

**EFFECTIVENESS OF CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM IN IMPROVING
THE LIVELIHOODS OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN
DUJIS DISTRICT, GARISSA COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

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

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

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DEDICATION

To my spouse Shiru, son Aldrine, my dear parents and siblings, for their moral and emotional support while undertaking this study.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CT	Cash Transfer(s)
CTP	Cash Transfer Program
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DCO	District Children's Officer
DCS	Department for Children's Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
HCD	Human Capital Development
LOC	Local OVC Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGCSD	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
MGDs	Millennium Development Goals
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PMT	Proxy Means Test
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to establish the effectiveness of cash transfer programs in improving the livelihoods of the OVC. Specifically the study sought to establish whether identification process of the OVC affects the effectiveness of the cash transfer program, to determine whether the management of the cash transfer program affects the effectiveness of the program, to find out if there is any relationship between the guardians' level of education and the effectiveness of the cash transfer program, to establish the vices hindering the effectiveness of the cash transfer program and lastly to identify the strategies of improving the cash transfer program. 150 households were selected using systematic sampling procedures. One guardian will be selected per household using purposive sampling making a total sample population of 150. Five Assistant Chiefs were interviewed. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS.

Based on the findings for this study, the researcher concluded that though the cash transfer programme is a good initiative, the identification of the OVC was not properly done. This has made the victims to continue to suffer in silence unaware of the existence of the cash transfer programme. There is therefore great need to sensitize the public on the existence of the cash transfer programme. It was however concluded that the few who had benefited from the funds were able to acquire more food, clothing and school fees, hence improve livelihood.

From the finding for this study, the researcher made several recommendations among them that during identification of the deserving people, the Government should involve the area chiefs more to assist in identification process. The researcher is suggesting further study to be done on the impact of cash transfer on the education of orphans and vulnerable children. Also further study can be done on the impact of cash transfer on poverty reduction in the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Social transfers are regular and predictable transfers, often in the form of cash, provided by the state as part of a social contract with its citizens (DFID, 2006). They include child support grants, orphan care grants, disability grants, social pensions, and transfers to poor households, among others. Their objective is to alleviate poverty, provide social protection, or reduce economic vulnerability. Some cash transfers may be unconditional; others are conditional, aimed to promote particular behaviors, such as school attendance or regular health checkups (Development Policy Review, 2006).

According to the World Bank report, (2012) there are 987 million people living on US \$1 a day or around 15 percent of the world's population. Adding to this, a further 2 billion people still live on US \$2 dollars a day. That combined together equate to 45 percent of the world's population. But taking into account inflation since the 1 and 2 dollar arbitrary poverty line was introduced by World Bank economist Martin Ravallion (2008), poverty has not declined in real terms and it is in fact increasing. In this respect, a dollar today is only worth 55 percent of what it was in 1998 or the equivalent present day worth of US \$1.82. Considering this therefore, global poverty is far greater today than it was a mere decade ago and the trends are not encouraging for the future.

According to Education News Colorado on 18th June 2012, more kids in United States of America are now living in poverty than in 2000, but more alarmingly they now live at extreme levels of poverty. According to Hacker (2008), 58.5 percent, of all Americans will spend at least one year beneath the poverty line at some point between ages 25 and 75.

Since the 1990s, large-scale cash transfer schemes have been launched in a growing number of developing countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and South Africa. Increasingly, these schemes are being seen as a right of citizenship, and evidence is growing that they can help tackle hunger, increase living standards, and improve the education and health of the poorest families. The international trend towards investing in social protection in poor countries has reached sub-Saharan Africa, taking on new urgency as HIV/AIDS interacts with other drivers of poverty to simultaneously destabilize livelihood systems and family and community safety nets (Asep et al, 2003).

Poverty is a prevailing feature amongst many developing countries around the world with ever increasing severe effects of social and economic backdrop felt in countries within sub-Saharan Africa despite much effort put in place to contain the situation (World Bank report, (2012). It is arguably a multidimensional challenge found in different forms both in urban and rural areas only possibly differing in its intensity in most of these affected (David Hill, 2008). According to Central Bank of Nigeria; presentation of a paper on “Integrating financial services into poverty reduction strategies” during the west Africa sub regional workshop in 2005, 60% of Africa’s rural population, consisting chiefly of smallholder farmers, nomads, artisans, fishermen, and indigenous people, are said to fall below the poverty line. Therefore, solutions to poverty require a comprehensive set of well-coordinated measures and cannot be based exclusively on economic

policies only. This is thus the foundation for the rationale underlying comprehensive poverty reduction strategies being employed by different countries around the world including setting out a poverty eradication fund kitty as an integral strategy (UN World Social Summit, 1995). Despite an increase in the average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s, poverty levels actually remained relatively unchanged (World Bank report, 2012).

Cash transfers have played a key role in reducing poverty in industrialized nations for more than 50 years, but until the past decade, cash transfers were thought to be unaffordable or impossible to deliver in poorer countries (Bryant). In their extensive review of the evidence for the potential impact of cash transfer programs to strengthen families, Alkire and Suman (2008) argued that cash transfers have demonstrated a strong potential to reduce poverty and strengthen children's education, health, and nutrition, and thus can form a central part of a social protection strategy for families affected by HIV and AIDS (Development Policy Review, 2006).

The impetus for developing a cash transfer programme stemmed from the growing realization that some of the other elements of social protection in Kenyan society, especially family and communal mechanisms, were breaking down in the face of the growing HIV/AIDS pandemic (Csete, 2001). The publication of the Children on the Brink report (UNAIDS, 2002) further focused Kenyan society on the demographic momentum that would lead to a massively increased number of orphans around the world as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These reports prompted the Government of Kenya to establish a cash transfer program that delivers financial and social support directly to the poorest households containing Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). The main aim of the program was to keep orphans and vulnerable children within their families and communities and to promote their development.

The programme was started in 2004 on pilot basis by targeting 300 households in the three Districts by giving each household a monthly payment of 500 Kenya Shillings. Since then the number of beneficiary Districts have been scaled up to 145 Districts covering a total of 300,000 households and the amount of money increased to 1,500 shillings per month. Kenya's efforts to develop a cash transfer program has benefited from the support of several international research initiatives and organizations. UNICEF has been strongly supportive of the government of Kenya's Cash Transfer Programs efforts, providing encouragement at a policy level, strong technical guidance, and necessary financial support (UNICEF, 2009). In Dujis District, currently 500 households are benefiting from the cash transfer funds.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are an estimated 38.6 million people living in Kenya, of who 16.9 million are children under 18 years of age. Over 53% of Kenya's population lives under the poverty line, which means that 8.6 million children are in urgent need of support. An estimated 12 % of all Kenyan children less than 18 years of age and 1.8 million are orphans. Due to the ongoing tragedy of poverty, fragmented development, and HIV/AIDS, increasing numbers of Kenyan children are growing up without adequate support, care, and protection. Orphans may suffer additional vulnerability compared with other children, for example in nutrition and access to education (De-Neubourg, 2009).

The cash transfer program in Kenya was started in order to mitigate some of these problems facing orphans and vulnerable Children. The program is currently being implemented in over 145 districts. It is envisaged that by 2012, 100,000 households and more than three hundred

thousand (300 000) orphans and vulnerable children are benefiting from the program (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development 2010 report). Initially households were given five hundred shillings per month but the figure has since short up to one thousand five hundred shillings per household per month. The management of the funds and facilitation of the transfer to households is done by the District Children Officers in collaboration with the Area Advisory councils in every district (Alkire and Foster, 2007).

Phase I of the schemes had a positive impact on the welfare of the beneficiaries and had improved access to education, health, and nutrition although the amount of funds was not enough to cover the full extent of the OVCs basic needs (GOK-National plan of action for OVCs 2006/2011). Although the efforts are impressive it has been established that the programs lacks proper effectiveness. According to Csete (2001) a great number of the orphans and vulnerable children have not benefited effectively from the program. This greatly risks the future of the program as it may continue to produce undesired effects. Although the efforts are impressive it requires developing programmatic structures and processes necessary to deliver the benefits and to monitor the processes and outcomes. Therefore, the thrust of this research is to find out the effectiveness of cash transfer program on the OVCs in Dujis District.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study therefore was to find out the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District.

