

**FOOD VOUCHER CHOICE AND REFUGEES LIVELIHOODS IN DADAAB
REFUGEE CAMP, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma in any other University.

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

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DEDICATION

To my dearest Mum, Karai Haji, My Dad Ibrahim Sugow who taught me that there is no hard task and even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time and my wife Sumaya Ibrahim for inspiring me to work hard; May Allah bless them all.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF TERMS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.1.1 Strategic Choices.....	2
1.1.2 Food voucher Vis-a Vis traditional food in kind.....	3
1.1.3 Refugees Livelihood	5
1.1.4 Dadaab Refugee camp.....	7
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	9
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	10
1.3.1 General objective.....	10
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	11
1.4 Research Questions.....	11
1.5 Significance of the Study	12
1.6 Scope of the Study	12
1.7 Limitation of the study.....	12
1.8 Organization of the Study	13
CHAPTER TWO	14
LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 Theoretical Review	14
2.2.1 Theory of Change for Cash Transfers.....	14
2.2.2 NGO Theory of Poverty:	16
2.2.3 Famine theory, entitlements and livelihoods	17
2.3 Empirical Review.....	20
2.3.1 Access to Market information strategy and refugee livelihoods	20
2.3.2 Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders and refugee livelihoods.....	21
2.3.3 Cost-effectiveness and refugee livelihoods	23
2.2.4 Coordination mechanism strategy and refugee livelihoods	24
2.4 Summary and Research Gaps	24

2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	27
CHAPTER THREE	29
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
3.1 Introduction.....	29
3.2 Research Design.....	29
3.3 Target population	29
3.4 Sampling design and sample size	30
3.4.1 Sample Design	30
3.4.2 Sample size	30
3.5 Data Collection Instruments.	32
3.6 Pilot Study.....	33
3.6.1 Validity	34
3.6.2 Reliability.....	34
3.7 Data Collection Procedure	34
3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis Procedures.....	35
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	36
CHAPTER FOUR	37
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION	37
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Response Rate	37
4.3 Bio Data	38
4.3.1 Gender	38
4.3.2 Respondents' Age	39
4.3.3 Residence Camp.....	39
4.3.4 Nationality.....	40
4.4 Access to Market Information and Refugee's Livelihoods	40
4.5 Perception of beneficiaries and Vendors on Refugee's Livelihoods.....	42
4.6 Cost effectiveness on Refugee's Livelihoods	44
4.7 Coordination Mechanism Strategy on Refugee's Livelihoods	47
4.8 Refugee's Livelihoods	49
4.9 Regression Analysis.....	50
4.9.1 Model Summary.....	51
4.9.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	51
4.9.3 Coefficients	52
4.10 Qualitative Data Analysis.....	52
CHAPTER FIVE	55
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	55
5.1 Introduction.....	55
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	55
5.2.1 Access to Market Information.....	55

5.2.2	Perceptions of Beneficiaries and Vendors	55
5.2.3	Cost- Effectiveness.....	56
5.2.4	Coordination Mechanism Strategy.....	56
5.3	Conclusions.....	57
5.4	Recommendations.....	57
5.5	Suggestions for Further Studies	58
	REFERENCES	59
	APPENDICES	62
	Appendix I: Letter of Introduction.....	62
	Appendix II: Questionnaire for the Traders and Refugee leaders	63
	Appendix III: Interview Schedules	69

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Target Population.....	32
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	38
Table 4.2: Respondents' Age.....	39
Table 4.3: Respondents' Nationality.....	40
Table 4.4: Access to Market Information on Refugee's Livelihoods.....	41
Table 4.5: Perception of beneficiaries and Vendor on Refugee's Livelihoods	43
Table 4.6: Cost effectiveness on Refugee's Livelihoods.....	45
Table 4.7: Coordination Mechanism Strategy on Refugee's Livelihoods.....	47
Table 4.8: Refugee's Livelihoods.....	49
Table 4.9: Model Summary	51
Table 4.10: ANOVA.....	51
Table 4.11: Coefficients.....	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	28
Figure 4.1: Respondents' Gender	38
Figure 4.2: Respondents' Residence Camp	39

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CTP	Cash Transfer Programming
FB	Food Basket
FDP	Food Distribution Program
FFV	Fresh Food Voucher
GFD	General Food Distribution
HHs	House Holds
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
KYC	Know Your Customer
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MPCF	Marginal propensity to consume food
ODA	Oversees development aid
ODK	Open Data Kit
PHO	Public Health Office
PIN	Personal Identification Number
TOC	Theory Of Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme

OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF TERMS

Cash Transfers

These are customary non-contributory installments of cash gave by government or non-legislative associations to people or families, with the goal of diminishing endless or stun prompted neediness, leaning towards to social risk and lessening financial weakness

Food Voucher:

It is a token that can be traded for a set amount or estimation of merchandise, named as a money value or as foreordained wares or services. It can only be used with selects merchants or at a designated shop set up by the executing organization

Food in kind

Is difficult to compress compactly because of many related issues, yet when all is said in done it is tied in with giving nourishment and related help to handle hunger, either in crisis circumstances, or to help with more profound, longer term hunger easing and accomplish sustenance security (where individuals don't need to live in hunger or in fear

Livelihood

Refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities -food, water, shelter and clothing- of life"

Refugee

A man who has been compelled to leave their nation keeping in mind the end goal to escape war, mistreatment, or catastrophic event.

Refugee camp

Is a brief settlement established to get evacuees and individuals in displaced circumstances, Refugee camps for the most part suit displace people who have fled their nation of origin

Strategic choice

Is part of the vital procedure and includes components like the distinguishing proof and assessment of choices which at that point prompts a decision. When you have engaged the outside and inside examinations the diverse choices accessible to you ought to be clear

Data

Information gathered by a researcher for a study. It may be primary i.e. one you get form original source (field) for the first time through questioning, observation, interviewing or experimentation or secondary which is information by others published or unpublished

Household

Encompass persons living and eating from the same pot.

ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of the contention in Somalia in 1990s, Kenya keeps on facilitating the biggest Somali displaced person populace in the area. Given the broadened length of their stay in Kenya, the financial circumstance of the displaced is progressively falling apart predominantly because of lack of resources, investment funds, and settlements, as uncovered by a joint appraisal mission led on displaced people in June 2009. The circumstance is additionally disturbed given that Somali displaced in Kenya are not allowed to work, possess property likewise, they are completely subject to external help, including humanitarian help. The overall objective of this study therefore was to evaluate food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The specific objectives of the study was to establish the effect of access to market information, perception of beneficiaries and vendors, cost- effectiveness and coordination mechanism on food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. This study adopted a descriptive research design and the study intended to gather quantitative and qualitative data. The sample size was 234 respondents comprising of 30 refugee camp leaders and 204 traders and aid workers. The study established that access to market information, access to perceptions of beneficiaries and vendors, cost effectiveness and coordination mechanism strategy had a positive and significant effect on refugee's livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The investigation suggested that working and incorporated markets are key requirements for utilizing a market-based approach for giving sustenance help. For money or voucher exchanges to work, people must have the capacity to purchase what they require in their neighborhood markets and markets must have the ability to react to expanded request through expanded supply as opposed to through expanded costs, accessibility of sustenance in Dadaab camp markets is controlled by the occasional production cycles, and on account of wares not privately delivered by the street conditions amid the rainy season and fundamental exchange boundaries in the two camps need to do with weather conditions and transport, and with the need or sporadic supply which builds transport cost. In Dadaab camp the most vital imperative to exchange announced by the camp pioneers was poor roads conditions which is obviously connected to the availability issues amid the rainy season and the huge number of accomplices and activities anticipated in multi-year designs requires committed staff time inside the camp to guarantee successful arranging and coordination, to bridle budgetary assets, and to manage camp's mediations through chose executing accomplices and their slow hand-over as proper. The study recommended that the adoption of Vouchers as the bet modality than cash in the highly volatile security context of the refugee camps, where even minor incidents quickly escalate to fighting, deaths, and displacement as it has been witnessed in refugee camps in 2012, that the Government of Kenya should be responsible for security in the refugee camps and should express a strong preference for vouchers over cash. Vouchers should be delivered, through Safaricom's closed loop system which has been analyzed to be the most cost efficient, secure, commercially available system, in order to maximize benefits to the host communities; local producers need to be linked to the new market opportunity. The non-governmental organizations operating in Dadaab camp should apply their expertise in building market linkages through technical assistance to the relevant ministries in the government of

Kenya and taking vouchers to every household in the refugee camps needs strong coordination within the relevant NGOs and the involvement of all core functional areas in the design and delivery of the programme. The study suggested that further studies should be carried out on strategic responses on Vouchers for food assistance in Kenya's refugee camps.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The expanding worldwide movement of large numbers of displaced and refuge searchers speaks to one of the significant moral, political and social issues confronting the world today (Bakewell, 2013). All countries must make arrangement for, and meet, the exceptional and fundamental wellbeing and social needs of this helpless segments of individuals. Late political and strife occasions in the Balkans, West and Central Africa, Afghanistan, and the Middle East have prompted sustenance deficiencies and neediness among asylum seekers and displaced. There are presently around 17.1 million asylum seekers and evacuees around the world (UNHCR, 2012). Added to these are considerably more millions displaced inside their own national boundaries. By far most of these originate from developing nations (Betts, 2013). Household sustenance security exists when the family unit has consistently physical and financial access to adequate, sheltered and nutritious nourishment for a solid and dynamic life (James, 2011). The current displaced person emergency in the Arab world and Europe has taken the spotlight off sub-Saharan Africa however another report by UNHCR uncovers that the circumstance in Africa in 2015 was additionally terrible.

Since the beginning of the contention in Somalia in 1990s, Kenya keeps on facilitating the biggest Somali displaced person populace in the area. Given the broadened length of their stay in Kenya, the financial circumstance of the displaced is progressively falling apart predominantly because of lack of resources, investment funds, and settlements, as uncovered by a joint appraisal mission led on displaced people in June 2009. The circumstance is additionally disturbed given that Somali displaced in Kenya are not allowed to work, possess property likewise, they are completely subject to external help, including humanitarian help (Pandya-Lorch, R. 2012), also small groups of Sudanese and Ethiopians who looked for refuge in Kenya are among the most helpless displaced people living in the nation. Displaced people force an assortment of security, monetary and natural weights on the nations they live, yet additionally exemplify a huge stream of resources as worldwide help, financial resources and human capital. These exile assets speak to a vital state building commitment to the host state, however security issues and different

obstacles repress the state's capacity to access and control them. (Frize,J. 2006). Be that as it may, for have states to understand the capability of displaced person assets and keep facilitating evacuees, they should be helped by fitting humanitarian projects. For instance WFP is working with more than 300 merchants, including ladies auctioning fish and vegetables off covers or from wheelbarrows along the clamoring streets of the camps. WFP also began a food voucher programme in Dadaab camp, allowing beneficiaries to purchase food based on personal preferences while providing them with access to a wide range of nutritious items not available in WFP in-kind food rations; both the refugees and the hosting population acknowledge that a voucher program have multiplier benefits with overall improvement in food security and nutrition for both groups and promotes the refugees livelihood (Bailey, 2009). By far most of worldwide charitable help is given in-kind, as nourishment, seeds, protection materials and house hold merchandise in the meantime, however there is a noteworthy and developing assortment of involvement with the arrangement of money or voucher as option or supplements to in-kind help. As involvement with utilizing money exchanges develops so, it has turned out to be progressively certain that money can have an influence in access to nourishment, help to modify or secure occupations, help to address individuals' issue for security and non-sustenance things, support decampees and encourage return and reintegration forms. The inquiry is never again whether money is a fitting approach to address the issues of disaster influenced individuals, yet how associations, contributors and governments can utilize Cash exchanges to best impact in accordance with their main goal and commands (Adedeji.A, 2011)

