

**INFLUENCE OF CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING ON FOOD SECURITY
IN LAPUR AND LAKE ZONE WARDS OF TURKANA NORTH SUB-COUNTY,
KENYA**

**BY
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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been submitted for examination in any other university.

Signed _____

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L50/77885/2015

This research project report was carried out by the candidate under my supervision as a university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research project report is dedicated to my parents Akine Ebenyo and Lokure Esinyen Ekaran whose inspiration laid down the foundation and aspirations for advanced learning. It is a lifetime testimony through their humble growth and teachings that hard work, perseverance and patience is key to achieving excellence in life.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.1.1 Cash transfer programming.....	3
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Purpose of the Study	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.5 Research Questions.....	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	6
1.7 Assumptions of the Study	6
1.8 Limitations of the Study.....	6
1.9 Delimitations of the Study	7
1.10 Definition of operational Terms.....	7
1.11 Organization of the Study	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Cash transfer programming.....	10
2.2.1 Cash transfer and Food security.....	11
2.2.2 Cash grants and Food security	11
2.2.3 Cash for work and Food security	12

2.2.4 Voucher system and Food security	12
2.3 Food Security	13
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	14
2.4.1 Theories of Change for Cash Transfer Programming.....	14
2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	17
2.6 Knowledge Gap	18
2.7 Summary of Literature Review.....	18
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	20
3.1 Introduction.....	20
3.2 Research Design.....	20
3.3 Target Population.....	20
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures.....	21
3.4.1 Sample Size.....	21
3.4.2 Sampling Procedures	21
3.5 Data collection Instruments	22
3.5.1 Interviews.....	22
3.5.2 Questionnaires.....	22
3.5.3 Focused Group Discussions.....	23
3.5.4 Pilot testing of the instruments	23
3.5.5 Validity of the Instrument.....	23
3.5.6 Reliability of the Instrument	23
3.6 Data Collection Procedures.....	24
3.7 Data Analysis	25
3.8 Ethical Consideration.....	26
3.9 Operational of Variables.....	27

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

.....	28
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.1.1 Response Rate.....	28
4.2 Background Information of the Respondents	29
4.2.1 Gender Respondents	29
4.2.2 Level of literacy	29
4.3 Cash transfer programming.....	30
4.3.1 Influence of cash transfer programming on food security	30
4.4 Trends of food insecurity	31
4.4.1 Reasons for the change on trends for food insecurity	31
4.5. Influence of Cash transfer to food security	32
4.5.1 Extent to which cash transfer is essential	33
4.6 Cash grants influence on food security.....	34
4.6.1 Key food security improvements as a result of cash grants.....	35
4.7 Influence of cash for work on food security	36
4.7.1 Key Food security that arise as a result of Cash for Work Programme.....	37
4.8 Influence of Voucher system to food security	39
4.8.1 Extent to which Voucher System Influence food security.....	39
4.8.2 Key Debts that are settled by the Beneficiaries	40
4.8.3 Key assets protected as result of Voucher System.....	40
4.9 Cash Transfer Programming modalities is influential factor to food security.....	41
4.10 Cash transfer programming players influence in achieving remarkable results	42
4.11 Solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security...	44
4.12 Regression Analysis.....	46

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	49
5.1 Introduction.....	49
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	49
5.2.1 Influence of Cash transfer to food security.....	49
5.2.2 Cash grants influence on food security.....	50
5.2.3 influence of Cash for work on food security.....	50
5.2.4 Voucher system to food security.....	51
5.3 Conclusion.....	52
5.3.1 Influence of Cash transfer to food security.....	52
5.3.2 Cash grants influence on food security.....	52
5.3.3 Influence of Cash for work to food security.....	52
5.3.4 Influence of Voucher system to food security.....	53
5.4 Recommendations.....	53
5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies.....	54
REFERENCES.....	55
APPENDICES.....	61
Appendix 1: Letter of transmittal.....	61
Appendix 2: Questionnaire.....	62
Appendix 3: Focused Group Discussion Guide.....	68
Appendix 4: Interview Guide.....	71
Appendix 5: Map of Turkana North Sub- County (Lapur and Lake Zone Wards).....	72
Appendix 6: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table.....	73
Appendix 7: Letter of Consent to Participate in the Study.....	74
Appendix 8: Research Authorization letter.....	75
Appendix 9: Research Permit.....	76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Households Benefitting from Cash Transfer Programming	21
Table 3.2: Operationalization of Variables	27
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	28
Table 4.2: Gender Respondents	29
Table 4.3: Level of Literacy.....	29
Table 4.4: Influence of cash transfer programming on food security.....	30
Table 4.5: Trend of food insecurity	31
Table 4.6: Reasons for the change on trends for food insecurity.....	32
Table 4.7: Cash transfer influence to food security	32
Table 4.8: Extent to which cash transfer is essential	33
Table 4.9: Major food security needs for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme	34
Table 4.10: Cash grants is a major influential factor on improvement of food security	35
Table 4.11: Extent to which cash grants influence food security	35
Table 4.12: Key Food Security improvements as a result of cash grants	36
Table 4.13: Cash for work Programme a major influential factor to food security.....	37
Table 4.14: Extent to which Cash for Work influences food security.....	37
Table 4.15: Cash for Work Programme on Food Security	38
Table 4.16: Whether voucher system is a major influential factor to food security.....	39
Table 4.17: Extent to which Voucher System Influence food security	39
Table 4.18: Key Debts that are settled by the Beneficiaries	40
Table 4.19: Key assets protected as result of Voucher System	41
Table 4.20: Cash Transfer Programming modalities is influential factor to food security.....	42
Table 4.21: Cash transfer programming players.....	43
Table 4.22: Solutions to ensure Cash Transfer Programming projects have influence to food security	44
Table 4.23: Correlations Analysis.....	45
Table 4.24: Model Summary	46

Table 4.25: ANOVA.....	47
Table 4.26: Coefficient Analysis	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework 17

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre le Faim
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CaLP	Cash Learning Partnership
CCT	Conditional cash transfers
CFGB	Canadian Food grains Bank
CFW	Cash for Work
CT	Cash Transfers
CTP	Cash Transfer Programme
DECT	Dowa Emergency Cash Transfer
DfID	Department for International Development
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis
FACT	Food and Cash Transfer
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food-assistance for Assets
GFD	General Food Distributions
HAI	Help Age International
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
ToC	Theory of Change
TSF	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

Turkana County is regarded as one of the poorest County in the country with 94% poverty index compared to the country's 45.9%. There has been interventions of social protection, particularly cash transfer programming through both government and non-governmental organizations. Cash grants intervention under Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) is being funded by DfID and implemented by a consortium of NGOs including Oxfam and Help Age. For several years, the national government's department of social services had a long term cash transfer programme through the Older Persons, Orphans and Vulnerable Children and the People living with severe disabilities. NGOs have undertaken Cash transfer programming including Oxfam, and Help Age in the past emergencies response projects, mainly involving households facing the effects of recurrent droughts. The study therefore examined influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County with the aim of determining the influence cash transfer, cash grants, cash for work and voucher system to food security. The study was carried out in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub County. Questionnaires and focused group discussions were used to collect data. Descriptive survey design aid in the identification of sampling techniques, Stratified, Cluster, Purposive and Random sampling were used to draw the population of study. Data analysis was done with the aid of the SPSS tool. Correlation and regression techniques was used in data analysis and based on the results of the data analysis, the study revealed that cash transfer programming enable the community members gain ability to meet basic needs, alleviate hunger and poverty and alleviates social inequality influencing food security. Regression results indicated that voucher system contribute to food security ($\beta_4=0.435$, $p= 0.000<0.05$). The results was supported by regression results that revealed that there existed a significant relationship between cash for work and food security ($\beta_3=.086$, $p = 0.020<0.05$). The regression results revealed that cash grants has a significance positive influence on food security ($\beta_2=0.147$, $p= 0.025<0.05$). This study concluded that there existed a significant relationship between cash for work and food security. Cash grants was a major influential factor on improvement of food security demonstrating that cash grant contribute significantly to food security in the area. The study concluded that cash transfer programme influence food security as regularly disbursed of the beneficiary households makes longer-term plans about consumption, saving and investments in cash transfer programmes influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a less extent. The study concluded that voucher system was a cash transfer program that was adopted in cash transfer services to beneficiaries in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County as influential factor to achieve food security. The study recommends that government and other stakeholder should enhance cash transfer programme so as to achieve food security.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Cash transfer programming is providing cash and vouchers to the targeted beneficiaries so as to respond to the problems affecting them during both in humanitarian and development settings. As a humanitarian intervention, cash transfer programming was initiated as a complement and alternative to food aid during 2004 response on tsunami that occurred along Indian Ocean. Cash transfer was seen to have been not properly utilized in 2005 review that was undertaken by Overseas Development Institute despite the rising use of cash aid by most agencies (Harvey, 2005). In the last few years cash transfers has changed from small scale pilots to large scale hence accepted by donors. Cash and vouchers in most cases could be used as alternatives and can complement in-kind assistance which includes food aid, shelter, livestock and seeds

For several years, humanitarian Non-Governmental Organization have been responding to the hunger needs of disaster survivors in Turkana through provision of in-kind food aid. The mode of humanitarian response is changing where cash can be an option other than in kind assistance. In places where markets are working and cash transfer is seen as the appropriate response and beneficiary can be able to purchase what they require based on their priorities. There is agreement amongst aid agencies and donors for cash and voucher to be used as tools to address crosscutting needs of the beneficiaries from food, protecting livelihoods hence Oxfam and Help age intervention for cash transfer in Turkana.

Food Assistance Convention resulted to acceptance of cash and vouchers as viable for the humanitarian response. It was at this international treaty which was entered in January 2013 that led to countries committing to provide amount of food assistance on annual basis. In this regard cash and vouchers are accepted as contribution and not only food aid.

It is important to know the effectiveness and appropriateness of using cash, vouchers or food aid in any humanitarian response. This includes considering factors like market, risk, cost, gender and likely impacts of those modalities to the households.