1.4 Objectives of the study

This study shall be guided by the objectives below.

- i. To establish the effect of identification process of the OVCs on the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District.
- ii. To determine whether the management of the cash transfer program affects the effectiveness of the program in Dujis District.
- iii. To establish the effect of implementation of cash transfer programme on effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District.
- iv. To determine the impact of cash transfer program on the livelihood of the OVCs in Dujis District.

1.5 Research questions/ Hypothesis

This study shall be guided by the research questions below.

- i. Is the identification process of the Orphans and Vulnerable children effective?
- ii. Is the management of the cash transfer program efficient?
- iii. How does implementation of cash transfer programmes affect its effectiveness?
- iv. What is the impact of cash transfer on the livelihood of OVCs?

1.5.1 Hypothesis

i) H_0 : There is no significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer.

H_1 : There is significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer.

ii) H_0 : There is no significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer.

H_1 : There is significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer.

1.6 Significance of the study

With the outstanding rise in the number of orphans and vulnerable children that have left many families and communities with enormous childcare problems, it will be necessary to understand the effectiveness of the social protection for these OVCs. This will therefore create knowledge in this area of study and contribute to the growing body of literature.

The study will particularly benefit organizations as well as individuals who have continuously supported social protection programs in Kenya. The information will be useful to the District Children Officers (DCO's) since it will enable them to make effective strategic plans as well as advice the government accordingly in the verge of allocating resources to the vulnerable children. Assistant chiefs and other government representatives will benefit from the information that will be gathered in this study. More importantly, they will be able to advice their subjects on the importance of taking advantages of the set programs to assist vulnerable children.

Researchers interested in this area will obviously benefit from the study. They will get available information which they would utilize as they endeavor to further the study.

It is worth noting that this study area has not been widely researched and therefore, the study is significant in that it will contribute to the literature.

1.7 Limitations of the study

There are many factors which affect the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District but this study is limited to finding out the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis. The study is also limited only to the guardians in Dujis District who are caretakers of the orphans and vulnerable children who are beneficiaries of the program.

The limitations of the study will be on time. Time constraint is projected to be the main limitations in this study for the research due to the nature of the roles and responsibilities of these guardians. Therefore, delays in response to questionnaires are expected.

1.8 Assumptions of the Study

It is assumed that respondents will be familiar with general basic concepts of cash transfer and poverty eradication. The study will also assume that the respondents have benefitted from the cash transfer and that they are aware of some challenges on the same.

1.9 Definitions of Significant Terms

Poverty: its serious deficit in income to an individual and/or community leading to eventual denial of opportunities and choices that are widely regarded as essential to lead a long a healthy and creative life salient to enjoying a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-esteem and the respect by others (Martin, 2008).

Poverty eradication funds: Refer to funds availed to poor community members aimed at enabling them prevail over factors which deprive them their basic requirements of life. It's literally a revolving funds from the government aimed at assisting the needy in the society (UNDP 2012).

Access to Poverty eradication funds: refer to the ability and/or opportunity for a given legally registered community based organization to benefit from the revolving fund meant to aid them initiate and/or expand their investment undertakings salient to alleviating extreme hunger and poverty. (World Bank 2001)

Cash transfer: Predictable transfers, often in the form of cash, provided by the state as part of a social contract with its citizens (DFID, 2006).

Vulnerable group: The bulk of households in need of basic social protection are headed by the elderly, widows, children, or individuals who are disabled or chronically sick.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers a review of literature related to the study. It begins with an explanation of the rights of children and a review of the concept of cash transfer program. The chapter also evaluates various cash transfer programs and the roles they have played on the protection of the orphans and vulnerable children. A theoretical and conceptual framework has been included in this chapter and thereafter, a conceptual framework has been drawn.

2.2 Identification process of the OVCs and effectiveness of the cash transfer program

International human rights instruments have long recognized social protection as a fundamental human right. Most notably, rights for all citizens are enshrined in Articles 22 and 25 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Barrientos and DeJong, 2004). Everyone in the society has a right to social security and to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID, 2002).

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) goes even further to protect the rights of society's most vulnerable individuals, its children. The Convention protects children's rights by setting non-negotiable standards and obligations in health care, education, legal, civil, and social services. The Convention reaffirms the responsibility of the State in the protection of children's rights, without discrimination of any kind and through the adoption of all

appropriate legislative, administrative, and budgetary measures and any other measures that may be necessary (Garcia and Moore, 2010).

Social cash transfer programs aims at providing basic social protection to those sections of the population who, for reasons beyond their control, are not able to provide for themselves (Schubert, 2005). People in need of basic social protection usually live in labour-constrained households i.e. households with no adult members fit for productive work. Due to their limited self help capacity, these households cannot access any of the labour-based poverty reduction programs offered by governments or aid organizations. The bulk of households in need of basic social protection are headed by the elderly, widows, children, or individuals who are disabled or chronically sick. In Africa, the number of households consisting only of grandparents (mostly grandmothers) and orphans is still growing. This trend is largely due to the impact of HIV/AIDS (Barca, et al, 2010),

Unless these households are covered by social insurance schemes, which in developing countries are mostly limited to the small formal sector they will be unable to provide their members with their most basic needs in terms of food, health care and education. The main types of social cash transfers aiming at basic social protection are non-contributory pensions, social assistance to families or households and conditional cash transfers (transfers attached to conditions). In contrast to emergency programs, which are designed for temporary relief and mainly transfer assistance in kind, social cash transfer schemes are permanent programs that transfer cash on a regular and reliable basis to households or persons that meet certain eligibility criteria (Barca, et al, 2010),

Many developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs) in sub-Saharan Africa, have so far not made much progress with regard to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is one of the reasons why a number of international initiatives urge governments and development organizations operating in these countries to prioritize basic social protection. Some of these initiatives argue from a human rights perspective (e.g. The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Food adopted by the food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council in November (2004) and /or from the perspective of specific vulnerable groups like the elderly or orphans (e.g. Age and Security, Helpage International, (2004). Others focus on the link between social protection and pro poor growth (e.g. From Safety Net to Springboard – Social Protection Strategy (World Bank 2001).

However, these groups all conclude that social cash transfers have a positive impact on development and are an underexploited tool for achieving rapid and cost-effective reductions of hunger and critical poverty. The transfers also complement other forms of assistance by providing basic social protection to households that cannot be reached by mainstream development and poverty reduction programs.

2.3 Management of cash transfer programs and effectiveness

According to Barca, et al, (2010), Kenya's Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) Programme was designed to provide cash assistance to households caring for OVC while encouraging OVC human capital development. The initial pilot enrolled 500 households in Garissa, Kwale and Nairobi (approximately 3,000 OVC) in 2004. The program continued to Phase 2 after 7 positive impacts were observed in education, health, and nutrition. This second

phase covered approximately 7,500 OVC in thirteen districts. Currently, the program reaches 75,000 households across Kenya, with the ultimate goal of providing coverage to 100,000 households or 300,000 OVC. The CT-OVC incorporates two features of cash transfer programs found in demonstrations across Sub-Saharan Africa: it targets the poor and incorporates community-based identification mechanisms to select program recipients. The targeting mechanism used by the program is based on geographic location, community, and individual selection. Districts were selected based on the prevalence of HIV and other technical criteria, such as whether the district would receive donor support. The community-based targeting process is led by members of the community called the Location OVC Committees (LOCs) who are in charge of identifying households within selected geographic areas based on eligibility criteria (Traflon, T. 2009).

Household eligibility to cash transfer is determined on two criteria; the residence of at least one OVC in the household. An OVC is defined as a household resident between 0 to 17 years old with at least one deceased parent, or who is chronically ill, or whose main caregiver is chronically ill and poverty characteristics. Characteristics of household members include any of the following: none of the adults in the household have attained a standard 8 level of education; if the caregiver of the household is not currently working or s/he is working and not a farmer or laborer; or, if the caregiver possesses less than two acres of land. House infrastructure indicators include any of the following: if the walls made of mud/cow dung or grass, sticks, or makuti; if the floors or roof are made of mud or cow dung; or, if the toilet is a pan, bucket, or if the household lacks a toilet (Sudhanshu, H & Benjamin, D. 2006).