1.1.1 Strategic Choices

Strategic decisions are the center of key administration and fruitful associations have between those that deliberately select pertinent systems, consider both key positions and the vital usage (Johnson and Scholes, 2010). Key decision is the third sensible component of the system detailing process. Decision is at the Center of procedure definition. In the event that there are no decisions to be made, there can be little an incentive in considering methodology by any means. Vital decisions is a procedure that includes understanding the idea of partners desires, recognizing alternatives accessible, at that point assessing and selecting the best strategic options for implementation. Strategic choices may also be defined as the activities in the organization that entails the understanding of underlying bases guiding future strategy, generating strategic

options for evaluation and selection (Johnson & Scholes, 2010). Strategic choices have value in creating the way forward, commitment and mobilizing support in an organization (Bunsen, 2010). Strategic choices have to identify available options and select one that answers the questions of 'what', 'how', 'why', 'who', and 'when'. A good strategy will provide answers to each of these questions. For managers to make strategic choices, it is important to generate strategic options and alternatives in advance and weigh them against a set criterion then make decisions for implementation. (Maxwell, 2005). Knowledge of options available to an organization increases the chances of selecting the best option. Good strategic choices have to be achievable and challenging enough to keep ahead of competitors. Strategic analysis and sound judgment skills play an important role in making strategic choices. Sometimes it may be better to delay making a decision whereas at other times a wrong decision may be better than no decision (Bunsen, 2010). Thus it is important to understand other factors influencing the choices and decisions made by organizations. While it is above all else the obligation of people to locate their own answers for encouraging themselves, it is the state's commitment to regard the opportunity of people in acknowledging and ensure their rights. Refugees and displaced individuals have an indistinguishable human right to food sustenance as do non-displaced people (Naimark, 2010). Underestimated populaces are helpless against lack of food as a result of neediness. If the activities of people and of the state fall flat, the state should proactively make a move, which may be financial help or the arrangement of direct nourishment help if all else fails to the individuals who can't sustain themselves. Governments, people group and families are under enormous and developing weight. For governments in nations as various as Greece and Chad, the United States and Kenya, France and Peru, there is strain to take care of the sustenance and hunger confronting developing nations of their displaced refuge searcher (Meyer, 2012).

1.1.2 Food voucher Vis-a Vis traditional food in kind

Money exchange programs are immediate exchange installments to casualties of philanthropic emergencies to help them in circumstances where open doors for work, pay, occupation, or monetary creation are to a great degree constrained or have stopped to exist. Numerous performing artists store or execute such projects, for example, governments, global guide offices (UN, Red Cross and NGOs), and national common society associations. The money got can be spent where, how, and when the beneficiary picks. In the fitting conditions, money exchanges

can be a successful short-or long haul reaction choice that helps help beneficiaries meets their fundamental sustenance and non-nourishment needs while likewise supporting nearby makers (Walsh, 2007).Cash exchange projects can be executed in various settings. Prior to a fiasco happens, money exchanges might be given in planning to an anticipated stun or as a hazard diminishment technique (e.g. water system or holding dividers). Toward the start and all through an emergency, money exchanges might be given to cover fundamental sustenance, non-nourishment, and salary needs and additionally to ensure employments. Amid the recuperation or change period, money exchanges might be given to help vocations, the development of asylums or here and now business openings. Money exchanges are likewise helpful in unending sustenance emergencies and dry seasons to give a wage in groups amongst harvests and when families are at their most defenseless, and they incorporate, Unconditional money exchanges where individuals are given cash as an immediate concede without any conditions or work prerequisites. There is no prerequisite to reimburse any cash, and individuals are qualified for utilize the cash anyway they wish, Conditional money exchanges where the organization puts conditions on how the money is spent, for example stipulating that it must be utilized to pay for the reproduction of the family home. On the other hand, money may be given after beneficiaries have met a condition, for example, selecting youngsters in school or having them immunized.

Families in disaster circumstances regularly fall back on impeding adapting procedures, for example, devouring seeds or offering family unit resources, debilitating their long haul prosperity to fulfill more prompt needs. Through the arrangement of money exchanges, program beneficiaries can get to fundamental merchandise and ventures from neighborhood markets and specialist co-ops of their decision. This thus permits money beneficiaries to safeguard or supplement their advantages. By helping safeguard key family resources, here and now money exchanges additionally bolster family unit flexibility and post-emergency recuperation. Money writing computer programs isn't generally proper in helpful emergencies and should dependably be considered in light of the particular needs of influenced groups. Money programs are likewise regularly best coordinated with different undertakings, accordingly meeting a more extensive assortment of necessities. For example, amid a helpful emergency, money exchange projects can be connected to re-fabricating and enhancing framework, and also long haul recovery endeavors to manufacture resilience (Ahmed.A.U&Shams 2007).

