was also done to ascertain whether cultural orientation was a significant predictor of Performance of food security projects. The results were summarized as shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.21: ANOVA of Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	132.032	1	132.032	134.632	.000 ^b
	Residual	102.413	308	.736		
	Total	234.445	309			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Food security projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural orientation

From Table 4.22 where [F (1, 308) = 134.632, P<.05] it is evident that Cultural orientation influence Performance of Food security projects and thus a significant predictor.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary findings, discussions, conclusions that were drawn after completing the study and the recommendations the researcher thought were necessary. This chapter also highlights the suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of findings

The topic was on the influence of socio-economic factors on the performance of food security projects: a case of South and Central Somalia. Objectives included: to determine how social protection support influence performance of food security projects, to assess how security influence performance of food security projects, to investigate how community resource capacity influence performance of food security projects and to establish how cultural orientation influence performance of food security projects

5.2.1 Performance of Food security projects

Performance of food security projects was the dependent variable of the study. Variables under this objective included reduced prevalence of malnutrition, healthy food accessibility, food availability, number of meals per day and reduced mortalities due to malnutrition. This variable's composite mean was 2.85, with a 0.746 standard deviation. The composite mean shows that, majority of participants disagreed with the statements. This implies that food security projects are not efficient in tackling the food insecurity problem in South and Central Somalia.

5.2.2 Social protection support and the influence on Performance of Food security projects.

This was the first objective which investigated how social protection support influenced the performance of food security projects. The composite means for all the elements as calculated by the researcher was 3.462, with a standard deviation of 0.759. This implies that Social protection support positively influences the performance of food security projects. A substantial positive association between social protection support and the performance of food security projects was also demonstrated by a correlation of 0.734. The association between these variables was statistically significant, as indicated by the correlation table's significance p-value, which was less than 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected.

5.2.3 Influence of Security on Performance of Food security projects

Secondly, the researcher evaluated how security influence performance of food security projects. The researcher computed the composite mean for all items under this objective which was found to be 3.52 and 0.699 standard deviation. This implies that generally respondents agree insecurity has negatively affected the performance of food security projects. This objective had a strong positive correlation of 0.722. The p-value for this correlation was 0.001 which is less than 0.05 and thus statistically significant. The null hypothesis was rejected.

5.2.4 Influence of Community resource capacity on Performance of Food security projects

The third objective for this study was to establish how community resource capacity influence performance of food security projects. The researcher computed the composite mean for all items under this objective which was found to be 3.32 and 0.659 standard deviation. This implies that generally, participants were not sure on the influence of community resource capacity on performance of food security projects. A correlation 0.663 was also found which shows a strong and positive relationship between community resource capacity and performance of food security projects. The correlation table gave a significance p-value of 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05, therefore, the relationship between community resource capacity and performance of food security projects was statistically significant. The null hypothesis was rejected.

5.2.5 Cultural orientation and Performance of Food security projects

The final objective assessed how much cultural orientation affected the performance of food security projects. The researcher computed the composite mean for all items under this objective which was found to be 3.28 and 0.743 standard deviation. This implies that generally, participants agree that cultural orientation positively affects the performance of food security projects. A correlation 0.610 was found. This shows a strong correlation between cultural orientation and performance of food security projects. The relationship was positive. The correlation table gave a significance p-value of 0.001 which is small than 0.05, therefore, the relationship between cultural orientation and performance of food security projects was statistically significance. The null hypothesis was rejected.

5.3 Conclusion

The researcher explored how the independent variables i.e. social protection support, security, community resource capacity and cultural orientation influenced performance of food security projects. From the findings, all the independent variables greatly affected performance of food security projects. All the variables had positive correlations with social protection support having the highest correlation of 0.734.

The study concludes that social protection support significantly influences the performance of food security projects. Although from the study the intervals between receipt of social protection funds was long as per the responses given.

The study also found that security had a significant impact on the performance of food security. The research discovered that the Food insecurity in South and Central Somalia is not worsened by intercommunity disputes over resources. However, the majority of responders believe that peacekeeping missions in Somalia have contributed to food insecurity in South and Central Somalia and that insecurity in South and Central Somalia is high.

Furthermore, the study concludes that community resource capacity has a major impact on the performance of food security projects. The findings revealed that ownership of communal assets aids in securing the community's access to food, improved agricultural output for food security is aided by easy community sharing and communication. However, access to basic services is not simple and this contributes to food insecurity.

Finally, the study finds that cultural orientation has a significant impact on the performance of food security projects. The study discovered that community members' interpersonal connections facilitate the distribution of food resources to those in need and the diaspora family members provide a lot of food support. On the other hand, the community's members' educational levels do not aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity.

5.4 Recommendations

The study made the following recommendations:

1. To attain food security, the government and other stakeholders should improve the cash transfer programs. The administration of government and non-governmental organizations should make sure that cash transfer programs consistently distribute money on short intervals to beneficiary households so that these households can make longer-term plans for spending.
2. The government should raise more money to support military engagement, food security assistance, and peacekeeping. Funds should be redirected to initiatives promoting good governance in Somalia at the federal and state levels, and the State Department and USAID should be asked to create an incentive scheme to encourage better leadership and management. This will help initiatives related to food security.
3. The Somali government and NGOs could step in to aid by establishing irrigation systems and providing other services for agricultural extension like training and capacity building. The government should also make sure that residents of the

community can easily access necessary services. To improve the effectiveness of programmes aimed at ensuring food security in Central and South Somalia, the capacity to share information must be increased.