Household consumption indicators include any of the following: if drinking water is sourced from the river, lake, pond; if the household uses firewood for lighting fuel; or, if firewood or residue, animal waste, or grass is used as cooking fuel; Household asset indicators include any of the following: if the household lacks any of the following: property in the village or elsewhere; two or less zebu cattle; no hybrid cattle; five or less goats; five or less sheep; no pigs; or no camels (Rafael Perez Ribas 2008). The LOCs are instructed to visit all households that appear impoverished and have children. The LOCs then complete a form (Form 1—see Appendix) that lists the basic eligibility conditions to determine whether the household meets the eligibility criteria. Once the fieldwork is completed, all members of the LOC decide which households qualify or not by discussing the eligibility and needs criteria collected in the targeting form (Julia J, and Amanda G. 2007). This preliminary eligibility list is then sent to Nairobi for input into the program's Management and Information System (MIS).

In stage two of the targeting process, enumerators return to those households identified by the LOCs as eligible and collect more detailed information on household demographic composition, caregiver characteristics, and the proxy variables listed above.³ Because more households are identified by the LOC than the budget can accommodate, the central office (Nairobi) further prioritizes households based upon risk factors. An additional ranking system is employed to identify families with greater vulnerability, Patrick Ward et al (2009).

The ranking system first prioritizes child headed households (less than 18 years of age) and, among them, households with more orphans or vulnerable children, followed by the eldest caregivers and, within them, households with more orphans or vulnerable children. All the eligible households are listed and ranked for each program location and then validated by a

community assembly. At this time, program officers explain the rules of the targeting system and announce each name out loud in the established order according to priority criteria. Households are then invited to apply for the program (Coady et al. 2004)

For the government of Kenya, improving the lives of Kenya's most vulnerable children is not only a legal and moral imperative but is also a practical and affordable possibility. The government-funded Cash Transfer Program for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, described below, is assisting just a small fraction of those most in need. However, it has the potential to improve the lives of hundreds of thousands of Kenya's children, lifting them out of a place of deprivation and despair. Kenya's economy is fairly robust, growing at a pace faster than population growth. Yet, if the government is to deliver such a social protection scheme nationally and over the long term, it will need support from the international community, particularly given the impacts of the recent global economic downturn. The (CTP) Cash Transfer Program advances an exciting new vision of social justice in Kenya. It recognizes that caring for society's most vulnerable members is a collective responsibility to be shared by a country's government, local citizens, and the international community (Hanlon, Armando and Hulme, 2010).

2.4 Implementation of the cash transfer program and the effectiveness

Over 1.5 million OVS, some 5% of the population, are chronically food insecure and depend on emergency relief to meet their basic needs. These people are mainly located in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) that cover 80% of Kenya. In partnership with the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)

is being implemented as a core component of the Government of Kenya (GOK) strategy to address the long-term marginalization of the ASAL districts⁴ by delivering long-term, regular guaranteed cash transfers to such households. In phase 1 (2008-2012), the HSNP aims to deliver regular cash transfers to roughly 60,000 households (approximately 300,000 individuals) in approximately 13 districts within the greater Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir districts in Northern Kenya (Julia J, and Amanda G. 2007).

Phase one of the cash transfer program was initiated in 2004 with 500 of the poorest families in three districts spread throughout the country; Nairobi, Kwale and Garissa. Each household received Ksh 500 (about \$6.50) per month. The aim of the test pilot 7 project was to learn lessons on selection procedures and transaction costs that would be used to design a small program that could be scaled up nationwide. The beneficiary families were selected through an open process that used government and community structures at the district and local level. Communities developed their own criteria for selecting beneficiaries, using broad guidelines provided by UNICEF (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID, 2002).

Northern Kenya is characterized by very low levels of infrastructural development, with large areas without roads, mobile phone coverage, or electricity. Most rural people would have to travel for several days on foot through very hot areas made dangerous by conflict or animals to reach a post office or bank. Poverty rates are higher than in the rest of the country, with many people reliant on food aid for much of the year, especially in drought years, and cash is used rarely, and in small volumes, by most people. Savings are largely made by buying livestock rather than banking. Many areas contain pastoralists – whose livelihood involves moving their

animals from pasture to pasture – while other areas contain agriculturalists or a mixture of the two (Julia J, and Amanda G. 2007).

Designing and implementing a payment system in this context presented three major challenges. First, there are obvious infrastructural challenges. Second, there are challenges resulting from the low levels of liquidity and from the unfamiliarity of many people with cash and savings. Third, the payment system had to enable recipients to collect money without severe disruption to their livelihoods or danger. This was particularly important given the fragility of many of these livelihoods (Traflon, T. 2009).

The payments system involves several innovative responses that adapted to but also altered this context. Programme recipients were issued with a Smartcard containing basic biometric information (fingerprints) and a photograph. Every two months, Ksh2, 150 is added to an account held on the Smartcard. The Smartcard stores value, so according to Kenyan banking regulations, the person whose photograph is on the card (the ‘primary recipients’) must have a national ID card. However, two sets of fingerprints can be stored on the card (for ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ recipients), so if the recipient does not have a national ID card, they can still use the card as secondary recipient (Hanlon, Armando and Hulme, 2010).

A list of vulnerable children was then agreed upon in open barazas (public meetings). Funds were transferred from a UNICEF bank account to the Ministry of Home Affairs and from there to a government account at district level. District Children’s Officers withdrew cash from these accounts, and in great secrecy for security reasons, or with armed escorts provided by the police, delivered it to families (Carlos & Roger, 2009).

Post Office would later become the location of funds. Families were free to choose how to use the money they received. In April, 2005, five months into the project the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNICEF and the World Bank, hosted a workshop to examine key lessons learned from the first phase that would be used to shape a larger program. Participants included teams from each district and other interested parties, including SIDA and DFID.

2.5 Cash transfer program and impact on OVCs livelihood

Cash transfer programme has a positive impact on the welfare of the beneficiaries (Slater and Farrington, 2009). It had improved access to education, health and nutrition. Beneficiaries reported that they used the money mainly on items such as food, school uniforms, text books, cooking oil. However, the amount of funds was not enough to cover all the families' basic needs. Beneficiaries felt that those receiving cash subsidies should ensure that school-aged children in the household attend school. It was thereby decided that the previously unconditional pre-pilot program should have conditions to avoid misuse of funds. Children who had HIV were now receiving antiretroviral treatment (ARV). Other household members who were HIV positive were receiving ARV purchased with the cash transfers (Carlos & Roger, 2009).

Experts on CTP programs of national scale in Latin America were recruited to define targeting procedures, design a MIS and develop an Operation Manual with concrete guidelines for all actors in the program. A Secretariat was created within the Department of Children's Services dedicated to managing the expanded program.

Even as the program continued to scale up, Phase Two of the Pilot Program, “Strengthening Capacities to Assist More Families,” was independently evaluated as a basis for deciding whether, and how, the program should be scaled up to a national level. Oxford Policy Management was contracted to undertake the evaluation, which is described in this section.

The core of the evaluation was a community-based controlled trial, with information collected using household and community interviews. The questionnaires captured information on a number of measures of the welfare of the children and their households. The evaluation was designed to compare program and control households at baseline and at follow-up some 18 to 24 months later, and this comparison will be used to assess the impact of the program. The evaluation was further designed to compare the impact of imposing conditions along with cash transfer as compared to cash transfers alone (Slater and Farrington, 2009).

The evaluation covers Nyanza province in towns such as Kisumu, Suba, Homa Bay as well as Migori districts, Nairobi, Kwale, and Garissa, with four locations per district: two participating in the program intervention and two acting as controls. The allocation of intervention and control status and whether or not conditions were imposed was done randomly. Conditions were imposed in Homa Bay, Kisumu, and Kwale; however, there were no conditions imposed in Garissa, Migori, and Suba. In Nairobi, conditions were imposed in one location (Kirigu), but not in the other such as in Dandora B (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID, 2002).