WFP in kind food assistance is ration composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and CSB. This ration varies little from month to month and, over the years, monitoring has shown that refugees sell part of their ration so that they can buy a larger variety of food in the camp markets. The terms of trade for monetized food aid are poor, and undermine food consumption, the arrangement of food sustenance in kind remains a key piece of WFP work and regularly the best arrangement in delicate or emergency circumstances. After a cataclysmic event, amid lean seasons, or in struggle or dislodging circumstances, when individuals are cut off from their typical wellsprings of sustenance and can't get to enough nourishment to address their issues, WFP's in-kind nourishment help intends to fill the hole. These includes the dissemination of a choice of nourishments counteracted lack of healthy sustenance and meet the vitality needs of the general population we serve. Nourishment can be given to everybody in a geographic zone or a camp (known as cover dissemination) or gave to particular people or gatherings considered especially defenseless (directed distribution). In-kind sustenance help can be short term and has an eliminate procedure that enables it to be suspended when groups re-set up their confidence or can benefit from external assistance through different intercessions (Barrett. C & Maxwell, D.G, 2010)

1.1.3 Refugees Livelihood

Up to today no reasonable definition on evacuee occupations has risen, representing the many-sided quality of the idea. A broadly acknowledged meaning of "livelihoods" is given by Chambers and Conway (Chambers and Conway, 1992): "A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A sustainable livelihood allows to cope with and to recover from stress and shocks, to maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation. It also contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term". Basically, vocations allude to the methods used to keep up and support life. It is imperative to comprehend the endeavors that individuals are now making themselves to balance out and upgrade their circumstance. As clarified above, family systems are the routes in which families send resources and utilize their abilities with a specific end goal to meet their targets and are regularly in view of past involvement. Methods for dealing with stress are uncommon sorts of techniques utilized amid troublesome circumstances. (Biron.O, 2012).The analyst will

investigate the vocation/adapting methodologies created by exile family units to get to and activate assets and how the sustenance voucher is advancing this techniques. Despite the fact that each outcast populace and circumstance is unique, an endeavor has been made to decide general patterns, for example, looking for worldwide assurance, getting philanthropic help, depending on interpersonal organizations and solidarity, participating in farming or exchange and administrations arrangement, falling back on antagonistic adapting techniques, and receiving new sexual orientation roles.(Bailey,2009)

In the primary occurrence, escaping from one's nation to discover wellbeing and to secure any residual resources can be viewed as a way to secure livelihood. However, upon settlement in their first nation of refuge (regularly a neighboring nation), numerous exiles think that its hard to develop a respectable occupation and long for a superior life somewhere else. For instance, one reason why numerous Somali displaced people long for resettlement or to move past the evacuee camps is identified with the poor states of their life in the camps and additionally the horrible odds that they will have the capacity to come back to their nation of inception within a reasonable time-frame. (Balustrade F, 2005) displaced people told how finished the years the fantasy for resettlement has expanded since the circumstance in the Dadaab evacuee camps in Kenya is deteriorating and an answer for the war in Somalia appears far. A contemplate did (P.creti, 2010) noticed that the conditions in Dadaab are better when contrasted with other comparable bone-dry and semi-parched districts of Kenya. The presence of the Dadaab refuge complex implies that the guide organizations and the evacuees join to improve for a nearly circumstance for the tenants of the zone. Infact, there has been a lot of in-relocation because of the exchange and work openings given by the multifarious.

The long term displaced people, the individuals who for the most part touched base in the 1990s and mid-2000 have created ways of dealing with stress that incorporate inclusion in an assortment of little and medium measured pay production exercises. The 'newcomers', then again, for the most part touched base in 2010 and 2011, at the stature of the dry season, and the greater part still can't seem to build up these sorts of entrepreneurial exercises. Notwithstanding, Somali society and culture are with the end goal that, notwithstanding being newcomers, the evacuees can get some restricted type of help from kindred Somali displaced. Displaced family

units are not that quite the same as different families it might be said that given the open door, displaced person families will deal with their resources and exercise their choices in an ideal way. Therefore the best reactions should expand on existing procedures and work towards making openings that empower the displaced to channel their own energies towards solving the problem. In such manner, every occupation technique created by evacuees will be trailed by the appropriate response of UNHCR and UNHCR's actualizing accomplices to improve displaced person livelihoods (S.Devereux, 2011).

Trade exchanges is a huge business inside the camps, and this has affected the accessibility and cost of products in Dadaab, through their systems in Kenya (predominantly Garissa and Nairobi) and back in Somalia, refugees brokers can share for and offer their merchandise, as a rule at lower rates than those in different parts of the nation. Investigation of Dadaab showcase found that things, for example, sugar, powdered drain, pasta, fragrances and beauty care products are transported in from Somalia tax exempt through option fringe intersections and they constitute a huge part of the offers of these things, both inside the camps and in Dadaab town. Exchange exercises are chiefly casual in nature, and incorporate items that the displaced people have observed to be attractive inside the camps. These exercises incorporate basic need and ware shops, excellence and hair stylist salons, diners, fabric and material shops, offer of kindling and sustenance things, (for example, drain, samosas, tea), little booths. A large number of the products sold are those sourced from Somalia. The best agents were accounted for to be those displaced people that have been in the camp quite a while, as they have figured out how to create systems and methods for moving in the existent situation. (Omamo.S, 2010)