Several humanitarian agencies have funded implemented cash transfer programmes including Government, International NGOs and UN agencies. Several NGOs including Oxfam, Save the Children, Action Contre le Faim (ACF) and Adeso have played a major role in implementation of cash and voucher-based responses. UN agencies including UNICEF, WFP, FAO and UNHCR have rapidly expanded their programming on cash and vouchers (Harvey and Bailey, 2011). During the 2011 famine in Somalia, UNICEF and FAO played critical roles in supporting cash and voucher interventions in response to the emergency.

The concept of food assistance and not food aid has been arrived at after most of the government, donor and aid agencies adopted Cash and vouchers (Harvey et al., 2010). This shift from food aid to food assistance is not likely to be reversed. Clara Barton, founder for American Red Cross organized cash relief as a result of Franco-Prussian War of 1870 – 71 and Galveston floods in Texas the year 1900 (Harvey, 2007).

The appropriateness of cash transfer programming despite its risks has increased due to research and debates as it is becoming important to humanitarian community. Several cash transfers project came up as a result of 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The pilots cash transfer projects undertaken resulted to various publications of evaluations and case studies for cash programmes.

It is important for any aid agencies and donors to know and understand cash transfer responses appropriateness prior to its implementation though donor like ECHO have already policies and guidance towards implementation of cash based responses they are funding. There will be particular studies that will be carried out on the mechanism through which the programme will be delivered (Harvey et al., 2010), Cash transfer

programmes scaling (Austin and Frize, 2011), its nutritional impact (Bailey and Hedlund, 2012) and comparative impacts of cash transfers and food a (Gilligan et al., 2013). According to the reports by Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) and DFID, Cash transfers are regarded as a key innovation in humanitarian response (Ashdown, 2011). The 2011 response to Somalia famine breaks sets a record on its own as it an example where the international agencies used cash and vouchers in large scale for the first time.

It was concluded that cash transfer response especially during emergencies is appropriate alternate to compliment to in kind assistance. This might not be the worldwide solution as it might be associated with inflation, expenditure on non-food (Harvey, 2007). Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) is necessary especially when implementing cash transfers. Major donors and UN agencies require to look into their policies, missions and mandate in order to see how cash transfer fit into it.

1.1.1 Cash transfer programming

It is very important to make consultation with key stakeholders including NGOs, Government counter parts and Local leaders when planning for a cash grant intervention. They should be aware of the proposed project, explain to them the purpose of the project, strengthen community through establishment of committees, recruitment and training of the field staffs that will be oversee project activities, accounts staff that will be responsible for distribution of money and technical staffs that will provide guidance, develop targeting criteria, coming up with the cash grant value, develop a system for beneficiaries payment, collection of baseline information modalities to aid in planning and monitoring cash receipt, use and impact of the grant.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Cash transfer programs are crucial in enhancing food security (RHVP 2008 and Harvey 2005). An effective cash transfer program needs to address aspects of cash transfer, cash grants, cash for work and voucher systems if the position of food security is to be well managed in areas of high vulnerability for food shortage are to be guaranteed of food reserves. Some donors have resisted to fund cash transfer programs due to worries of fraud and embezzlement of funds. However, some donors have opted to enhance flexibility so as to respond to the food security need of the vulnerable beneficiaries. This resulted to the increased number for documented case studies especially in Africa. Most of cash transfer programs have previously been implemented especially the ones focusing on the urban poor population (Low, Garrett, and Ginja 1999). It has also been implemented in Zimbabwe in the year 2004 where food voucher system a modality of cash transfer programming was adopted. This involved food vouchers was given to the targeted beneficiaries so as to use it in redeeming food from the nearby supermarket. Concern Worldwide implemented Food and Cash Transfer (FACT) program that combined both food and cash aid. This experience led to Concern Worldwide coming up with Dowa Emergency Cash Transfer (DECT) project in Malawi (Devereux et al. 2007). Cash transfer programs have mainly focused in Turkana North by several donors including ECHO la Nina, DfID and Australian Aid to implement cash transfer programming especially at the dawn of emergencies to alleviate the suffering of the community. Oxfam and Help age international has previously implemented cash transfer programs in Turkana. These are part of cash transfer programmes that have previously been implemented in Africa. There is also developing literature on the use of cash transfers in Asia (Dietz and Weighill 2005) and Latin America (Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro 2006) that its lessons can be drawn with relevance to Turkana. The study sought to answer the question; what is the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub County?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

- i. To examine the influence of cash transfer on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County.
- ii. To establish the influence of cash grants on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County.
- iii. To determine the influence of cash for work on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County
- iv. To establish the influence of voucher system on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County

1.5 Research Questions

- i. How does cash transfer influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County?
- ii. How does cash grants influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County?
- iii. How does cash for work influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County?
- iv. How does voucher system influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study helped to determine the influence of cash transfer programming in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County. Cash transfers has progressively proved to be important social protection component in Turkana North Sub-County.

The purpose of many cash transfer programmes is to improve the food security situation of the targeted beneficiary. Vulnerable populations in Turkana north most of the times face high levels of food insecurity. This affect households especially children since they are more vulnerable since food is essential for their growth and survival. This study therefore intends to establish the influence of cash transfer programming to food security. It intends to also provide an outline on whether cash transfer programming is feasible intervention and the best approach for durable food security to be achieved.

The results of the study would benefit the local and international organizations, donors interested in funding cash transfer projects, the civil society, and the government sectors dealing with cash transfer projects. It would also benefit researchers in aspects of cash transfer programming especially those interested with livelihood projects.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The study was carried out under assumptions that, participants would be corporative and would be able to give the required information without any reservations. It is also assumed that no heavy rains would be experienced during the period of data collection.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The area under study is vast and the terrain is often impassable and very worse during periods of rain. In order to overcome access, four wheel drive vehicles was used to facilitate the process of data collection and proper sampling was conducted to minimize extensive movement and coverage. The local administration was requested to provide security and mobilize community support during the data collection exercise.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The study was designed to assess the influence of Cash transfer programming to food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County. Turkana County in Kenya Population of this area is homogeneous, majorly Turkana community. While I was conducting the research, I resided in Lokitaung which is the headquarters for Turkana North Sub County since it was convenient and central point. The study confined itself to households benefiting from cash transfer programme. I got an opportunity to easily connect with the key informants and beneficiaries of this program.

1.10 Definition of operational Terms

Major terms used in the study are defined as;

Cash Transfer Programming

Cash transfer programming refers to the situation where the targeted beneficiary is given cash in form of money, cheque, vouchers and money orders as humanitarian response not only improve their ability to purchase sufficient food (Tabor 2002) but also enable them to protect their production assets (Devereux and Pelham 2008).

Cash transfer

Cash transfer is a social protection intervention that involves the provision of cash to the targeted beneficiaries as an alternative to in-kind assistance in situations of hunger, acute poverty and vulnerability.

Cash grants

This involves the provision of cash to the beneficiary that have been identified for immediate relief so as to get basic need which can be either food or non-food or as a grant to acquire assets which will enable them to recover and also protects their livelihoods. This is different from micro-finance as the beneficiaries are not supposed to repay back and the period through which financial services runs is in a short term.

Cash for work

This refers to payment for work done by the targeted poorest or most food insecure beneficiaries on public or community projects that they have undertaken.

Voucher system

This refers to vouchers that have cash value or commodity value that enables the targeted beneficiaries to acquire pre-define commodities and can be exchanged from the designated shop or from traders in the markets.

Food Security

Food security refers to situation where all persons have economic access to sufficient nutritious food at any time that enables them to live healthy (World Food Summit, 1996).

1.11 Organization of the Study

The research project is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction, chapter two is on literature review, chapter three is on research methodology, chapter four is data analysis and interpretation and chapter five is summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendation. Chapter one includes the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of study, objectives of study and the research questions that guided the study. Chapter one also presents the significance of study, the basic assumptions of study and the limitations of the study. It also has delimitations of the study and definitions of significant terms.

Chapter two has introduced issues relating to cash transfer programmes. It also contains discussions on types of cash transfers used in different parts of the world. The remaining sections of chapter two contains discussions of literature on studies carried out in different parts of the world which are directly related to the objectives of this study.

Chapter three has a description of the methodology that was employed in the study. This includes a description of the research design that was adopted in the study, the target population, sample size and sampling procedures and data collection instruments. It also describes how validity and reliability of the research instruments was determined. Further, the chapter presents procedures of data collection for the study, data processing and analysis techniques and the ethical considerations which was made in the study.

In chapter four, an introduction of the chapter was presented, outlining what the study did and an overview of the objectives of the study. The second section of the chapter presents the return rate of the instruments that was used in the study, while the third section describes the demographic characteristics of the respondents that participated in the study. The remaining section of the chapter presents data analysis, presentation of findings and their discussions in line with the objectives of this study. The fifth chapter on the other hand presents a summary of the findings of the study, and the conclusions on each of the objectives of the study. Further, the chapter presents recommendations for policy action and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The content covered in this literature review chapter include cash transfer programming, cash transfer and Food security, Cash grants and food security, Cash for Work and food security, Vouchers system and food security. Finally the chapter delves on the theoretical framework, conceptual framework and lastly literature review summary.

2.2 Cash transfer programming

During the meeting on 26th and 27th March 2015, a Working Group was formed by the member states of the working party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid to endorse the paper on "10 Common Principles for Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance to respond to Humanitarian Needs". In June 2015 at Brussels, there was a meeting for European donors to discuss multi –purpose of cash transfers that was regarded as a key mile stone. This ended up on viewing multi-purpose cash –based response on both operational and policy perspective and there was experience borrowed from Lebanon to guide policy formulation.

The collaboration amongst the stakeholders which included member states, EU humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) resulted to the paper. The principles that led to multi-purpose approach were intended to complement existing guidance on cash-based assistance and its policy positions. The implementation and response of the humanitarian crises amongst the donors and agencies will be guided by these principles. It was also proved that Cash transfer programming in terms of project costs is generally efficient and also not expensive since it is easy to distribute cash than food, in situation where food supplies are available in the markets (Creti and Jaspars 2006). Cash transfer programming modalities in relation to food security is therefore highlighted in the subsequent pages.