The field work for the baseline quantitative survey was conducted between March and August 2007 by Research Solutions Limited using questionnaires in Swahili, Luo, and Somali. This survey covered only OVC households. Information was collected on program recipients, on control households that were selected to be comparable to the recipients, and on other OVC

households in the study locations. Some 2,759 households were interviewed and included in the sample for analysis (Sudhanshu and Benjamin, 2006).

The survey collected information on a range of measures of welfare in the study population. They included measures of household consumption expenditure that can be used to assess income poverty and included information on assets owned, housing conditions, the education and employment of adults in the households, and other socioeconomic characteristics. They also included information on child welfare measures, including nutritional status, immunization, illness, health care-seeking behavior, school enrollment and attendance, child work, and birth registration.

Experts on CTP programs of national scale in Latin America were recruited to:

Refine targeting procedures, design a MIS and develop an Operation Manual with concrete guidelines for all actors in the program. A Secretariat was created within the Department of Children's Services dedicated to managing the expanded program (Hanlon, Armando and Hulme, 2010).

The survey collected information on a range of measures of welfare in the study population. They included measures of household consumption expenditure that can be used to assess income poverty and included information on assets owned, housing conditions, the education and employment of adults in the households, and other socioeconomic characteristics. They also included information on child welfare measures, including nutritional status, immunization, illness, health care-seeking behavior, school enrollment and attendance, child work, and birth registration (Slater R and Farrington J. 2009)

In the past few years, numerous forms of cash transfers have come to prominence on the global policy agenda as a feasible and effective means of reducing poverty and vulnerability, especially among children, even in countries with low administrative capacities. Interest has been further stimulated by the global crises which has also hit east African countries, including Kenya in 2008, pushing more households into poverty, or deeper into poverty, and highlighting the need for social protection for the poorest. This section focuses on the arguments and evidence concerning the positive impacts of cash transfers on poverty reduction and child well-being (Barrientos and DeJong, 2006).

More importantly, designed futures of cash transfer programs in regard to aspects such as the target group, size of the transfer, the length and regularity of receiving the transfer and the conditions placed on target groups will have important implications for the impacts of cash-based programs.

2.6 Theoretical Framework.

This study will be based on Arubayi (2006) theoretical concept of a social system, in which stability of the system is constantly endangered by both intrinsic as well as extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factors in this case are the information flow about cash transfer while the extrinsic factors would be the social economic background and environment. This Theoretical Framework postulates that various forms of needs arise in the society such as need for food, education and clothing which translates into poverty. This relates to Charles Darwin (1874) social theory which emphasize that every citizen should be given, the social status to which he or she entitles him or her to inherited aptitude. Schematically, the theory observes that provision of formal equity of access to funds by putting

everybody on the same level from the scratch guarantees that the ensuring run is a just one. The theory asserts that the criteria of the scholastic promotion should be ability and will. Therefore a systematic financial aid that is expected to set in motion an intensive social mobility by facilitating an open competition where the community members would get access to funds that they deserve is significant.

2.7 Conceptual frame work

In writing this proposal, the researcher conceptualized the independent, dependent intervening and moderating variables as shown in Figure 2.

Independent Variables

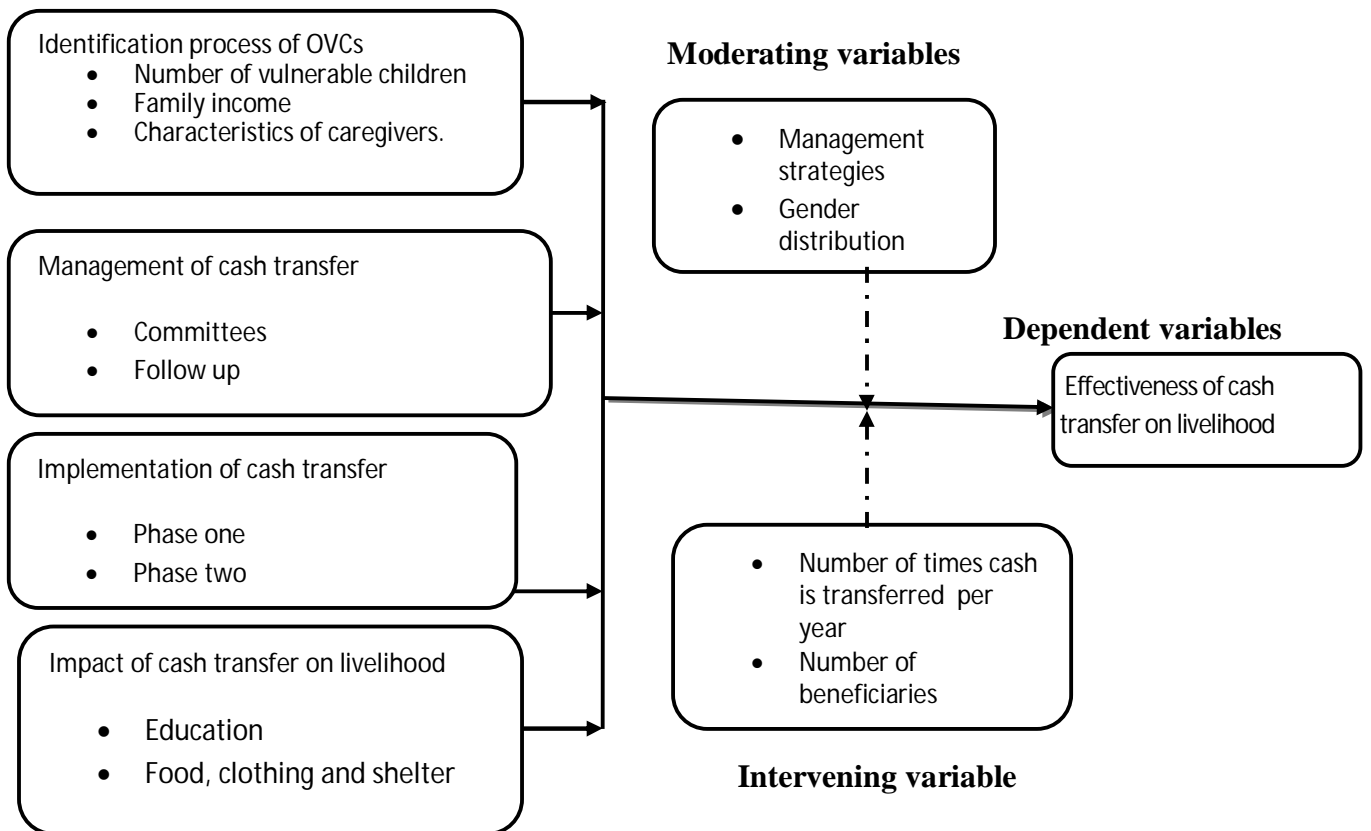


Figure 1.0 Conceptual framework

The above framework shows the interconnections between study variables that are basic to the effectiveness of the cash transfer program. The dependent variable is the effectiveness of the cash transfer program which is affected by the independent variables as shown on the figure. It is imperative to note that cash transfer programs have been the central part of child protection. There are various variables that determine its effectiveness. The study expects a relationship between the identification process of the households and the effectiveness of the program. For instance, a fair and free process would lead to the effectiveness of the program.

The management of the cash transfer has a great influence on the efficiency of the program. Management of the CTPs is very imperative in enhancing their effectiveness. Due to poor management of the resources, the funds targeting the OVCs could fail to reap much benefit especially if some community members in this group fail to get enough funds. This hinders effectiveness of the programs.

The implementation of cash transfer funds program is expected to have an effect on the effectiveness of the program. This includes executing the planned strategies of the program. Some guardians could be ignorant especially in making follow-ups with the District Children Offices therefore delaying the implementations of the program. This could be the reason as to why many homesteads are not reaping the benefits of the programs.