1.1.4 Dadaab Refugee camp

Built up in 1991, Dadaab displaced person camp involves five camps in particular Dagahaley, Hagadera, Ifo, Ifo 2 and Kambioos. Dadaab exile camp has encountered an expansion in displaced people from 135,000 out of 1991 to 463,603 of every 2011. The flood in 2011 was because of dry season that was knowledgeable about south Somalia and an expansion in weakness that brought about the Kenya barrier powers attacking Somalia. There was, however a decrease in populace and the displaced person populace in Dadaab remains at 369,294 as at

seventeenth February, 2016 (UNHCR, 2016). Refugees rely upon UN organizations for alleviation supplies and particularly sustenance and non-nourishment things. This reliance is sustained by the Refugee Act (2006) and especially the settlement arrangement that is extremely prohibitive in many terms. In spite of the fact that the Refugee Act gives a system to improving human rights in the evacuee circumstance, it by and by precludes free development of outcasts in Kenya. The refugees requires permission from Kenya government to visit different parts of the nation. They are limited in camps, along these lines decreasing open doors for imaginative business engagement for money age. Subsequently, dominant part of exiles if not bolstered sufficiently will live in miserable neediness, unfit to get to satisfactory and nutritious nourishment for their development and that of their kids. The dominant part rely upon universal NGOs, WFP and UNHCR for alleviation supplies, which by and large is does not address issues adequately. The camps were set up in mid-1992 after the conclusion of the Liboi camp, which was excessively near the Kenya/Somali outskirts to guarantee satisfactory security. Proceeded with frailty in Somalia implies there are as yet general deluges of individuals into the camps, with the populace expanding at a normal rate of 5000 every month amid 2008.

The five camps are overseen by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and nourishment is given by the World Food Program (WFP) as a dry apportion. As of now the portion is given to all occupants (evacuees) however does exclude new nourishments, for example, vegetables or farms products inhabitants have little access to sustenance past that which is given. Each of the camps has a market where occupant merchants offer an assortment of things including crisp nourishments. However, since occupants are precluded from business, their capacity to acquire these sustenance's is firmly identified with the restricted level of outside help they get from settlements or through the offer of part of the general nourishment portion.

Numerous displaced families do not have the resources for independence and signs from UN Joint Assessment Missions and reviews did consistently by NGOs affirm that displaced person families are profoundly reliant upon compassionate help for their survival (JAM, 2006). Regardless of the possibility that family units could work or raise domesticated animals, the

brutal semi-arid areas condition around the camps isn't helpful for any important ways of dealing with stress that could constitute a source of pay. In developing nations, governments and well wishers are progressively inspired by moving far from product based help, for example, food help, and supplanting it with elective exchange modalities, for example, money and vouchers. In principle, trade is desirable over kind exchanges since it is monetarily more proficient (Tabor, 2002).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Since the beginning of the contention in Somalia in 1990s, Kenya keeps on facilitating the biggest Somali displaced person populace in the area. Given the broadened length of their stay in Kenya, the financial circumstance of the displaced is progressively falling apart predominantly because of lack of resources, investment funds, and settlements, as uncovered by a joint appraisal mission led on displaced people in June 2009. The circumstance is additionally disturbed given that Somali displaced in Kenya are not allowed to work, possess property likewise, they are completely subject to external help, including humanitarian help. Malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies prevail in many refugee camps. In some cases, the populations depend solely on general food rations distributed by the World Food Program (WFP) and UNHCR. Even with these rations, barriers to access and delivery of rations, absence of fuel and necessary cooking means, inadequate nutritional composition of rations, inappropriate feeding practices, shortages in program resources, and increased rates of infectious diseases contribute to the continued presence of malnutrition in protracted camps. Restricted Money exchanges given to individuals who are attempting to give basics to their families; vouchers can be recovered for sustenance things or spent in selected shops. They are utilized to handle hunger in places where there is a lot of sustenance in the commercial center however where destitute individuals can't stand to get it. (Torsvik. G, 2005)

The evidence for the effectiveness of food vouchers is recorded and compressed in various original records including Harvey and Bailey (2011), Bailey (2015) Cabot Venton (2015). In country settings food has been noted to confront challenges including understanding helplessness and security dangers, focusing on, making viable coordination instruments and associations, and connecting compassionate alleviation endeavors to empowerment programs (Pavanello 2012; Kyazze, 2012; Cross & Johnston 2011). Despite the crucial contributions of cash program for the

livelihood of the refugees, little study has been carried in this field in Kenya. The studies which have been done tend to focus on the factors and challenges affecting the adoption of this modality in the humanitarian world. Various examinations directed in Bangladesh and other creating nations recommend that the poor have a tendency to have a higher negligible affinity to expend food (MPCF) out of food exchanges than money exchanges or expanded money wage. For instance, an investigation in Bangladesh by Ahmed and Shams (1994) found that the MPCF out of money exchanges from the Rural Maintenance Program was 0.48, while the MPCF out of payment vouchers in wheat from the Food-for-Work program was 0.61. Del Ninno and Dorosh (2003) analyzed the effect of wheat exchanges and money pay on wheat utilization and wheat showcases in Bangladesh. Their investigation proposes that the minor inclination to devour wheat out of wheat exchanges to poor family units is roughly 0.25, while MPC wheat out of money salary is close to zero.

These studies show that payment vouchers in food is more effective in improving household food security than cash transfers (Ahmed, et al., 2007). This present study will strictly focus on why and how organizations, Donors and governments can use cash transfer modality to improve the refugees livelihood better ,previous research studies have concentrated on listing the theoretical advantages and disadvantages of cash transfer as compared to in-kind relief. These include J.Dreze (2009) who studied cash based response being more rapid than in-kind assistance, S. Mark(2007) focused on why is cash based approach more appropriate humanitarian response and observed that storage, transportation and distribution cost are the key determinants, however this study intends to carry out research on the strategic choices that encourages the shift from the traditional food ration to food voucher assistance and how it will promotes refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to establish food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To establish the extent to which access to market information affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- ii. To assess how perceptions of beneficiaries and vendors affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- iii. To find out the extent to which cost- effectiveness affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- iv. To assess the effect of coordination mechanism on food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya

1.4 Research Questions

- i. To what extent does access to market information affects food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- ii. What is the role of perceptions of beneficiaries and vendors on food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- iii. To what extent does cost-effectiveness affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
- iv. What are the effects of coordination mechanism on food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study would contribute to the knowledge gap in enlightening United Nations and NGOs on choice of cash transfer- food voucher in place of traditional food rations in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp. It would expose them to the process of strategic choices that involves identifying the option available, evaluating them, selecting the best option and taking an action. The action taken requires a number of factors to be considered and this study will examine the importance of such factors and the need to weigh the options available when making strategic choices for the benefit of the refugees. Secondly the funding agencies would find readily available information on myriad of competencies to look out for before releasing funds. This may help the donors design programs to strengthen the choice in help extension. Lastly, to the academia and researchers, the findings will serve as a data bank and will be used for further research in the area of strategic choices. There is little previous research in this study especially on strategic choice of food voucher in place of traditional food rations in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab, Kenya. The study has identified other gaps that require further research to be carried out and thus contribute to other fields of study for researchers looking for research topics. The findings of this study would be developed further and published in an academic journal.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study analyzed the strategic choice of cash transfer-food voucher in place of traditional food rations in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab,. The area of study was Dadaab Refugees Camp where refugee leaders, traders and World Food Program (WFP) and UNHCR officials were interviewed and a questionnaire given to the beneficiaries.

1.7 Limitation of the study

There are several factors which have limited the study and this included Confidentiality where some of the Information required making the study more successful happened to be very confidential due to this factor, it may take some time and persistent requests before information is acquired. Moreover, the issue of trust has risen especially on matters pertaining to how such important information could be handled with discretion and also be kept safe from wrong hands. There was secretiveness and fear of victimization among some of the respondents. Some

employees were not free to share all the Information especially that which they feel is detrimental to their organization. However, the researcher has assured respondents that the information gathered will be kept very confidential. The respondents were also assured that their identity would remain anonymous and the Information given would be used for academic purposes only.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This investigation was organized in five parts. Section one included the foundation to the investigation, research problem, significance of the examination, goals for the study, research questions, scope of the examination, purpose of the investigation, limitation of the examination and suspicions of the examination. Section two involved the theoretical review, experimental survey, theoretical framework, research gaps and summary of the writing. Part three included research methodology, that is, research design, target population, sampling and sample size, data collection instruments, pilot study, data collection techniques, method of data analysis and ethical issues. Chapter four comprised of the research findings and discussion and finally, chapter five comprised of the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Here, the examination exhibited a survey of the writing identified with its purpose. The survey was composed by the particular destinations to guarantee importance to the research study. The review was carried out keeping in mind the end goal to avoid duplication of what has been done and give an unmistakable comprehension of existing information base in the issue zone. The writing survey depended on definitive, later, and unique sources, for example, diaries, books, postulation and expositions. The writing survey likewise elucidated the factors, gave bits of knowledge on how they were considered already, the techniques utilized, and it prompted the research gap and empowered a conceptual framework to be established. It likewise gave the hypothetical underpinnings of the investigation.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In this section the researcher will introduce theories that will assist in explaining, predicting and analyzing existing knowledge on the topic of study, the theoretical study will introduce and describe the theories that clarifies why the exploration issue under investigation exist. The hypothetical system will show a comprehension of hypotheses and ideas that are important to the subject of the exploration paper and that identify with the more extensive zones of learning being viewed as and also the hypothetical structure interfaces the scientist to existing information. Guided by an applicable hypothesis, the scientist is given a reason for his speculations and decision of research strategies.

2.2.1 Theory of Change for Cash Transfers

Some scholarly and explanatory work has amassed examination of various Cash exchange projects to look at their strategies. As few projects are unequivocal about their Theory of progress, this work is useful for understanding the verifiable presumptions and thinking behind the decision of money exchange and effect on improvement. A hypothesis of progress for forcing conditions on CTs is condensed in Bastagli (2009). The expansive point of contingency is to enhance human capital results and advance flexibility through effects on conduct. By including conditions, CTs mean to boost interest in mid-to long haul human capital collection, which can

be under-served by needy individuals settling on here and now adapting choices. Conditions additionally expect to increment intra-family bartering energy of weaker people, and increment human capital crosswise over society. Development Armando Barrientos has distributed a current paper looking at the small scale level effects of CTs on development (Barrientos, 2012). His Theory of Change is that exchanges enhance human capital and beneficial limit, which prompts financial development. This structure recommends that exchanges impact development by lifting limitations on family profitable limit. It recommends that money exchanges intercede development by encouraging access to credit, giving more sureness and security in utilization, and defeating cost limitations, which can impact family basic leadership in neediness, and that they do impact miniaturized scale level development through these proposed channels. ((J. Frize, 2001).

In theory of change (Maxwell & jasper2008) explained the complex routes in which evacuees bring home the bacon they said that money/voucher might be especially proper to enable help, to secure and revamp livelihoods they mentioned livelihood provisioning which is meeting basic needs (e.g. milling voucher, voucher for food and cash for non-food items), livelihood protection which is lessening helplessness by differentiating employment openings and ensuring resources this examination contended that two wide arrangements of data are required with a specific end goal to decide the proper exchange methodology, the principal identifies with individuals occupations and how neighborhood thrifts and fairs function. This incorporates the ability of suppliers to respond to products and enterprises that individuals require are accessible everywhere and if trade fairs can react to an expanded interest for products, the second set includes information about delivery mechanism, beneficiaries preference, agency capacity and host government policies. This theory introduced the concept of understanding how livelihoods and markets are affected and as well consider detailed information about the willingness of retailers to accept voucher, cost-efficiency and risk analysis (Seaman, 2009). This theory is relevant to this study because it provides the variables for analyzing cash transfer-food voucher competitiveness and clearly shows the determinant of the appropriate aid modality, the theory asserts that market knowledge is important in determining best method of responding to hunger and natural calamities.