2.2.1 Cash transfer and Food security

Cash transfers which in this case can be emergency cash transfer has influences on food security as experienced in the past. Cash transfer has seen to have stimulated local markets due to the availability of cash to purchase items (Gelan 2007) and also stimulation of food production and increased farm incomes especially if the cash is used to acquire local products. The household will settle debts for the local traders of which the traders will supply enough items hence serving the entire community. If food supplied to the market is not enough, cash will end up causing inflation in the market hence the consumers are affected. Cash transfer is also associated with improvements in the quantity and quality of food, which improves nutritional status of beneficiaries (Devereux, 2006)

Until today, empirical research has revealed that cash transfer programs have largely focused on long-term poverty relief and development projects and not on emergency and humanitarian aid. One of the contributions of this study was to assess the influence of cash transfers to food security. It has also been noted that, a lot of humanitarian emergencies takes place in location with market imperfections that have constraints in production and infrastructure with limited market access. Kenya, however, is middle income country (World Bank, 2014) with well-functioning markets despite inequities disparities especially in Turkana. Many arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya are characterized by imperfect markets. In these settings, the influence of cash transfer to food security may be quite different from the ones in my study in Turkana North Sub-County.

2.2.2 Cash grants and Food security

Cash grants for example hunger safety nets programmes may have long-term influence on food security. Cash grants is also seen to have contributed to the reduced poverty amongst the beneficiaries. Due to availability of Cash grants, it is believed that the beneficiaries will also increase food consumption hence food secure. More research would be necessary to make inferences about the long-term influence of cash grants to food security.

The frequency of cash grants distributions needs to be put into consideration since frequent distribution enable the program to counter inflation and ensure the funds received by the beneficiaries is used on the intended purpose for example purchasing of food and not non-food.

2.2.3 Cash for work and Food security

Cash for work projects has influence on food security as it has benefited communities in various ways for example the water pans provides animal with water during droughts. Fishing gears that the beneficiaries are supplied with enables them to do fishing especially along Lake Turkana. The number of households to be targeted for cash for work projects is depends on the work that requires to be completed.

The number of the beneficiaries to benefit from cash for work project are calculated based on the area worse affected, the livelihood affected, the number of vulnerable households within a livelihood and consideration on whether or not part or all of the need is being met by any other partners, or the government (Oxfam GB, 2002)

2.2.4 Voucher system and Food security

In some humanitarian calamities, the supply of food to markets and shops is controlled while the affected population have no means to acquire it. In such kind of scenarios, the voucher system approach is appropriate since it will ensure the humanitarian assistance reaches most vulnerable populations hence influencing food security.

Vouchers are seen to be cost-effective, quick to deliver and they also provide the beneficiary the freedom to choose what they require. It also leads the growth of local economies, beneficiaries' empowerment and also protects their dignity since they can be able to select the item they wish to acquire. Voucher system has helped in preparation in linking relief, rehabilitation and development activities.

Thorough evaluation of humanitarian aid support was done by The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) before it opted to the use of vouchers. This is because voucher is associated with inflation, depression and social imbalances in the local markets.

The use of voucher system has been seen to have been popular in the recent years. In 2013, voucher system provided food assistance to 47%. Vouchers are mostly used to cover basic needs of the beneficiary without any pre-conditions attached. Voucher system is looking forward to adopt technology for improvement of cash-based projects for example use of mobile phones. Cash and vouchers experience approach is growing at a higher rate hence resulting to displacement of dominance commodity approaches (Harvey, 2005).

2.3 Food Security

Cash transfer program intervention in Malawi and Zambia enabled the beneficiaries to get enough food where there was no more hunger hence improvement on their nutrition standards (Schubert 2007). DECT project in Malawi enabled the beneficiary to meet the standard meals per day and this resulted to households not adopting any coping mechanism like food skipping and premature harvesting (Devereux et al. 2007). In Zambia pilot program the beneficiary were no longer begging due to poverty or rather skipped meals as a coping strategy when there is no enough food (Wietler 2007). In Mexico, the beneficiaries invested on the cash they received hence improved consumption by around 34% after five years (Gertler, Martinez, & Rubio-Codina 2006).

Based on the survey that was done by WFP in Malawi, majority of the cash transfer programme beneficiaries preferred receiving food unlike money because they experienced high commodities prices in the market hence getting small quantity of food ration that was less than usual one (Mwale, 2006).

The empirical evidence based on these programs tries to look whether cash transfer beneficiaries have experienced improvement on food security. This has been seen as weak as empirical evidence tries to look at the difference between the beneficiaries at the beginning and the end of the programme.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

A theory is a general statement of fact couched in a way that it is refutable. It is a mental picture of how society is structured, works and change, Odegi-Awuondo (1993). This study is therefore guided by the following theories to explain the influence of Cash transfer to food security.

2.4.1 Theories of Change for Cash Transfer Programming

A theory of change for imposing conditions on cash transfer is summarized in Bastagli (2009). Improvement of human capital and promotion of resilience through impacts on behavior is the broad aim of conditionality for cash for work. Through adding of conditions, Cash Transfer aims to incentivize investment in mid- to long-term human capital accumulation, which can be under-served by poor people making short-term coping decisions. Weaker individuals tend to increase households bargaining power hence increasing human capital within the society.

In theory, cash transfers enables the beneficiaries to make their own decisions on the critical needs and expenditure leading to satisfaction amongst beneficiaries (Jaspars et al. 2007). This is in contrast to in-kind food assistance, which gives households specific commodities that they may not require (Creti and Jaspars 2006). This results to households selling food that they receive in order to get goods of their choice. Cash transfers may ease the beneficiary to get assistance especially if he or she can be able to get cash from the nearby money agent. Cash transfers have also reduced the cost of food transportation to the final food distribution sites which is normally incurred during in-kind food aid especially if they are not close to the food markets (Devereux et al. 2007; Harvey and Marongwe 2006). In situation where the local market do not have enough supply of food, inflation of prices reduces cash value hence the beneficiaries preferring food and not money.

Recently, a paper was published by Armando Barrientos to examine micro level impacts of cash transfers on growth (Barrientos, 2012). According to his ToC, economic growth is attained due cash transfer improvement on human capital and production capacity. ODI has also done analysis on social protection that looks into vulnerability and risk reduction that aims at adoption for social protection to promote social justice and social inclusion (Jones and Shahrokh, 2013). These paper has led to development of ToC for social justice programming that focuses on CTs.

Analysis was also undertaken for health conditional cash transfers for eleven programmes and 4 regions (Gaarder, Glassman, and Todd 2010). A ToC was developed based on the assessed underlying assumption based on the programmes documentations. That ToC was not used to plan programmes since it is in accordance with wider academic thought on anti-poverty theory of change. A similar ToC that has helped asses the changes on CTs process on social protection (Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux, 2011). CCT has improved the health standard of the poor despite their underutilization on the preventive health services. There is also improved food consumption as a result of CTs hence health improvement. There is also need to impose condition and ensuring compliance so as to enhance utilization of services as women are seen to have insufficient knowledge on health.

In 2011, Help Age International NGO looked at the role of cash transfers for strengthened state –citizen relations in fragile states. It was noted that, CTs not only reduces vulnerability, risk and poverty but also strengthens state institutions since it is able to tackle root causes of fragility in states.

CTs that are being supported by the state has led to Improvement on poor people demand resulting to improved health and education outcomes. CTs has been proved to have raised living standards of the poor, increasing human development hence positive impact on economic growth. In Kenya and more specifically in Turkana, the Hunger Safety Net Programme has stimulated citizens to demand for their rights besides monitoring the programme delivery especially when there is delayed payments. Accountability is also enhanced through inclusion of social protection rights component that brings harmonized relationship between community and local government. It was suggested by (Jones and Shahrokh, 2013) that social protection plays a role in rebuilding trust amongst public institution in fragile states hence social contacts between state-citizen.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A Conceptual framework shows inter relatedness of variables of the study that guided the study. Independent variable included modalities of cash transfer programming for example Cash transfer, Cash grants, cash for work and voucher system while the dependent variable was food security. Moderating variables included government policy and politics.

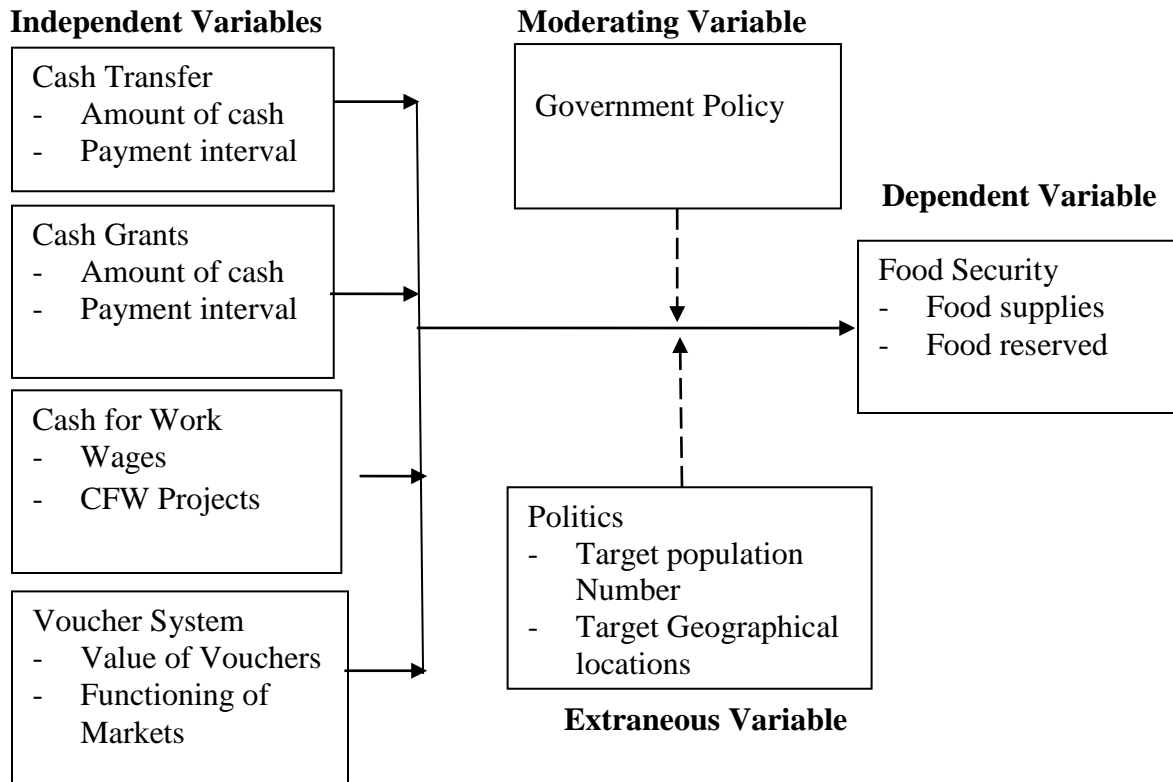


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

2.6 Knowledge Gap

There are other studies that relate to influence of cash transfers to food security previously done by Kelvin Kimulu Eyase (2015), Oboka Wycliffe Aluoch (2013) and Simon Aroko Owoko (2012) that researched on influence of cash transfer grant for orphans and vulnerable children on wellbeing of households in Kakamega central in Kenya, influence of cash transfer programmes on social and economic existence of beneficiary in Bungoma County and effect of cash transfers on child labor and schooling in Kenya respectively.