The impact on the cash transfer is necessary since it determines the effectiveness. If we have more OVCs accessing good food, education, shelter and clothing then we would say the cash transfer programme is effective.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methods and techniques the study employed in sample selection, data collection, data analysis and presentation. The chapter describes the study area and also indicates the study design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, and data collection tools and techniques.

3.2 Research design

Kothari, (1990) defines research design as arrangements of conditions for collecting and analyzing data in a way which gives relevance to the cost of and purpose of any research programme.

Burns and Grove, (2003) defines a research design as “a blue print for conducting a study with a maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings.”

Parahoo, (1997) describes a research design as “a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed”. On the other hand, Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) define research design as an investigator’s plan of action for answering research questions and to realize the research objectives.

The study used survey study design. This permitted the research to go beyond the statistical results, into finding out the effectiveness of the cash transfer program deeply and exhaustively Mugenda and A. Mugenda, (1999). The design also has the ability of allowing subsequent data

collection and analysis procedures to be modified to gather more specific information, and explore new and unanticipated areas of interest.

3.3 Target Population

Brinker, (1988) defines a target population as a large population from which a sample is to be selected. The target population for this research was 500 guardians of the households who have had at least an orphan benefitting from the program. This study focuses on the guardians because they are the ones who shoulder most of the roles and responsibilities of taking care of these orphans and vulnerable children.

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure

Mugenda, (2003) defines a sample as a subject of a target population to which the researcher intends to generalize the findings. An ideal sample he observes that it should meet three basic qualities. Adequacy of representation of the population, for which it is to be generalized, should be economically viable and timely.

He observes a sample as a smaller group obtained from a more narrowly defined and manageable population otherwise known as the “accessible population”. Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999). A sample of 150 households which is 30 percent of the target population was selected using systematic sampling procedures. This was proposed by Gay, (2003) who said that a sample size of at least 10 percent is sufficient. One guardian was selected per household using purposive sampling making a total sample population 150 respondents. Census sampling was also used to sample 5 Chiefs for interview. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS.

3.5 Research Instruments

Survey research design mainly involves the use of questionnaires, inventories and interviews to gather information, Robers, (1984). Ball, (1977) argue that questionnaires are more effective when used with an adult population.

The main data collection tool for the study was the questionnaire and interview schedule. The questionnaires had both open and closed ended questions and were personally administered by the researcher and the research assistants in order to maintain and ensure quality. This mode of administration promoted a high rate of response.

Key informants were interviewed using a key informant questionnaire guide. This was more in-depth and was meant to generate purely qualitative data that enabled help capture information cash transfer program.

3.6 Data collection procedure

A pre-test evaluation was conducted prior to data collection that enabled the researcher to test the viability of the data collection instrument and besides familiarize with the study area i.e. geographical location, mood of the population in relation to perceptions, challenges e.t.c.

The questionnaires were administered by trained research assistants/enumerators who conducted the pre- field and post field data collection. A one day training session was conducted for research assistants to internalize with the data instrument, study area, approaches used and what is expected from them based on ethical standards of research.

The questionnaires were administered orally with the guide of research assistants to the targeted sample population of respondents who were willing to be interviewed. There were key informant

interviews targeting respondents considered to have key information about the study topic. These were mainly conducted to the chiefs. Direct administration of questionnaires was maintained too for this group. Household interviews formed the majority of the interviews with research assistants targeting populations at the household level e.g. homes, places of congregation, businesses among others.

Upon receiving authorization permit to carry out the research from the ministry of culture and social services, the researcher made familiarization visits to all the selected households in the County prior to the data collection date. The questionnaires were there after filled in by the respective respondents and the researcher collected them.

3.6.1 Instrument Validity

Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) explains validity as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences made by a research instrument. The common factor model proposes that each observed response is influenced partially underlying common factors and partially by underlying unique factors, Wang, (2009).

Orodho, (2005) observes that validity is the degree to which the result obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study Content validity of the instruments was used to measure the degree to which the items represents the specific areas covered by the study. Therefore, content validity of the instruments was determined by experts in School of Continuing and Distance Education of the University of Nairobi. The experts advised on the questionnaire and the questionnaires open-ended items to be corrected. The corrections on the identified items were incorporated into the instruments so as to increase its content validity.

Finally the validity of the questionnaires' open-ended items was ascertained by lecturers from the Department extra- mural studies of the University of Nairobi.

3.6.2 Instrument reliability

Reliability has to do with the quality of measurements. In research, the term reliability means "repeatability" or "consistency" of measures (Kasomo, 2006). In the piloting process split-half method was used by administering the questionnaires' closed-ended items which was subjected to a pilot study utilizing a sample of 8 randomly selected respondents. The data values collected were operationalised and the numerical scores were split into two using 'old number versus even number items' process to get two sets of values which were correlated using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and obtained a correlation of 0.82. This is sufficient as proposed by Kasomo, (2006) who argued that at least 0.75 is sufficient.

3.7 Data Analysis technique and presentation

The raw data was edited once the data collection process was completed. Coding was done in order to translate responses into specific categories. The quantitative data from the questionnaire was be analyzed using both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Frequency distribution tables showing responses and percentages were constructed. Hypothesis was tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient and ANOVA tables. The qualitative data obtained through interview schedules will be analyzed by determining the main theme and content, and thereby make statements on how these themes of data are related.

3.8 Likert scale

The scale uses item analysis approach where a given item is evaluated on the basis on the flow of how well it discriminates between respondents with high and low total scores. The scale used contains statements which express favorable or unfavorable position towards an issue to which a respondent's reaction was sought. Each of reaction has been given a numerical value indicating it's favorable or unfavorableness. The respondent's reaction was measured by taking the total overall score and analyzed for interpretation at the end.

The use of the likert scale is important since the study seeks to capture the variables influencing effectiveness of Cash transfer programme in Dujis District. The variables influencing the effectiveness of the cash transfer program may vary but there are those which are expected to be common and would be best established by use of the Likert scale. The scale contains the following five response sets:

Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Neutral	3
Disagree	4
Strongly disagree	5

3.8.1 Ethical considerations

There are numerous ethical considerations that the researcher observed during the study. The researcher obtained the respondents' consent before carrying out the study. The researcher then explained the reason for the study to the respondents. The respondents were assured that the information they provide was to be treated with extreme confidentiality.

3.8.2 Protection of participants

The American Educational Research Association, (2002) notes that, it is of importance that all researchers respect the rights, privacy, dignity, and sensitivities of their research populations and also the integrity of the institutions within which the research occurs. This research study entailed working with a sensitive target group i.e. vulnerable population whose rights and dignity should be protected. The research assistants were therefore careful while working with this population.

The conduct of researchers is under close scrutiny largely due to the potential for mistreatment of research participants and the demand for high quality and ethically appropriate research (Department of Health, 2001/2005, ESRC 2005)

3.8.3 Consent

Dresser (1998), in his study explains that this is the procedure by which research subjects choose whether or not they wish to participate in a research study. Consent involves three elements: capacity, information, and voluntariness. All three elements must be satisfied for consent to be given. The consent of participants in research, whatever their age or competence, should always

be sought, by means appropriate to their age and competence level. For children under 16 years of age and for other persons where capacity to consent may be impaired the additional consent of parents or those with legal responsibility for the individual should normally also be sought.

In this study, the researcher relied heavily on collecting data through interviews, observations, and available written materials. While in the field, the researcher had to negotiate access to participants to collect data. Without observing this the quality of social interactions between the researcher and the participants could have facilitated or inhibit access to information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The findings were presented in frequency distribution tables, mean values, percentages and explanations of the findings in between the tables for further elaboration as well as interpretation of the study results.

The main purpose of this of the study is to find out the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District.

The questionnaires were subjected to 150 respondents composed guardians of the households who have had at least an orphan who is benefitting from the program. The researcher sought to to establish the effect of identification process of the OVCs on the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District, to determine whether the management of the cash transfer program affects the effectiveness of the program in Dujis District, to establish the effect of implementation of cash transfer programme on effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District, and to determine the impact of cash transfer program on the livelihood of the OVCs in Dujis District,

Data for this study were analyzed by both descriptive and inferential statistics. Under descriptive analysis, frequency distribution tables were constructed showing the categories, responses and percentages which were used in analyzing the data. Under inferential statistics, several hypothesis were formulated which were tested using Pearson's correlation coefficients, Chi- and

Analysis of variance (ANOVA). All the analysis was done using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS).