2.2.2 NGO Theory of Poverty:

From Basic Needs to Development Vision According to Brodhead (2008), to be an advancement association it is basic to have a hypothesis of destitution that guides its endeavors to the hidden reasons for neediness. Without such a hypothesis the association unavoidably remains a help and welfare office, reacting just to destitution's most apparent indications. Without a doubt numerous NGOs worried about the situation of the poor began as help and welfare associations, and many remain so today. They see that individuals can't meet their fundamental needs and, without inquiring as to why, react in the most immediate and prompt route by giving nourishment, apparel, social insurance, and sanctuary as required. They take part in original techniques. Brodhead (2008) takes note of that the more insightful NGOs sooner or later end up asking, "Why are these individuals poor." They started, at any rate verifiably, to plan a hypothesis of neediness. They endeavor to "look upstream," scanning for the source or reason for the issue. Numerous NGOs that seek after this inquiry infer that the issue is nearby inactivity, a kind of purposeful and by suggestion self-correctable weakness coming about because of sloppiness, political awareness, faith in self, credit, and essential aptitudes. Furnished with an activity hypothesis that proposes this latency can be gotten through proper outside mediations, they set going to intercede with group advancement programs and reorient themselves to second era methodologies.

This theory postulates people preference should be part of the decision making process before deciding the aid modality however inclination isn't generally a simple issue to decide ahead of time of an intercession, individuals may state that they will acknowledge whatever the organization gives them, they might need to give 'right' answers in meetings or center gathering talk, reckoning the sort of help that the office gives off an impression of being putting forth they might be more worried about the general estimation of help than the kind of help being advertised (Brodhead , 2008) he therefore suggest that it important to explore the reasons behind preference for different types of assistance another important point discussed in this theory is how much additional food can be supplied by traders at or near market costs and on the off chance that dealers can't react to advertise request coming about because of money exchange with extra supply at almost no additional cost per unit sold conveying voucher is probably going to bring about swelling and in this manner affects livelihoods(K. Basu, 2009) A few NGOs have balanced their speculations in like manner and set going to advocate for changes in basic

strategies and to work with government through organizations went for reorienting its projects in ways that reinforced neighborhood control and activity. They shifted to third generation strategies, a point whereby focus is on policies which acts against peoples' livelihoods. The NGO Theory of Poverty: From Basic Needs to Development Vision is suitable for this type of study as it tries to explain the nature of assistance a community is getting and the nature of assistance the organization intends to extend to the community. The best form of assistance is that which fosters independence through addressing the causes of poverty instead of focusing on the immediate relief through the provision of consumables such as food the theory further states that it is important to consider the impact of the shock on people's livelihood(J.Crisp,2009) This theory clear indicates that there is a paradigm shift from the traditional assumption that not meeting the basic needs simply translates to desperate for humanitarian assistance its important in this current studies since the researcher will bring out the recent focus on livelihood which is a break from the past, the theory is relevant in this study since it suggests NGO projects should aim at development through partnerships and coordination with both the private sector and the government

2.2.3 Famine theory, entitlements and livelihoods

Famine theory is set apart by an absence of accord and energetic verbal confrontation (Devereux, 2000). May be the most pertinent piece of this open deliberation for display intentions concern's Sen's privilege approach. In Poverty and Famines, distributed in 1981, Sen planned to move the investigation far from a distraction with starvation as a disappointment of nourishment accessibility and towards starvation as a disappointment in individuals' entrance to sustenance (their qualification). This emphasis on get to influences it to clear that starvations can't just be dissected as far as total levels of sustenance accessibility at national or local levels; in fact, Sen demonstrated that starvations can happen notwithstanding when adequate nourishment is accessible inside an area or nation. The qualifications approach does not obviously discount nourishment accessibility as a conceivable reason for starvation, however it improves investigation of the financial aspects of starvations, and how individuals endeavor to survive them. Falling wages, diminished levels of work or easygoing work and high nourishment costs might be similarly as essential as falls in food production this theory therefore sees the livelihood aspect of people as a determinant of food availability or lack of it for that matter. (Devereux,

2000) contends that privilege ways to deal with starvation bring up very extraordinary reactions. Nourishment help reactions take after coherently from a sustenance accessibility determination. In any case, if nourishment accessibility isn't the primary limitation, for instance where sustenance is accessible in business sectors however individuals can't manage the cost of it, at that point giving individuals money turns into a conceivable reaction. Regardless, nourishment accessibility models have demonstrated amazingly constant, and there remains a propensity to

Figure nourishment holes at a total level, and for sustenance help to be viewed as the most ideal method for meeting these holes. In breaking down the 2003 starvation reaction in Ethiopia, for instance, found that helpful organizations were all the while conceptualizing starvation regarding 'a predominant account of sustenance accessibility decay (e.g. dry spell prompting crop disappointment prompting starvation) and disregarding both non-nourishment related elements of the emergency and non-sustenance help reactions (Lautze, 2006). In Hunger and Public Action, Dreze and Sen contended firmly for more prominent thought of money reactions (Dreze& Sen 1989). Although educated by privilege hypothesis, their contentions were not quite recently hypothetical, but rather were additionally in view of an evaluation of the items of common sense of various types of reaction. They contended, one of the critical elements representing the as often as possible overdue and deficiently viable nature of starvation avoidance endeavors in Africa is the reliance of the picked qualification security measures on the auspicious entry of sustenance help, and by and large on the convoluted coordinations related with the immediate conveyance of nourishment. The inquiry however is whether and how this circumstance can be helped. More prominent utilization of money bolster is an undeniable choice (Dreze& Sen 1989).