This particular study concluded whether the cash transfer programming has Influence on food security and therefore recommended whether cash transfer is the best mode of programming to alleviate suffering amongst the Turkana hence borrowed by the government, civil society, UN agencies, donors and NGOs

2.7 Summary of Literature Review

Available literatures have consistently showed that both conditional and unconditional cash transfers have a tendency to influence food security. However, decades of intensive studies have produced inconclusive results with regard to the influence of cash transfers on food security. Majority have showed a positive relationship between the two. Cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable families have largely been found to be spent on food. The literature reviewed suggests that cash transfers are associated with several benefits including increased household income, reduction of poverty, and increased access to food. The literature further suggests that despite the numerous benefits, cash transfer programmes are associated with certain shortcomings relating to the design, implementation and monitoring, thereby failing to align the programme outcomes to government's goal of eradication of vulnerability amongst the people. Conditions based on the uptake of such social services increases access to education/schooling aim at changing behavior or creating productive infrastructure to facilitate sustainable exits from poverty (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2010).

In the Kenyan context, there are very little literature that relates to influence of cash transfers to food security, a part from a few like Oboka Wycliffe Aluoch (2013) and Simon Aroko Owoko (2012) that researched on influence of cash transfer programmes on social and economic existence of beneficiary in Bungoma County and effect of cash transfers on child labor and schooling in Kenya respectively. This study contributed to the literature by investigating the influence of cash transfer programming on food security so as to draw key lessons for future cash transfer programming, strategy and policy.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses research design, target population, sampling design, data collection methods and procedure, validity and reliability of the research instruments and methods of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The research design enables one to identify which sampling techniques to use, methods of data collection and data analysis approaches (Nachmias, 1996). To gain a deeper understanding of influence of cash transfer to food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County, descriptive survey design was used in this study. Descriptive survey of the influence of cash transfer to food security was undertaken on the study samples of the population.

3.3 Target Population

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects with a common observable characteristic. It also refers to an aggregate that all conforms to a given specification. The study therefore targeted 885 household who are the direct beneficiaries of the cash transfer programmes in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards in Turkana North Sub-County. These were among the wards where cash transfer programming was being implemented. It also target NDMA Turkana County drought coordinator, OXFAM Field Coordinator and Help Age International Turkana Coordinator that were the key informant and in-charge of implementation of the program hence the researcher believed the information provided by the key informant was essential.

Table 3.1: Households Benefitting from Cash Transfer Programming

Ward	No. of Targeted Households
Lapur	437
Lake Zone	448
Total	885

Source; NDMA Turkana County 2015

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

This included the number of respondents that were selected to represent the larger population and the process of selecting these respondents.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The Sample size for this study was 269 respondents who were heads of households benefiting from cash transfer and representatives from organization that implemented cash transfer programming. This was in line with Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table of determining sample size where a sample size of 269 is a good representation of a target population of between 851 to 900 respondents.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

According to Orodho & Kombo (2012), sampling refers to the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a certain population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group. Stratified sampling was used to identify households for interviews and for administration of the questionnaires. The study also employed both probability (Purposive Sampling) and non-probability (simple random sampling) sampling procedures. There was further use of cluster sampling and random sampling to identify locations within the ward and the beneficiaries of cash transfer programme. The population for this study entails the

households benefiting from cash transfer programming in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County.

Purposive sampling was used to select the Key Informant. This allowed the selection of the participant who are knowledgeable of the Programme and who are able to provide crucial information in respect to the objectives of this study. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents who are the beneficiary households. This ensured that each household had an equal chance of being selected as a respondent for this study.

3.5 Data collection Instruments

The study combine a variety of methodologies for data collection with a focus on structured and unstructured interviews, key informant interviews and focused group discussions.

3.5.1 Interviews

Both structured and unstructured interviews were administered to the households heads that benefited from cash transfer programme and also officers from the agencies that implemented the programme which included OXFAM, NDMA and Help Age International. Random sampling was used to identify people to be interviewed and use of interview guide was given emphasis. Interviews allowed opportunities for clarification and also assist in further probes hence more detailed feedbacks.

3.5.2 Questionnaires

Open ended questionnaires also administered to the households heads that benefited from cash transfer programme and also officers from the agencies that implemented the programme which included OXFAM, NDMA and Help Age International. Open ended questionnaires assisted to get more information beyond what was designed. Cash transfer programming requires extensive search of information hence a more detailed questionnaires was useful.

3.5.3 Focused Group Discussions

This mainly used in obtaining information from the elders. The elders were interviewed in groups of 10 and gender sensitive representation was taken into account.

3.5.4 Pilot testing of the instruments

The data collection instruments were pre- tested in a short pilot study to ascertain their reliability. The reliability of the research instruments (the questionnaire) was estimated through test/retest method where sample households are selected before the actual administration of questionnaires. The questionnaires are administered to these households at two separate times for each subject under the same conditions.

3.5.5 Validity of the Instrument

Validity is the degree to which a research instrument measures what is supposed to capture (Best and Kahn, 1992). Content validity ensured thorough review and approval of the instruments before administration into data collection. Pilot testing of the instruments in a small sample population was carried out. Improvements based on findings were initiated before final administration to obtain some degree of precision.

Questionnaires were also tested and examined by experts. Content validity was established through discussion of the research instrument with peers and research supervisors to ensure that all the variables in the research objectives are adequately captured in the questionnaire and interview schedule and training of the research assistants to ensure high precision and minimal errors in the data entry was carried out.

3.5.6 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability is the degree of consistency that the instrument demonstrates in the results obtained (Best and Kahn, 1992). Joppe (2000) defines reliability as: “The extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population

under study”. Reliability is the consistency of the measurement, or the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used under the same condition with the same subjects. A reliable measure is the one that gives the same reading when used on repeated occasions. Kumar (2005) notes that the greater the consistency and stability of an instrument, the greater is its reliability. The researcher employed a test-retest method of estimating reliability of the instruments used in this study. This is because of its advantage of permitting the instrument to be compared with itself, thus avoiding the sort of problems that arise when another instrument is used.

Through application of test-retest to estimate the reliability of the instruments, the correlation coefficient between the first set of data obtained from the first session of administration of the questionnaire and the second set of data obtained from the second session of administration of the questionnaire was computed. The researcher computed the Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation between the data obtained from the first set of administration and the one obtained from the second session of administration of the questionnaire and obtained an overall correlation coefficient of 0.78. This correlation coefficient between the two sets of data was considered to be acceptable for this study, because it was very close to 0.80, which Mugenda (2008) notes to be showing a high degree of reliability of data obtained by the instruments.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

Questionnaires and focus group discussions were used to collect data for this study. Prior to proceeding to the field to collect data, the researcher obtained authority from the Board of Post Graduate Studies of the University of Nairobi so as to get a permit from the National Council of Science and Technology for carrying out the study. After obtaining a research permit, the researcher proceeded to the field to collect data.

Collecting data personally enable the researcher to explain the purpose of the study and to clear any suspicions from the participants in the study about the use of information they

provided. Further, personal collection of data enabled the researcher to verify information obtained through observation. While in the field, the researcher only administered research instruments to respondent after seeking their acceptance. Those not willing to participate in the study were left out.

Data collection was only done within the home of the respondent. This was to ensure that data collection was done within similar conditions throughout the study. Data collection within the home enabled the researcher to verify information given by respondents on the influence of cash transfer programming to food security.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the categorization, ordering, manipulation and summary of data collected for a research study to obtain answers to research questions. In the process the data is reduced to intelligible and interpretable form using statistics (Cooper et al, 2003). Both quantitative and qualitative were collected. The qualitative data consisted of words and therefore was analyzed through focus descriptive technique. The information was categorized by identifying themes or patterns to bring the meaning to the text. The quantitative data consist of numbers and what they stood for (Mugenda and Abel. (1999). This data was coded and summarized then analyzed through descriptive statistics using measures of central tendency, measures of variability and percentages. The condensed and manageable data was further analyzed using appropriate Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). The inferential statistics; correlation and regression analysis was applied to find out the relationship between variables.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Collecting data through any method applied during the study involved ethical issues in relation to the participants and researcher. The researcher endeavor to ensure that informed consent is obtained from the respondents before they are involved in the discussions or interviews. This consent was obtained voluntarily and without pressure of any kind after the objectives of the study had is explained. Confidentiality of the information collected was preserved and only used for research purposes. The response given by the respondents did not affect their continued participation in the programme.

3.9 Operational of Variables

This highlighted the mode through which the variables in the research were related.