4.2 Questionnaire return rate.

Questionnaire return rate is the proportion of the sample that participated in the survey and returned their questionnaires as intended by the researcher. The results on questionnaire return rate were presented in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Questionnaire rate

Response rate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Returned	150	100%
Not returned	0	0%
Total	150	100%

Table 4.1 shows that 100% of the questionnaires were returned. This shows that the respondents are taking the research seriously and that the researcher had a good rapport with the respondents. This participation rate implied that the data obtained was adequate and the study results were to give the researcher a valid and reliable conclusion and recommendations for the study.

4.3 Age Distribution of respondents

The researcher sought to establish the age distribution of the respondents. The results were presented on table 4.2

Table 4.2: Age distribution of respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 20	22	15%
20-30	45	30%
30- 40	45	30%
40 – 50	30	20%
Above 50	8	5%
Total	150	100%

Table 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents (60%) were aged 20-40years. This was followed by those who were aged between 40 – 50 years with 20%. The least were those who were aged above 50 years making 5%. This data shows that majority of the Guardians were not very old i.e. between 20 and 50 years. This group is strong and has the ability to take good care of the children.

4.4 Marital status of respondents

The researcher sought to establish the marital status of the respondents. The responses were presented in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Marital status of respondents

Single	82	55%
Married	68	45%
Total	150	100%

Tables 4.4 revealed that, majority of the respondents (55%) were single while 45% of the respondents were married. This shows that most of the single respondents were taking care of the orphans and this implies a need for financial support.

4.5 Academic qualification of the respondents

The researcher sought to establish the academic qualification of the respondents. The results were shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by academic qualification

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	75	50%
Primary	40	27%
Secondary	23	15%
University/College	12	8%
TOTAL	150	100%

Table 44 revealed that majority of the respondents, 50% were illiterate, 27% of the respondents had primary education; 15% had secondary education while only 8% had reached university or college level. The illiteracy level seems to be very high among the Guardians.

4.6 Respondents family size

The researcher sought to establish the respondent’s family size. The results were shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Respondents family size

Family size	Number of households	Percentage
1- 4	40	27%
5-8	60	40%
Over 9	50	33%
Total	150	100%

Table 4.5 shows that 60% of the respondents have 5 -8 family members in their households. This was followed by those with more than 9 family members with 50%. The least is those with 1-4 members making 27%. This shows majority of Guardians have big families and that explains the need for more food to feed these families.

4.7 Identification process of the OVCs and effectiveness of the cash transfer program

The first objective for this study was to establish the effect of identification process of the OVCs on the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District. To achieve this objective, the

researcher first investigated the economic activities for the respondents. The results were presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Primary economic activity for the respondents

Business	42	28%
Farming	86	57%
Employed	22	15%
TOTAL	150	100%

According to table 4.6, majority of the respondents (57%), were doing farming as their primary activity. Majority kept animals with a few doing crop farming. Bearing in mind the dry spans experienced in Garissa County, the animals are likely not provide enough income for their upkeep. This was followed by business with 28%, which includes operating small kiosks, selling milk, and operating butcheries. The least were the respondents who were employed with 15% with majority working as casual workers. The economic activities for the respondents clearly show there was need for them to be identified for financial support from cash transfer funds. The researcher further investigated the number of orphans and elderly people in their homes. The responses were presented in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Information on the OVC's

Category	Responses	Percent
Orphans	120	80%
Elderly	30	20%
Total	150(100%)	150(100%)

Tables 4.7 revealed that, majority (80%) of the responses of the households were taking care orphans while 20% were taking care of the elderly. These groups need to be identified so that they can be assisted by the cash transfer programme.

4.9 Management of cash transfer programs and effectiveness

To determine whether the management of the cash transfer program affects the effectiveness of the program in Dujis District, the selected respondents were required to rate the given statements in a 5-point likert scale ranked from 1-to-5 as **(SA)** Strongly Agree = 1; **(A)** Agree = 2; **(N)** Neutral = 3; **(D)** Disagree = 4 and **(SD)** Strongly Disagree = 5. The responses were grouped together then coded and analyzed. After data analysis, the results were presented as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Rating management of cash transfer programs and effectiveness

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
Lack of good management of cash transfer programme affects its effectiveness	101	49	0	0	0	150
Corruption hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs	130	15	3	2	0	150
Majority of the care givers for orphans and all vulnerable children are not known	131	17	1	0	1	150
Cumulative total	362	81	4	2	1	450
Percentage	80.6%	18%	0.8%	0.4 %	0.2%	100%

Table 4.8 revealed that majority (80.6) strongly agreed to the statements that Lack of good management of cash transfer programme affects its effectiveness, Corruption hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs, and Majority of the care givers for orphans and vulnerable children are not known. Only 0.2% seems to strongly disagree with the statements.

4.10 Implementation of cash transfer programme on effectiveness of the cash transfer program.

The third objective for the study was to establish the effect of implementation of cash transfer programme on effectiveness of the cash transfer program in Dujis District. To achieve this objective the respondents were required to respond to question 11 in the questionnaire. The responses were presented in Table 4.9

Further the researcher investigated whether the respondents were aware of cash transfer fund and whether they had benefitted from the same. The responses were shown in table 4.7.

Table 4.9: Information flow on cash transfer funds

Category	Awareness	Benefited
Yes	100(67%)	80(53%)
No	50(33%)	70(47%)
Total	150(100%)	150(100%)

From Table 4.9, it can be observed that majority (67%) of the respondents were aware of the cash transfer funds availability while 33% were not aware. This means that the identification for the deserving families had not been done well since there are still many deserving cases that were not aware of the cash transfer funds. Those who benefited from the cash transfer programmes were 53% while those who had not benefitted were 47%. Further the researcher investigated the amount of money given to the respondents in a year. The responses were presented in table 4.10

Table 4.10 Amount of funds allocated in a year

Amount in Kshs	Frequency	Percentage
<15,000	0	0%
15,000 – 20,000	100	67%
21,000 – 25,000	50	33%
>25, 0000	0	0%
Total	150	100%

According to Table 4.10, majority 67% of the respondents received Kshs 15,000 – 20,000 while 33% received Kshs.21, 000 – 25,000. However none of the respondents got less than 15,000 or more than 25,000 in a year. This amount might not be enough to cater for the household needs and therefore the needy were still suffering to some extent. The respondents spend the money on food, schooling and clothing.

4.12 Cash transfer program and impact on OVCs livelihood

The last objective for this study was to determine the impact of cash transfer program on the livelihood of the OVCs in Dujis District. The respondents were required to give their views concerning the social impact of cash transfer program on orphans and vulnerable children by indicating on each statement their opinion with SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= undecided, D= Disagree and SD= Strongly Disagree. The responses were presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Cash transfer program and impact on OVCs livelihood

Statements on impact of cash transfer	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
Cash transfer program has positively impacted livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children	110	18	8	12	2	150
There have been health benefits among the orphans as a result of cash transfer programs.	111	32	3	3	1	150
Cash program has enhanced education among the orphans and vulnerable children.	79	51	7	13	0	150
Cumulative sum of the 3-indicators' frequency	300	101	18	28	3	450

Table 4.12: Summary of the opinions to the statements on impact of cash transfer on livelihood

5 point ratings	Number of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	300	66.7%
Agree	101	22.4 %
Neutral	18	4.0 %
Disagree	28	6.3%
Strongly disagree	3	0.6 %
Total	450	100%

As shown in Table 4.12 most 66.7 per cent of the respondents had strongly agreed Cash transfer program has positively impacted livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children, there been health benefits among the and cash program has enhanced education among. Only 0.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statements.

4.12 Hypothesis testing

The researcher further tested several hypotheses to ascertain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables using Pearson’s correlation coefficient and Analysis of variance. The first hypothesis was:-

H₀: There is no significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer.