4. Through community initiatives, the government should foster harmony between political and cultural factors. These are the community-building activities that foster social capital.

5.5 Recommendations for further studies

The researcher recommends further studies on the following:

1. Similar studies should be carried out in other regions of Somali on influence of socioeconomic factors on the performance of food security projects.
2. Influence of peace keeping missions on the performance of food security projects in Somali.

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APPENDIX I: Letter of Transmittal

Hamdi Hassan

Dear Sir / Madam

RE: ACADEMIC RESEARCH PROJECT

I am a student studying Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi. I would like to conduct a study on the influence of socio-economic factors on the performance of food security projects: A case of south and central Somalia.

I am writing to ask for your permission to allow me to collect information about the above specified research topic. I pledge to uphold the ethical standards of secrecy, and after the study is complete, I will share the findings and reports.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Hamdi Hassan

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please read the questions and statements below and respond to them in the best way possible by ticking () the appropriate option.

SECTION 1: Background information

Gender [] Male [] Female

Age [] 25-35 [] 36-45 [] 46-55 [] 56-60

Level of education

No education [] Certificate [] Diploma [] Undergraduate [] Masters [] PHD

Section B: PERFORMANCE OF FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Please rate your agreement or disagreement with the following assertions about performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia. In each question below, please mark () the space that corresponds to the right answer.

Scale: Strongly Disagree represented by 1: Disagree represented by 2: Neutral represented by 3: Agree represented by 4: Strongly Agree represented by 5

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
(a)	Interventions for food security have decreased the prevalence of malnutrition in South and Central Somalia.					
(b)	Accessible nutritious foods and meals are available.					
(c)	There is sufficient food to feed the population that requires food assistance.					
(d)	At least three meals are consumed daily by people.					
(e)	Due to food initiatives, mortality rates have decreased.					

Section C: Social protection support

Please tick below statements as with regards to Influence of social protection support on performance of food security in South and Central Somalia. Use the scale below.

Scale: Strongly Disagree represented by 1: Disagree represented by 2: Neutral represented by 3: Agree represented by 4: Strongly Agree represented by 5

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
(a)	Social protection funds stabilize household earnings, enabling them to provide for their nutritional needs.					
(b).	Through the purchase of farm inputs, the social protection funds support agricultural activity promotion.					

(c)	Food help is provided through social protection programs to the underprivileged population.					
(d).	Beneficiaries are assisted in diversifying their revenue streams so they can ensure their own food security.					
(e)	Intervals between receipt of funds is short and thus this helps beneficiaries be food secure					

Section D: Security

Please tick below statements with regards to influence of security on performance of food security in South and Central Somalia.

Scale: Strongly Disagree represented by 1: Disagree represented by 2: Neutral represented by 3: Agree represented by 4: Strongly Agree represented by 5

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
(a)	The problem of food insecurity in South and Central Somalia is exacerbated by civil wars.					
(b).	Food insecurity in South and Central Somalia has been worsened by intercommunity disputes over resources.					

(c)	Peacekeeping missions in Somalia have contributed to food insecurity in South and Central Somalia					
(d).	Insecurity in South and Central Somalia is high					

Section E: Community resource capacity.

Please tick below statements as regards to Influence of community resource capacity on performance of food security in South and Central Somalia.

Scale: Strongly Disagree represented by 1: Disagree represented by 2: Neutral represented by 3: Agree represented by 4: Strongly Agree represented by 5

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
(a)	Ownership of communal assets aids in securing the community's access to food.					
(b).	Access to basic services is simple, which helps ensure food security.					
(c)	Improved agricultural output for food security is aided by easy community sharing and communication.					
(d).	Diverse household incomes among various families aid in addressing the issues of food insecurity					

Section F: Cultural orientation.

Please tick below statements as regards to influence of cultural orientation on performance of food security in South and Central Somalia.

Scale: Strongly Disagree represented by 1: Disagree represented by 2: Neutral represented by 3: Agree represented by 4: Strongly Agree represented by 5

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
(a)	Community members' interpersonal connections facilitate the distribution of food resources to those in need.					
(b).	Different gender roles within communities' aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity.					
(c)	Various food security efforts are hampered by religious convictions.					
(d).	The community's members' educational levels aid in addressing the issue of food insecurity.					

(e)	The diaspora family members provide a lot of food support.					
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Thank you for your participation

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Please write the answers in the blank spaces

1. How long have you worked in your current position ?

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2. For the past one year, how many food intervention projects have you initiated?

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3. What is the performance of food security projects?

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4. How does the social protection support influence the performance of food security projects in South and Central Somalia?

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5. How does security in South and Central Somalia influence the performance of food security projects?

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6. How does community resource capacity influence the performance of food security projects?

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7. What is the influence of cultural orientation on the performance of food security in South and Central Somalia

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Thank you for your participation.

**APPENDIX.IV
KCREJIE AND MORGAN TABLE**

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

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

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970