Table 3.2: Operationalization of Variables

Objective	Variable	Indicator	Measurement Scale	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Technique
To examine the influence of cash transfer on food security	Independent	Cash transfer utilization by beneficiaries on food	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive Inferential
To investigate the influence of cash grants on food security	Independent	Improved living standard	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive Inferential
To determine the influence of cash for work on food security	Independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable food security projects at the community - Empowered community 	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive Inferential
To establish the influence of voucher system on food security	Independent	Protection of assets	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive Inferential
The influence of food supplies on food security	Dependent	Availability of food	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Descriptive Inferential

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results, their interpretation and discussion of the study based on the purpose of the research which was to examine the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County. Data was analyzed using descriptive techniques such as means, standard deviation and frequencies. The inferential statistics correlation and regression analysis was done to establish the relationship between variables. Data was presented in tables for ease of analysis and interpretations of findings.

4.1.1 Response Rate

During the study, 206 questionnaires were directly administered to the respondents. The respondents did not experience any difficulty in answering the questions on the questionnaire.

Table 4.3: Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Questionnaires Administered	206	100

The study sample population was 269 respondents where 206 respondents responded to the questionnaires for analysis. This constitute to 76.6% of the response rate. This commendable response rate was made a reality after the effort was made to visit the respondent and administer the questionnaires. This was a sufficient response rate for the study. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) indicated that a response rate of 50%, 60% or 70% of the response rate is sufficient for a study.

4.2 Background Information of the Respondents

The study sought on the information of respondent's gender and literacy.

4.2.1 Gender Respondents

The respondent's gender was noted through observation while research was being carried out.

Table 4.4: Gender Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	60	29
Female	146	71
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 71% were female while 29% were male. This implied that there were more female than male respondents involved in the study. The findings demonstrated that female respondents were the dominant beneficiaries of the cash transfer programmes in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards in Turkana North Sub-County households.

4.2.2 Level of literacy

The level of literacy amongst the respondents was determined by their ability to read and write.

Table 4.5: Level of Literacy

Level of Literacy	Frequency	Percent
Literate	74	36
Illiterate	132	64
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 64% of the respondents specified that they were illiterate while 36% of the respondents were literate. This was because Lake Zone and Lapur wards are located in the rural areas of Turkana North Sub-County.

4.3 Cash transfer programming

The study pursued on how cash transfer programming influences food security.

4.3.1 Influence of cash transfer programming on food security

The study sought how cash transfer programming influences food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County.

Table 4.6: Influence of cash transfer programming on food security

Influence of cash transfer programming to food security	Mean	Standard deviation
Alleviates hunger and poverty	4.5680	.25229
Creates employment	4.3638	.48499
Protects assets	4.4709	.44637
Ability to pay debts	4.3398	.47480
Improves economy	4.4712	.49970
Ability to meet basic needs	4.6660	.45906
Improves school enrollment	4.3932	.48965
Alleviates Social inequality	4.5243	.50063
Alleviates Gender Disparity	3.3291	.33031
Migration from rural areas to urban centers	3.2621	.32940

Based on the findings as shown on Table 4.4, majority of the respondents specified that cash transfer programming enable the community members gain ability to meet basic needs, alleviate hunger and poverty and alleviates social inequality influencing food security as shown by a mean of 4.66, 4.568 and 4.52 respectively. The respondents indicated that cash transfer programmes led to improved economy, improved school

enrollment, increased creation of employment and improved ability to pay debts enhancing food security to a great extent as shown by a mean of 4.47, 4.393, 4.364 4.339 respectively. The respondents indicated that cash transfer program led to alleviate gender disparity and migration from rural areas to urban centers hence influencing food security to a moderate extent as shown by a mean of 3.329 and 3.262 respectively.

4.4 Trends of food insecurity

The respondents were requested to give in comparison for the period from 1950-1980, the trend of food insecurity.

Table 4.7: Trend of food insecurity

Trend of food insecurity	Frequency	Percent
Increased	159	77
Dramatic Increase	33	16
Reduced	14	7
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 77% of the respondents specified that there is increased trend of food insecurity from the period from 1950-1980. Most 16% of the respondents specified that there is dramatic increased trend of food insecurity from the period from 1950-1980 while 7% of the respondents specified that there is reduced trend of food insecurity from the period from 1950-1980.

4.4.1 Reasons for the change on trends for food insecurity

The study sought factors that contributed to change on the trend of food insecurity for the period from 1950-1980.

Table 4.8: Reasons for the change on trends for food insecurity

Reasons for the change on trends for food insecurity	Mean	Standard deviation
Unstable markets	4.0000	.50000
Drought	4.7184	.63118
Conflicts among the neighboring community	4.3835	.48742
Poverty trap	4.4466	.49835
Lack of investment in agriculture	4.0146	.62061

Based on the findings, majority of the respondent indicated that drought is the very major reasons that lead to the change on the trend of food insecurity for the period from 1950-1980 as shown by mean of 4.7184 with standard deviation of 0.63. Most of the respondents specified that Poverty trap, conflicts among the neighboring community, lack of investment in agriculture and unstable markets led to the change on the trend of food insecurity for the period from 1950-1980 as shown by mean of 4.44, 4.38, 4.01 and 4.00 with standard deviation of 0.49, 0.48, 0.62 and 0.50. This shows that cash transfer programme has contributed significantly to food security in the area.

4.5. Influence of Cash transfer to food security

The respondents were requested to specify on whether cash transfer influence food security.

Table 4.9: Cash transfer influence to food security

Cash transfer influence food security	Frequency	Percent
Yes	143	69
No	63	31
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 69% of the respondents indicate that cash transfer influence food security while 31% of the respondents specified that cash transfer do not influence food security. Respondents further explained that when cash transfer were regularly disbursed the beneficiary households makes longer-term plans about consumption, saving and investments. However irregular payments were a major problem for some hence CT programmes did not improve food security outcomes. This implies that cash transfer programmes influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a less extent. The findings agreed with (Gelan 2007) who indicated that cash transfers, for example enhances stimulation of food production and increased farm incomes especially if the cash is used to acquire local products.

4.5.1 Extent to which cash transfer is essential

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which cash transfer programme is essential.

Table 4.10: Extent to which cash transfer is essential

Extent to which cash transfer is essential	Frequency	Percent
High	206	100
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, all the respondents indicated that cash transfer programme is essential in promoting food security. This implied that cash transfer was critical in enabling people to purchase foods as money was spent in food expenses. The findings agreed with Devereux, (2006) who found that cash transfer is also associated with improvements in the quantity and quality of food, which improves nutritional status of beneficiaries

Table 4.11: Major food security needs for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme

	Mean	Standard deviation
Food	4.4204	0.65091
Water	4.3883	0.48856
Housing	4.2864	0.45318
Clothing	4.0000	0.40000
School Fees	3.5728	0.90637

Table 4.9 shows the respondents response on the major food security needs for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme. Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that food, water and housing were major food security needs for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme to a very great extent as shown by a mean of 4.42, 4.38 and 4.28 with standard deviation of 0.65, 0.48 and 0.45. Most of the respondents specified that clothing was the major food security need for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme as indicated by mean of 4.00 with standard deviation of 0.40. This implied that the major food security need was to address adequate provision of foods, waters and ensuring people live in quality housing.

4.6 Cash grants influence on food security

The respondents were requested to show whether cash grants are a major influential factor on improvement of food security.

Table 4.12: Cash grants is a major influential factor on improvement of food security

Cash grants is a major influential factor on improvement of food security	Frequency	Percent
Yes	186	90
No	20	10
Total	206	100

Based on the results of the findings, 90% of the respondents specified that cash grants are a major influential factor on improvement of food security. While 10% respondents indicated that cash grants are not a major influential factor on improvement of food security. This implied that cash grant contribute significantly to food security in the area.

Table 4.13: Extent to which cash grants influence food security

	Frequency	Percent
High	171	83
Moderate	35	17
Total	206	100

Table 4.11 shows respondents response on the extent to which cash grants influence food security. Based on the findings, majority 83% of the respondents specified that cash grants influence food security to a high extent while 17% of the respondents specified that cash grants influence food security to a moderate extent. The findings agreed with Ashenfelter et al. (1999) who indicated that the frequency of cash grants distributions needs to be put into consideration since frequent distribution enable the program to counter inflation and ensure the funds received by the beneficiaries is used on the intended purpose for example purchasing of food and not non-food.

4.6.1 Key food security improvements as a result of cash grants

The study sought to identify key food security improvements as a result of cash grants.

Table 4.14: Key Food Security improvements as a result of cash grants

Key food security improvements as a result of cash grants	Mean	Standard deviation
Growth of small scale business	4.4757	.50063
Reduced theft cases	4.1699	.37646
Circulation of money	4.3058	.46188
Easy borrowing of loans from the banks	4.2864	.45318
Creation of employment opportunities	4.4563	.49930
Reduced Poverty	4.8301	.77646

Table 4.12 shows majority of the respondents indicate that reduced poverty and growth of small scale business were key food security improvements as a result of cash grants as indicated by mean of 4.83 and 4.47 with standard deviation of 0.77 and 0.5. Respondents revealed that creation of employment opportunities, circulation of money and easy borrowing of loans from the banks were key food security improvements as a result of cash grants as indicated by mean of 4.45, 4.30 and 4.28 with standard deviation of 0.49, 0.46 and 0.45. The respondents also indicated that reduced theft cases was a key food security improvement as a result of cash grants as shown by mean of 4.16 with standard deviation of 0.37. This implied that cash grants were a tool applied in improving food security. The findings agreed with Phillips and Shonkoff, (2000) who revealed that cash grants increased food consumption of beneficiaries.

4.7 Influence of cash for work on food security

The respondents were requested to specify whether cash for work programme is a major influential factor to food security.

Table 4.15: Cash for work Programme a major influential factor to food security

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	124	60
No	82	40
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 60% of the respondents specified that cash for work programme is a major influential factor to food security while 40% of the respondents indicated cash for work programme have no major influential factor to food security.