H₁: There is significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer.

The data was entered into SPSS software and the results were presented in Table 4.13

Table 4.13: Correlations

		Identification	Effectiveness
Identification	Pearson Correlation	1	0.75**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.0430
	N	150	150
effectiveness	Pearson Correlation	0.75**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.0430	
	N	150	150

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results from Table 4.13 shows that the correlation between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer is ($r = + 0.75$) at P- value of 0.043. We do therefore reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer. If identification would increase then effectiveness would increase as well.

The second hypothesis was:-

H₀: There is no significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer.

H₁: There is significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer.

To test this hypothesis, the researcher used Analysis at 5% level of significance of variance test since it is appropriate for comparing more than two means. Data were entered in SPSS and the results were presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 ONE WAY- ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Strongly agree	Between Groups	.233	1	.233	2.800	.133
	Within Groups	.667	149	.083		
	Total	.900	150			
Strongly disagree	Between Groups	.686	1	.686	3.200	.111
	Within Groups	1.714	149	.214		
	Total	2.400	150			

Table 4.14 shows that the p- value > 0.05 for one-way Anova about the relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer. This implies that there is a significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer. We therefore reject the hypothesis.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of and is organized into the following subheadings: summary of the study, discussions of the study findings, conclusions of the study, recommendations of the study and suggestions for further studies. It also shows how the study findings contribute to the effectiveness of the Cash transfer as well as general body of knowledge.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The main purpose of this study is to find out the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District. This study was guided by the objectives to; establish the effect of identification process of the OVCs on the effectiveness of the cash transfer program, to determine whether the management of the cash transfer program affects the effectiveness of the program, establish the effect of implementation of cash transfer programme on effectiveness of the cash transfer program and to determine the impact of cash transfer program on the livelihood of the OVCs in Dujis District.

The study established that, majority of the respondents (57%), were doing farming as their primary activity. Majority kept animals with a few doing crop farming. Bearing in mind the dry spans experienced in Garissa County, the animals are likely not provide enough income for their upkeep. This was followed by business with 28%, which includes operating small kiosks, selling milk, and operating butcheries. The least were the respondents who were employed with 15%

with majority working as casual workers. The economic activities for the respondents clearly show there was need for them to be identified for financial support from cash transfer funds.

The studies also revealed that, majority (80%) of the responses of the households were taking care orphans while 20% were taking care of the elderly. These groups need to be identified so that they can be assisted by the cash transfer programme. The results from Table 4.13 shows that the correlation between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer is ($r = + 0.75$) at P- value of 0.043 and that there is a significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer. If identification would increase then effectiveness would increase as well.

It was also established that majority (80.6) of respondents strongly agreed to the statements that Lack of good management of cash transfer programme affects its effectiveness, Corruption hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs, and Majority of the care givers for orphans and vulnerable children are not known. Only 0.2% seems to strongly disagree with the statements.

It was established that the p- value > 0.05 for one-way Anova about the relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer implying that there is a significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer.

It was also observed that majority (67%) of the respondents were aware of the cash transfer funds programme while 33% were not aware. This means that the identification for the deserving families had not been done well since there are still many deserving cases that were not aware of the cash transfer funds. Those who benefited from the cash transfer programmes were 53% while those who had not benefitted were 47%.

The study also revealed that majority 67% of the respondents received Kshs 15,000 – 20,000 while 33% received Kshs.21, 000 – 25,000. However none of the respondents got less than 15,000 or more than 25,000 in a year. This amount might not be enough to cater for the household needs and therefore the needy were still suffering to some extent. The respondents spend the money on food, schooling, and clothing.

The study also established that 66.7 per cent of the respondents had strongly agreed that Cash transfer program has positively impacted livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children, there been health benefits among them and cash program has enhanced education among. Only 0.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statements.

5.3 Discussion of the findings

The study established that, majority of the respondents (57%), were doing farming as their primary activity. Majority kept animals with a few doing crop farming. Bearing in mind the dry spans experienced in Garissa County, the animals are likely not provide enough income for their upkeep. This was followed by business with 28%, which includes operating small kiosks, selling milk, and operating butcheries. The least were the respondents who were employed with 15% with majority working as casual workers. The economic activities for the respondents clearly show there was poverty among the OVCs hence need for them to be identified for financial support from cash transfer funds.

The studies also revealed that, majority (80%) of the responses of the households were taking care orphans while 20% were taking care of the elderly. These groups need to be identified so that they can be assisted through the cash transfer programme. The results from Table 4.13

shows that the correlation between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer is ($r = + 0.75$) at P- value of 0.043 and that there is a significant relationship between identification process and effectiveness of cash transfer. If identification would increase then effectiveness would increase as well.

According to the World Bank report, (2012) in the literature review, there are 987 million people living on US \$1 a day or around 15 percent of the world's population. Adding to this, a further 2 billion people still live on US \$2 dollars a day. That combined together equate to 45 percent of the population. But taking into account inflation since the 1 and 2 dollar arbitrary poverty line was introduced by World Bank economist Martin Ravallion, (2008).

Most of these people are living with OVCs. Poverty has not declined in real terms and it is in fact increasing with the increase of orphans and elderly who should be identified for assistance. In this respect, a dollar today is only worth 55 percent of what it was in 1998 or the equivalent present day worth of US \$1.82. Considering this therefore, global poverty is far greater in the families with OVC today than it was a mere decade ago and the trends are not encouraging for the future. However some of these people continue to suffer in silence because of lack of awareness of the cash transfer funds. This was revealed It was also observed that majority (67%) of the respondents were aware of the cash transfer funds programme while 33% were not aware. This means that the identification for the deserving families had not been done well since there are still many deserving cases that were not aware of the cash transfer funds. Those who benefited from the cash transfer programmes were identified as 53% while those who had not benefitted were 47%.

Majority (80.6%) of respondents strongly agreed to the statements that Lack of good management of cash transfer programme affects its effectiveness, Corruption hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs, and majority of the care givers for orphans and vulnerable children are not known. Only 0.2% seems to strongly disagree with the statements.

In the literature, Barca, et al, (2010) argued that, the Kenya's Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) Programme was designed to provide cash assistance to households caring for OVC while encouraging OVC human capital development. The initial pilot enrolled 500 households in Garissa, Kwale and Nairobi (approximately 3,000 OVC) in 2004. The program continued to Phase 2 after 7 positive impacts were observed in education, health, and nutrition. This second phase covered approximately 7,500 OVC in thirteen districts. Currently, the program reaches 75,000 households across Kenya, with the ultimate goal of providing coverage to 100,000 households or 300,000 OVC.

The CT-OVC incorporates two features of cash transfer programs found in demonstrations across Sub-Saharan Africa: it targets the poor and incorporates community based identification mechanisms to select program recipients.

The targeting mechanism used by the program is based on geographic location, community, and individual selection. Districts were selected based on the prevalence of HIV and other technical criteria, such as whether the district would receive donor support. The community-based targeting process is led by members of the community called the Location OVC Committees (LOCs) who are in charge of identifying households within selected geographic areas based on eligibility criteria.

It was established that the p -value > 0.05 for one-way Anova about the relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer implying that there is a significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer. In the literature, UNICEF and USAID, (2002) report indicated that phase one of the cash transfer program was initiated in 2004 with 500 of the poorest families in three districts spread throughout the country; Nairobi, Kwale and Garissa. Each household received KSh 500 (about \$6.50) per month. The aim of the test pilot 7 project was to learn lessons on selection procedures and transaction costs that would be used to design a small program that could be scaled up nationwide. The beneficiary families were selected through an open process that used government and community structures at the district and local level. Communities developed their own criteria for selecting beneficiaries, using broad guidelines provided by UNICEF (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID, 2002).