Table 4.16: Extent to which Cash for Work influences food security

Extent to which Cash for Work influences food security	Frequency	Percent
Moderate	84	41
Low	122	59
Total	206	100

The study sought the extent to which cash for work influences food security. Based on the findings, majority 59% of the respondents specified that cash for work influences food security to a low extent while 41% of the respondents specified that cash for work influences food security to a moderate extent. This implied that cash for work influences food security to a low extent.

4.7.1 Key Food security that arise as a result of Cash for Work Programme

The respondents were requested to point out the key food security issues that arise as a result of cash for work programme.

Table 4.17: Cash for Work Programme on Food Security

Result of Cash For Work Programme	Mean	Standard deviation
Increased School enrollment	4.16	0.22
Self-reliance	4.24	0.37
Improved living standard	4.26	0.32
Access to proper health services	4.52	0.57
Harvest of food	4.18	0.30
Gain skills in farming	4.57	0.48
Access to proper diet	4.67	0.65

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that access to proper diet, gain skills in farming and access to proper health services are the key contributor to food security that arises as a result of cash for work programme as shown by mean of 4.67, 4.57 and 4.52 with standard deviation of 0.65, 0.48 and 0.57. Most of the respondents showed that improved living standard, self-reliance, harvest of food and increased school enrollment were the major key food security issues that arises as a result of cash for work programme as shown by mean of 4.26, 4.24, 4.18 and 4.16 with standard deviation of 0.32, 0.37, 0.30 and 0.22. This implied that cash for work programme influence food security as it promotes harvest of food and access to proper diet.

4.8 Influence of Voucher system to food security

The respondents were requested to specify whether voucher system is a major influential factor to food security.

Table 4.18: Whether voucher system is a major influential factor to food security

Whether voucher system is a major influential factor to food security	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	6
No	193	94
Total	206	100

Based on the findings, majority 94% of the respondents specified that voucher system was not a major influential factor to food security while 6% of the respondents specified that voucher system was a major influential factor to food security. This implied that voucher system was not a major influential factor to food security in the area.

4.8.1 Extent to which Voucher System Influence food security

The respondents were asked the extent to which voucher system influences food security.

Table 4.19: Extent to which Voucher System Influence food security

Extent to which Voucher System Influence food security	Frequency	Percent
Low	143	69
Moderate	63	31
Total	206	100

Based on the findings and as shown on Table 4.17, majority 69% of the respondents specified that voucher system influence food security to a low extent while 31% of the respondents specified that voucher system influence food security to a moderate extent. This implied that voucher system contributed to food security to a low extent.

4.8.2 Key Debts that are settled by the Beneficiaries

The respondents were requested to indicate the key debts that were settled by the beneficiaries.

Table 4.20: Key Debts that are settled by the Beneficiaries

Key debts that are settled by the beneficiaries	Mean	Standard deviation
Food expenses	4.5497	.46980
School fees	4.5069	.37646
Medical expenses	4.5198	.47480
Rent	2.9320	.33600

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that food expenses, medical expenses and school fees were the key debts that were settled by the beneficiaries as indicated by mean of 4.5497, 4.5198 and 4.5069 respectively. Respondents also indicated that rent was the key debts that were settled by the beneficiaries as shown by mean of 2.9320 with standard deviation of 0.336. This clearly demonstrated that cash voucher system enable the beneficiaries to cater for food and medical expenses. The findings contradict Gertler, P., Sebastian & Marta (2006) who found that investing in cash transfers only raise long-term living standards of people.

4.8.3 Key assets protected as result of Voucher System

The study sought to find out the key assets protected as result of voucher system.

Table 4.21: Key assets protected as result of Voucher System

Key assets protected as result of voucher system	Mean	Standard deviation
Livestock	4.3010	.58991
Fishing gears	3.7734	.49513
Land	3.6563	.28274
Jewels	1.6796	.76781
Domestic equipment's	1.4757	.50063

Based based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that livestock was the major key assets protected as result of voucher system as shown by mean of 4.30 with standard deviation of 0.58. Respondents indicated that fishing gears and land were the major key assets protected as result of voucher system as shown by mean of 3.7734 and 3.6563 with standard deviation of 0.49 and 0.28. Respondents further indicated that jewels and domestic equipment's were assets protected as result of voucher system as indicated by mean of 1.67 and 1.47 with standard deviation of 0.76 and 0.50. This implied that voucher system as a cash transfer modality contributed to protection of assets of production for the purpose of improving food security. The finding contradict with Witteveen (2006) who indicated that in most circumstances vouchers has n contribution to food security though it is being adopted to cover basic needs of the population that has been affected .

4.9 Cash Transfer Programming modalities is influential factor to food security

Respondents were requested to indicate if cash transfer programming modalities were major influential factor to food security.

Table 4.22: Cash Transfer Programming modalities is influential factor to food security

Cash transfer programming modalities	Mean	Standard deviation
Cash for Work	4.3350	.47312
Voucher System	4.2282	.38187
Cash Grants	4.4029	.49168
Cash transfer	4.3883	.44661

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that cash grants, cash transfer, cash for work and voucher system were major influential factor that influence food security to a very great extent as shown by mean of 4.40, 4.38, 4.33 and 4.22 with standard deviation of 0.49, 0.44, 0.47 and 0.38. This implied that cash transfer programming modalities influence food security in the area.

4.10 Cash transfer programming players influence in achieving remarkable results

The respondents were requested to rank the given cash transfer programming players as per their level of influence in achieving remarkable results in Lapur and Lake Zone wards in Turkana North sub county.

Table 4.23: Cash transfer programming players

Cash Transfer programming players	Mean	Standard deviation
Civil Society and NGO representatives	4.23	.42
Local politicians	3.83	.37
Chiefs	3.59	.33
Women leaders	4.21	.34
Youth leaders	2.00	.40
Herdsmen	2.03	.69
Relief Committees	2.96	.60
Church leaders	2.43	.55
Traders	2.63	.71

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that Relief Committees, Traders, church leaders, herdsmen and youth leaders influence in achieving remarkable results in cash transfer programming projects as shown by a mean of 2.96, 2.63, 2.43, 2.03 and 2.00 with standard deviation of 0.60, 0.71, 0.55, 0.69 and 0.40. Most of the respondents specified that Civil Society and NGO representatives and women leaders influence in achieving remarkable results in cash transfer programming projects as shown by a mean of 4.23 and 4.21 with standard deviation of 0.42 and 0.34. Most of the respondents specified that local politicians and chief's influence in achieving remarkable results in cash transfer programming projects as shown by a mean of 3.83 and 3.59 with standard deviation of 0.37 and 0.33. The results was supported by Schubert (2007) who found that in Malawi and Zambia, enabled the beneficiaries to get enough food where there was no more hunger hence improvement on their nutrition standards.

4.11 Solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security

The study sought to find out the possible solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security.

Table 4.24: Solutions to ensure Cash Transfer Programming projects have influence to food security

Solution to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security	Mean	Standard deviation
Small scale businesses coming up	4.70	.66188
Investing in small scale farming	4.76	.77646
Building capacity of the small scale traders	4.68	.56390
Use of voucher system	4.31	.52755
Cash for work interventions	4.43	.69038
Involvement of communities during design and implementation of cash transfer projects	4.57	.68499
Coming up with sustainable projects	4.16	.37646

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents specified that investing in small scale farming, Small scale businesses coming up, Building capacity of the small scale traders and Involvement of communities during design and implementation of cash transfer projects are the possible solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security as indicated by mean of 4.76, 4.70, 4.68 and 4.56 with standard deviation of 0.77, 0.66, 56 and 0.68. Most of the respondents specified that cash for work interventions, use of voucher system and coming up with sustainable projects are the possible solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security as indicated by mean of 4.43, 4.31 and 4.16 with standard deviation of 0.69, 0.52 and 0.37

Table 4.25: Correlations Analysis

		Food Security	Cash Transfer	Cash Grants	Cash for Work	Voucher System
Cash transfer programming	Pearson	1				
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2- tailed)					
	N	206				
Cash Transfer	Pearson	.133*	1			
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.056				
	N	206	206			
Cash Grants	Pearson	.283*	.159*	1		
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.023			
	N	206	206	206		
Cash for Work	Pearson	.780*	-.252	.537	1	
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.002	.000	.000		
	N	206	206	206	206	
Voucher System	Pearson	.350	-.381**	-.173*	.327	1
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.000	.013	.000	
	N	206	206	206	206	206

The study conducted a Pearson moment correlation analysis represented by r for all the study variables as indicated in Table 4.23. Cash Transfer has insignificant negative correlation with food security at $r=-0.133$. This means that cash transfer will lead to improved food security. There also existed a positive and significant correlation between cash grants and improved food security at $r=.283^{**}$ and $.000<0.05$ significance level. There also existed a significant correlation between cash for work and food security at $r=.780^{**}$ and $0.002<0.05$ significance level. The study showed that there existed a strong and significant correlation between voucher system and food security at $r=.350^{**}$ and $.000<0.05$ significance level.

4.12 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was used to measure the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Table 4.26: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
1	.593 ^a	.351	.335	.38652	.000

- a. Predictors: Cash Transfer, Cash Grants, Cash for Work and Voucher System
- b. Dependent variable: Food security

The model summary is indicated in Table 4.24. R-Squared is the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable. R-Squared indicates the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. From table 4.14, R^2 value is 35.1% at $P= 0.000< 0.05$. The implication is that a 35.1% of variation in the food security can be attributed to change in the independent variables.

Table 4.27: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.179	5	3.236	21.660	.000 ^a
	Residual	29.879	200	.149		
	Total	46.058	205			

a. Predictors: Cash Transfer, Cash Grants, Cash for Work and Voucher System

b. Dependent variable: Food security

The total variance (46.058) was the difference in the variance which can be explained by the independent variables (Model) and the variance which was not explained by the independent variables (Error). The study established that there existed a significant goodness of fit between cash transfer, cash grants, cash for work and voucher system and food security since F-test ($F=21.660$, $P=0.000 < 0.05$) as indicated on Table 4.25. The calculated $F_{cal}=21.660$ far exceeds the F-critical of 1.8467. This implies that the model was suitable to explain the relationship between cash transfer, cash grants, cash for work and voucher system and food security which was significant at 95% confidence level.

Table 4.28: Coefficient Analysis

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		β	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.355	.129		10.521	.000
	Cash Transfer	.074	.064	.075	1.141	.255
	Cash Grants	.147	.065	.143	2.251	.025
	Cash for Work	.086	.067	-.090	-1.274	.020
	Voucher System	.435	.057	.575	7.700	.000

- a. Predictors: Cash Transfer, Cash Grants, Cash for Work and Voucher System
- b. Dependent variable: Food security

The optimal regression model is therefore:

$$Y=1.355+ 0.074x_1 + 0.147x_2 + 0.086x_3 + 0.435x_4 + e$$

From the results on table 4.26, $\beta_0=1.355$ represented the constant which predicted value of food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County. Cash transfer, cash grants, cash for work and voucher system were constant at zero (0).

The results revealed cash transfer has insignificantly affected food security positively as indicated by $\beta_1= 0.074$, $p=0.225>0.05$. The results revealed that cash grants has a significance positive influence on food security as indicated by $\beta_2=0.147$, $p= 0.025<0.05$. The study revealed that there existed a significant relationship between cash for work and food security as indicated by $\beta_3=.086$, $p = 0.020<0.05$. The results concurred with Mwale, (2006) noted that majority of the cash transfer programme beneficiaries preferred receiving food unlike money because they experienced high commodities prices in the market hence getting small quantity of food ration that was less than usual one. Further results indicated that there existed a significant relationship between voucher system and food security as indicated by $\beta_4=0.435$, $p= 0.000<0.05$.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study which was to examine the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study revealed that cash transfer programming enable the community members gain ability to meet basic needs, alleviate hunger and poverty and alleviates social inequality influencing food security. It was also associated with improvement on economy, improved school enrollment, increased creation of employment and improved ability to pay debts enhancing food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County. The findings on the four modalities of cash transfer programming is highlighted below.

5.2.1 Influence of Cash transfer to food security

The study found that cash transfer influence food security as indicated by majority (69%) of the respondents and that cash transfer if regularly disbursed to the beneficiary households makes long-term plans about consumption, saving and investments. However irregular payments were a major problem in some hence CT programmes did not improve food security outcomes. This implies that cash transfer programmes influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a less extent.

The study revealed that food, water and housing were major food security needs for the beneficiaries being addressed by cash transfer programme to a great extent. The study revealed that clothing and housing were also concerned major food security needs to be

addressed through cash transfer programme. This study found that cash transfer programme had significant correlation with food security. Regression results shows that cash transfer had significant influence to food security ($\beta_1= 0.074$, $p=0.225<0.05$).

5.2.2 Cash grants influence on food security

The study established that cash grants was a major influential factor on improvement of food security demonstrating that cash grant contributed to food security in the area. The findings revealed as a result of cash grants reduced poverty and growth of small business were key food security improvements to a great extent. The results also indicated that cash grant promoted creation of employment opportunities, circulation of money and easy borrowing of loans from the banks hence improvement of food security. The regression results revealed that cash grants has a significant influence on food security ($\beta_2=0.147$, $p= 0.025<0.05$).

5.2.3 influence of Cash for work on food security

The results indicated that cash for work programme is a major influential factor to food security as depicted by (60%) of the respondents. However, findings revealed that cash for work programming influences food security to a low extent. Cash for work programme was found to improve accessibility to proper diet, enabled households gained skills in farming and access to proper health services that are the contributor of food security. This study also revealed that through cash for work programme community of Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a less extent improved living standard, improved self-reliance, and increase harvest of food and increased school enrollment. This demonstrated that cash for work programme promoted food security to some extent. Correlation results indicated that there existed a significant correlation between cash for work and food security. The results was supported by regression results that revealed that there existed a significant relationship between cash for work and food security ($\beta_3==.086$, $p = 0.020<0.05$).

5.2.4 Voucher system to food security

The results indicated that voucher system as a cash transfer modality that was adopted for beneficiaries in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County was not a major influential factor to food security as voucher system cash transfer modality was found to have contributed to food security to a low extent.

The study revealed that voucher system was used in payment of expenses such as food expenses, medical expenses and school fees to a great extent that clearly demonstrated that voucher system was a tool to promote spending on food and medical expense. Key assets were protected as result of voucher system. This study revealed that voucher system enable the beneficiaries to secure livestock, fishing gears, land, jewels and domestic equipment's. Voucher system was found to have contributed to protection of assets of production for the purpose of improving food security. Correlation findings showed that there existed a significant correlation between voucher system and food security. Regression results indicated that voucher system has influence to food security as shown by ($\beta_4=0.435$, $p= 0.000<0.05$).

5.3 Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the study, conclusion was made on the four cash transfer modalities.

5.3.1 Influence of Cash transfer to food security

The study concluded that cash transfer programme influence food security if regularly disbursed to the beneficiary households as they will make long-term plans about consumption, saving and investments. Cash transfer programmes influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to some extent. The study concluded that cash transfer had significant influence on food security since it enabled the households to meet food, water and housing, clothing and housing expenses to a very great extent when disbursed at the right time.

5.3.2 Cash grants influence on food security

The study concluded that cash grants have a significance positive influence on food security. Cash grants was a major influential factor on improvement of food security demonstrating that cash grant contributed significantly to food security in the area. Implementation of cash grants reduced poverty, promoted growth of small scale business, promoted creation of employment opportunities, circulation of money and easy borrowing of loans from the banks to improve food security.

5.3.3 Influence of Cash for work to food security

This study concluded that there existed a significant relationship between cash for work and food security. The study demonstrated that cash for work programme is a major influential factor to food security. Cash for work programme improve accessibility to proper diet, gained skills in farming and access to proper health services that are the key contributor for food security. This study also revealed that through cash for work programme member of Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a less extent improved living standard, promoted self-reliance and increased school enrollment demonstrating that cash for work programme is a key tool that promotes food security.

5.3.4 Influence of Voucher system to food security

The study concluded that voucher system as a cash transfer modality that was adopted for beneficiaries in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County was not a major influential factor to food security as voucher system cash transfer modality was found to contribute to food security to a low extent. Voucher system is used for the payment of expenses such as food expenses, medical expenses and school fees to a great extent clearly demonstrated that voucher system was a tool to promote spending on food and medical expense. The study concluded that voucher system contributed to protection of assets of production for the purpose of improving food security. Correlation findings showed that there existed a significant correlation between voucher system and food security.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and the conclusions of the study, the study made four key recommendations:

1. The government and other stakeholder should enhance cash transfer programming so as to achieve food security. The management in government and Non-governmental organizations should ensure cash transfer programmes ensure regularly disbursement of cash to the beneficiary households hence making longer-term plans about consumption; improve investments in cash transfer programmes influence food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County to a great extent.
2. More cash grants provision to the people in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County as this would lead to significance positive influence on food security. The government and development partners should enhance implementation of cash grants as this was found to reduce poverty, promoted growth of small scale business, creation of employment opportunities, promoted circulation of money and easy borrowing of loans from the banks to improve food security.

3. Management of cash transfer programming should foster cash for work to improve accessibility to proper diet, gain skills in farming and access to proper health services which are the contributors to food security. Cash for work programme improved living standard, advances self-reliance, increases harvest of food and increased school enrollment demonstrating that cash for work programme is a tool to promote food security.
4. There is need to increase voucher values so as to contribute further to food security as mostly the cash through voucher system was used in the payment of expenses such as food expenses, medical expenses and school fees to a great extent. This will help in protection of assets. The study concluded that cash transfer programming project should be aimed at promoting small scale farming, setting up small scale businesses, building capacity of the small scale traders and the need for involvement of communities during design and implementation of cash transfer projects so as to influence food security.

5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

The study concentrated on examining the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County. The study recommend that a further study should be carried out to determine challenges facing implementation of cash transfer programming in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana North Sub-County.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of transmittal

Stanley Edapal Akine,
University of Nairobi,
P.O. Box 30197,
Nairobi, Kenya

To Whom It May Concern,

Re: Letter of Transmittal of data collection instruments

I am Stanley Edapal Akine, a post graduate student pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management in the University of Nairobi. As part of the course, research is undertaken in a field of interest to fulfill the requirements for the award of the MA degree.

I therefore request for your permission to undertake this research study in your area of jurisdiction, and your cooperation and support in data collection during the course of my research. The research is aimed at examining the influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana north.

The research work is purely academic and all gathered information will be handled with utmost confidentiality. When the study is completed, the findings will enable the county government and NGOs operating in Turkana North to know whether cash transfer is the viable programming modalities to counter food insecurity.

Attached please find a questionnaire that requires you to provide information by answering questions honestly and objectively.

I look forward to your cooperation

Yours faithfully,

Akine Stanley Edapal,

Reg. Number: L50/77885/2015

Appendix 2: Questionnaire

Instructions

1. Questionnaires will be administered to sample population using simple random sampling.
2. Interviews will be translated to help those with language barriers.

SECTION A: Personal Information

1. Name of the respondent.....
2. Name of the Ward.....Location.....
3. Sex Female Male
4. What is your level of literacy? Literate Illiterate

SECTION B: Cash transfer programming

5. What are the influence of cash transfer programming to food security in your own opinion; tick the right choices and classify into (1. Major 2. Minor)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alleviates hunger and poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> | Creates employment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Protects assets | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ability to pay debts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improves economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ability to meet basic needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improves school enrollment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Alleviates Social inequality | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Alleviates Gender Disparity | <input type="checkbox"/> | Migration from rural areas to urban Centers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Others..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

6. In comparison from the period from 1950-1980 often referred to and 1980 to date, what is the trend of food insecurity

Reduced Increased Dramatic Increase

And what is the main reason(s) for this change, rank them in order of priority (from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Drought

Conflicts among the neighboring community

Poverty trap

Lack of investment in agriculture

Unstable markets

Influence of Cash transfer to food security

7. a) Does cash transfer influence food security?

Yes No

b) To what extent is the cash transfer essential?