The study also revealed that majority 67% of the respondents received Kshs 15,000 – 20,000 while 33% received Kshs.21, 000 – 25,000. However none of the respondents got less than 15,000 or more than 25,000 in a year. This amount might not be enough to cater for the household needs and therefore the needy were still suffering to some extent. The respondents spend the money on food, schooling, and clothing. The publication of the Children on the Brink report (UNAIDS, 2002) further focused Kenyan society on the demographic momentum that would lead to a massively increased number of orphans around the world as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These reports prompted the Government of *Kenya* to establish a *cash transfer* program that delivers financial and social support directly to the poorest households containing Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). The main aim of the program was to keep

orphans and vulnerable children within their families and communities and to promote their development. The programme was started in 2004 on pilot basis by targeting 300 households in the three Districts by giving each household a monthly payment of 500 Kenya Shillings. Since then the number of beneficiary Districts have been scaled up to 145 Districts covering a total of 300,000 households and the amount of money increased to 1,500 shillings per month. Kenya's efforts to develop a cash transfer program has benefited from the support of several international research initiatives and organizations. UNICEF has been strongly supportive of the government of Kenya's Cash Transfer Programs efforts, providing encouragement at a policy level, strong technical guidance, and necessary financial support (UNICEF, 2009). In Dujis District, currently 500 households are benefiting from the cash transfer funds.

The study also established that 66.7 per cent of the respondents had strongly agreed that Cash transfer program has positively impacted livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children, there been health benefits among them and cash program has enhanced education among. Only 0.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statements. Cash transfers have played a key role in reducing poverty in industrialized nations for more than 50 years, but until the past decade, cash transfers were thought to be unaffordable or impossible to deliver in poorer countries (Bryant). In their extensive review of the evidence for the potential impact of cash transfer programs to strengthen families, Alkire and Suman (2008) argued that cash transfers have demonstrated a strong potential to reduce poverty and strengthen children's education, health, and nutrition, and thus can form a central part of a social protection strategy for families affected by HIV and AIDS (Development Policy Review, 2006).

5.4 Conclusions of the study

Based on the findings for this study, the researcher concluded that though the cash transfer programme is a good initiative, the identification of the OVC was not properly done. This has made the victims to continue to suffer in silence unaware of the existence of the cash transfer programme. There is therefore great need to sensitize the public on the existence of the cash transfer programme.

There was lack of good management of cash transfer programme which seemed to affect its effectiveness. The management was affected by corruption which hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs. This meant that not all the deserving people were given the cash with some people who did not deserve to receive the cash.

There was a significant relationship between implementation of cash transfer programme and effectiveness of cash transfer. The implementation policy guidelines seemed not to be well followed as there are deserving people who have not received any financial assistance. Also the amount allocated per year seemed to differ among the beneficiaries, a situation which was not clearly explained by the implementers.

It was however concluded that the few who had benefited from the funds were able to acquire more food, clothing and school fees. This was likely to improve their livelihood.

5.5 Recommendations of the study

From the findings for this study, the researcher made several recommendations. Concerning identification of the deserving people, the Government should involve the area chiefs more to

assist in identification process. This is because they are close to the community members. Also the community should be required to register all the OVCs with the chief's office.

On management of the funds, the Government should increase the amount allocated to the officers in charge of the management of funds so that they will have no problem distributing the cash.

On implementation, there should be a clear guideline from the Government to be followed in implementation of the cash transfer programme. The officers concerned should continuously provide a report on their implementation to the Government.

On impact on livelihood, the officers concerned with the allocation of the funds should advice the beneficiaries on the best way to spend the funds so that they can benefit more.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

The researcher is suggesting further study to be done on the impact of cash transfer on the education of orphans and vulnerable children. Also further study can be done on the impact of cash transfer on poverty reduction in the society.

Further research can also be done on factors affecting the involvement of the area Chiefs in cash transfer programme.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Transmittal letter

APPENDIX 1

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 30197,

NAIROBI.

9TH MAY, 2013.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST TO FILL QUESTIONNAIRES

I am a student of the University of Nairobi, pursuing a Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. My research is aim at investigating the effectiveness of cash transfer program in improving the livelihoods of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District, Garissa county

I will greatly appreciate your help in enabling me to realize the above objective. Kindly fill in the attached questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Any information you give will be used solely for the purposes of this research and will be treated with utmost respect and confidentiality.

Thanks for accepting to be part of this study.

Yours Faithfully,

Duncan W. Nasengo

APPENDIX B: Questionnaire for the guardians of the OVCs

INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire is intended to help establish the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District

Kindly complete the questionnaire by honestly indicating your response by either writing or putting a tick [✓] where applicable. Your identity will be treated with a lot of confidentiality; therefore do not write your name anywhere on this sheet.

SECTION A: RESPONDENTS DETAILS

1. What is your Gender?

- Male Female

2. What is your age bracket (Please Tick?)

- Below 25 years 25-34 35-44 45-59 >60 years

3. (a) Marital Status (Please Tick?)

- Married Single Separated Other

(b) If married, give number of dependants in your

family_____

4. What is your education Level?

- Primary School Secondary School Tertiary Education (College or University)
- None

5. What is your employment Status?

- Employed by Government Employed by Private Company Self Employed

Other specify _____

6. If you are self-employed, what kind of economic activities are you engaging with?

7. Tick the most appropriate relating to your land ownership?

Landowner Landless Any other

SECTION B: Identification process of the OVCs and effectiveness of the cash transfer program

8. What is your main economic activity?

Agriculture Livestock rearing Carving Business

Others _____

9 (a) Are you aware of any cash transfer programme funds in your county?

Yes No

(b) If yes, how did you get the information?

Through a friend Chiefs' barazas' Through the Radio/Television Others

(Specify) _____

10. Do take care of any orphans?

Yes No

If yes, how many?

SECTION C: Management of cash transfer programs and effectiveness

11. The following statements have been suggested as affecting access cash transfer funds. Please indicate the level to which you agree with them

Statement	1 = Strongly agree 2 = Partially Agree 3 = Agree 4 = Partially disagree 5 = strongly disagree				
	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of good management of cash transfer programme affects its effectiveness					
Majority of the care givers for orphans and vulnerable children are not known					
Corruption hinders effectiveness of cash transfer programs					

SECTION D: 2.4 Implementation of the cash transfer program and the effectiveness

12. Have you ever benefitted from cash transfer programme? Yes () No ()

13. If yes, How many time in a year?

a) Less than two times

b) 3 – 5 times

c) 6 – 8 times

d) > 9 times

14. How much money did get in the last two years?

a) Less than Shs.5,000

b) Shs 5,000 – Shs10,000

c) Shs 10,000 – shs. 15,000

d) Shs 15,000 – Shs. 20,000

SN	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Orphans and vulnerable children benefit from cash transfer program.					
2	Cash transfer program has positively impacted livelihood of orphans and vulnerable children					
3	There been health benefits among the orphans as a result of cash transfer programs.					
4	Cash program has enhanced education among the orphans and vulnerable children.					

15. How did you spend the money? _____

SECTION E: 2.5 Cash transfer program and impact on OVCs livelihood

16. The following statements are expressions of respondents' opinions concerning the social impact of cash transfer program on orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya. Kindly indicate with a tick () your view on each statement where **SA**= Strongly Agree, **A**= Agree, **UD**= undecided, **D**= Disagree and **SD**= Strongly Disagree.

THE END

THANK YOU

Duncan W. Nasengo

APPENDIX C: Interview schedules for Chiefs

INSTRUCTIONS

This Interview schedule is intended to help establish the effectiveness of the cash transfer program in improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children in Dujis District

Kindly complete the questionnaire by honestly indicating your response by either writing or putting a tick [✓] where applicable. Your identity will be treated with a lot of confidentiality; therefore do not write your name anywhere on this sheet.

1. What is your gender?
 - a. Male ()
 - b. Female ()

2. Are you aware of cash transfer programme?
 - a. Yes ()
 - b. No ()

3. Do you know any household which has benefitted from cash transfer?
 - a. Yes ()
 - b. No ()

4. If yes, how many are in your location?.....

5. How did they use the money?.....

6. Are you involved in cash transfer?
 - a. Yes ()
 - b. No ()

7. If yes, how?.....

8. How do you identify the needy people in you location?.....

9. Is cash transfer fund well managed? a. Yes () b. No ()