High Moderate Low

c) Which are major food security needs for the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme (1. Very major 2. Major 3. Minor)

Food Water Clothing

Housing School Fees Alcohol

Cash grants influence on food security

8. a) Is cash grants a major influential factor on improvement of food security

Yes No

b) To what extent does cash grants influence food security

High Moderate Low

c) What are the key food security improvements as a result of cash grants?

Tick the most appropriate and rank them (1.Very major 2.Major 3. Minor)

Creation employment opportunities Growth of small scale business

Reduced poverty Easy borrowing of loans from the banks

Circulation of money Increased theft cases

Influence of cash for work on food security

9. a) Is cash for work programme a major influential factor to food security?

Yes No

b) To what extent does cash for work programmes influences food security?

High Moderate Low

c) What are the key food security issues that arise as a result of cash for work programme? Tick the most appropriate and rank them (1.Very major 2. Major 3. Minor)

Increased School enrollment

Self-reliance

Improved living standard

Access to proper health services

Harvest of food

Gain skills in farming

Access to proper diet

Influence of Voucher system to food security

10. a) Is voucher system a major influential factor to food security?

Yes No

b) To what extent does voucher system influence food security?

High Moderate Low

c) What are the key debts that are settled by the beneficiaries? Tick the most appropriate and rank them (1.Very major 2. Major 3. Minor)

Food expenses School fees

Medical expenses Rent

d) What are the key assets protected as result of voucher system? Tick the most appropriate and rank them (1.Very major 2. Major 3. Minor)

Livestocks	<input type="text"/>	Fishing gears	<input type="text"/>
Land	<input type="text"/>	Jewels	<input type="text"/>
Domestic equipment's	<input type="text"/>		

11. Of the four cash transfer programming modalities listed, which one according to you is the major influential factor to food security.(Rank them in order of influence-1,2,3,4)

Cash transfer	<input type="text"/>	Cash grants	<input type="text"/>
Cash for work	<input type="text"/>	Voucher system	<input type="text"/>

12. Tick and rank the following cash transfer programming players as per their level of influence in achieving remarkable results in Lapur and Lake Zone wards in Turkana North sub county

(1. Most influential 2. Influential 3. Less influential)

Civil Society and NGO representatives	<input type="text"/>		
Church Leaders	<input type="text"/>	Local politicians	<input type="text"/>
Chiefs	<input type="text"/>	Women leaders	<input type="text"/>
Youth leaders	<input type="text"/>	Traders	<input type="text"/>
Herdsmen	<input type="text"/>		
Relief Committees	<input type="text"/>		

13. What are the possible solutions to ensure cash transfer programming projects have influence on food security (tick the most appropriate choice and rank in order of significance/priority)

1 Very significant

2. Significant

3. Less significant

(a) Small scale businesses coming up

(b) Investing in small scale farming

(c) Building capacity of the small scale traders

(d) Use of voucher system

(e) Cash for work interventions

(f) Involvement of communities during design and implementation of cash transfer projects

(g) Coming up with sustainable projects

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 3: Focused Group Discussion Guide

1. In your community, cite some indigenous food security coping mechanism
2. In terms of reliability, do you think cash transfer programming is the best modality to counter food insecurity?
3. What is the composition of community committees for cash transfer projects? Are women involved
4. How effective were they?

5. What is the current status of cash transfer programming unlike the modern means of programming in alleviating poverty

6. How does Cash transfer programming for example cash transfer, Cash Grants, Cash for Work and Voucher system influence Food security?

Influence of Cash transfer on food security

Influence of cash grants on food security

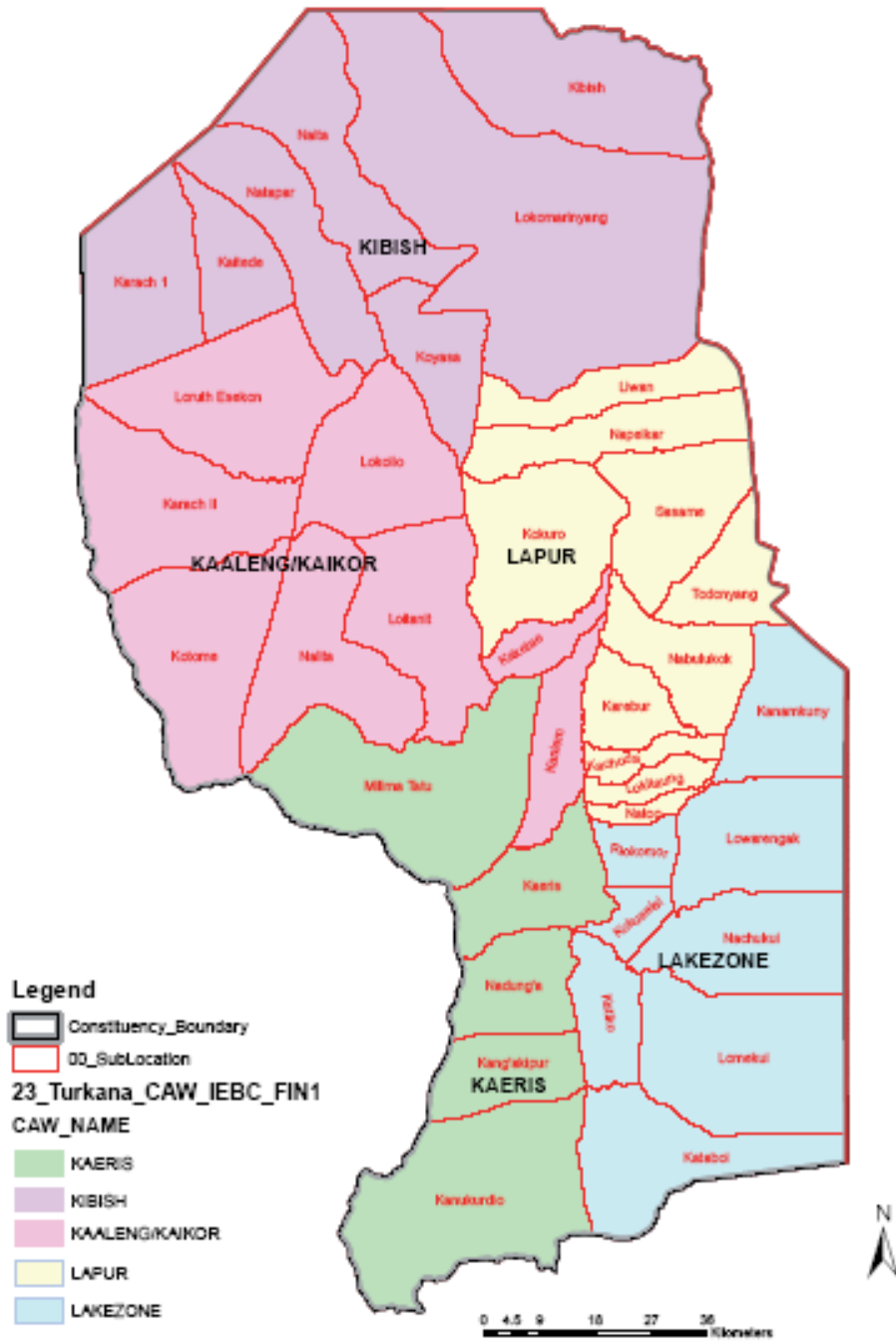
Influence of Cash for Work on food security

Influence of Voucher system on food security

Appendix 4: Interview Guide

1. What are the key influence of cash transfer programming on food security?
2. What is the trend of food security is it increasing or reducing?
3. What are the main influence of cash transfer programming to food security?
4. Name some of the ongoing cash transfer projects and what makes them less effective.
5. Are there challenges associated with ongoing cash transfer projects? Name them and give possible solutions?
6. What is the role of women and youth in cash transfer projects?
7. Do you have trust in cash transfer projects committee's ability in targeting beneficiaries for cash transfer projects?
8. Why is it that despite of many intervention for cash transfer programming, there has never been poverty eradication? What are the main issues?
9. In a nutshell what can be done to create a lasting solution to food insecurity in Turkana communities?

Appendix 5: Map of Turkana North Sub- County (Lapur and Lake Zone Wards)



Map of Turkana North Sub- County (source, IEBC, 2013)

Appendix 6: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table

<i>Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population</i>									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384
<i>Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size</i>					<i>Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970</i>				

Appendix 7: Letter of Consent to Participate in the Study

Stanley Edapal Akine,
University of Nairobi,
P.O. Box 30197,
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR YOUR CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY

My name is Stanley Edapal Akine. I am a student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a masters studies in Project Planning and Management. As part of the course requirement, I am carrying out a research entitled: Influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone wards of Turkana north Sub-County, Turkana County, Kenya. I am requesting you to participate in the research by responding to questions on the questionnaire/FGD guideline. In case you accept to participate in the study, I will keep confidential all information which you will provide, and will not have the information to use for any other purpose. You are free not to participate in the study if you do wish to. Further, if after starting to participate in the study, along the way you feel you do not want to continue, you will be free to terminate your participation at any stage.

If you accept to participate in the study, please let me know.

Thank You

Yours Faithfully,

Stanley Edapal Akine

Appendix 8: Research Authorization letter



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
when replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No.

Date:

NACOSTI/P/16/15995/14253

26th October, 2016

Stanley Edapal Akine
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of cash transfer programming on food security in Lapur and Lake Zone Wards of Turkana North Sub-County,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Turkana County** for the period ending **24th October, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Turkana County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Turkana County.


The County Director of Education
Turkana County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001:2008 Certified

Appendix 9: Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. STANLEY EDAPAL AKINE
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-30500
Lodwar, has been permitted to conduct
research in Turkana County
on the topic: INFLUENCE OF CASH
TRANSFER PROGRAMMING ON FOOD
SECURITY IN LAPUR AND LAKE ZONE
WARDS OF TURKANA NORTH
SUB-COUNTY
for the period ending:
24th October, 2017


Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/15995/14253
 Date Of Issue : 26th October, 2016
 Fee Received :Ksh 1000




Sammut
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.
2. Government Officer will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one (1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEACH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No.A 11390

CONDITIONS: see back page