Privilege hypothesis has educated the improvement of better approaches for dissecting and understanding destitution and nourishment security. These have come to be marked as 'occupations approaches'. As Scoones and Wolmer (2003) contend, albeit 'practical vocations' has turned into an advancement popular expression and umbrella term that implies a wide range of things to various individuals, the occupations approach has in any case added to a superior

comprehension of the assorted variety and dynamism of needy individuals' jobs. There has for some time been an inclination for help offices occupied with both alleviation and improvement help to concentrate fundamentally on horticultural creation and subsistence cultivating as the key part of country vocations. (Ellis, 2000) calls attention to; in any case, needy individuals' employments are regularly comprised of an extensive variety of exercises, including movement, negligible exchanging, easygoing work and non-cultivate exercises. Perceiving the decent variety of occupations additionally suggests a more extensive scope of conceivable reactions to the risk of their fall. On the off chance that nourishment security is seen fundamentally regarding subsistence farming and sustenance creation, at that point nourishment help is the conspicuous reaction to sustenance frailty. Jobs investigation, conversely, has had a tendency to recommend a more extensive scope of components behind individuals' helplessness. In Afghanistan, for instance, (Lautze, 2006) has tested the prevalently nourishment creation based investigations of the starvation in 2001-2002, contending that the emergency was in reality to some extent an 'obligation fiasco', and that there was an intense emergency of buying power.

An audit by Save the Children of late crisis nourishment security mediations in the Great Lakes found that guide offices in a scope of various nations and settings had to a great extent reacted to sustenance uncertainty with nourishment help and seed intercessions, yet existing employments examination proposed that these were regularly improper (Levine & Chastre, 2004). So also in Afghanistan, a current survey of farming methodologies found a limited arrangement of reactions commanded by seed disseminations which, Christoplos contends, were driven by a lost account which considered jobs to be overwhelmed by subsistence agribusiness (Christoplos, 2004), an unmistakable arrangement of financial issues emerge in considering the suitability of money. Financial analysts have drawn nearer these as far as an examination with in-kind choices (Abdulai, Barrett, and Hazell 2004) Economists tend to consider money to be inalienably desirable over in-kind systems since it is, monetarily, more productive (Tabor, 2002). Then again, financial examination features potential dangers, for example, the potential for nearby expansion, which should be deliberately evaluated, particularly where markets are frail and disturbed, as is regularly the case in crises. (Devereux 2002) contends that 'the judgment about which asset to exchange (expecting the benefactor can practice adaptability) ought to be founded on a pre-appraisal of nearby financial conditions, particularly of market working. This applies to the decision of money versus sustenance, the positive and negative impacts of each on nearby

generation, work, exchange and costs must be painstakingly surveyed'. And in addition contrasting money with sustenance.

This literature is relevant for this study because it clearly states the necessity of establishing the objective of the assistance programme before deciding on the aid intervention type. Objectives are characterized regarding a specific need, for instance they should have the capacity to get to enough nourishment for a family to survive, or the requirement for satisfactory asylum after displacement. It provides an assessment checklist which is important to consider whether to go cash/voucher or in-kind thus the study talked about whether the basic items are available in the market, how quickly can the cash or the in-kind be delivered, what are some of the other forms of assistance being provided or planned and will Cash/voucher complement or conflict with these so according to this particular study it is based on some of this fact that agencies can decide the best transfer modality to use. Therefore the choice between cash or in-kind distributions then becomes a question of cost-efficiency, market strength, coordination mechanism and preference of the beneficiaries

2.3 Empirical Review

This section outlines the variables that the researcher aims to investigate through the research. It also outlines the reasons for researching these variables, explaining how the answers could be useful or significant in some way.

2.3.1 Access to Market information strategy and refugee livelihoods

Analyzing markets is a basic piece of deciding the most proper helpful mediation. For sustenance voucher to be fitting recipients must have the capacity to purchase what they require in neighborhood markets without causing hurtful expansion. A key issue in investigating the limit of business sectors to react to sustenance voucher program is surveying the danger of swelling in the cost of the products that individuals are probably going to purchase. On the off chance that a trade reaction comes about out an ascent in cost, the money exchange could possibly accomplish more mischief than great by expanding the weakness and sustenance uncertainty of individuals not taking an interest in the program by making key products more costly, the probability of expansion caused with money exchange program is associated with the effect of the catastrophe, the aggressiveness, joining and strength of nearby markets and the

limit of neighborhood brokers to react to the expanded business that money infusion is probably going to animate (Barret and D.Maxwell 2005) the structure and the intensity of nearby markets rely upon the number, size and circulation of providers.

Markets with an extensive number of providers have a tendency to be focused. At the point when markets are coordinated merchandise will stream all the more effortlessly from surplus regions to deficiency ranges. An assessment of a venture giving trade stipends to herders out Mongolia found that regardless of poor foundation, enormous separation and high transport cost, the neighborhood economy could supply individuals with the items they needed to purchase (P. Creti 2010) .This strategy aims in making sure that there is a functioning market that is accessible to all beneficiaries, competitive, integrated and confirms the availability of basic items at affordable price its therefore agreed a functioning market with required capacity makes cash transfer programme appropriate and promote beneficiaries livelihood.

2.3.2 Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders and refugee livelihoods

Food voucher ought to routinely be considered in a wide range of crises sudden-beginning, moderate beginning, extended, cataclysmic event, complex crisis and all conceivable mix of these while a few situations are plainly more favorable than others, there is no at first sight motivation behind why voucher can't be utilized as a helpful reaction. Involvement in exceptionally uncongenial conditions, for example, Afghanistan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo demonstrates that money or voucher are a conceivable reaction even where states have fell, clash is progressing and managing an account frameworks are frail or non-existent (J.Seaman, P.Clarke).This does not however suggest that money will be suitable every one of the circumstances and in all spots.

Dadaab refugees depend upon WFP's in-kind food assistance, a ration composed of dried grains, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and CSB. Since this has been the case for many years it is not surprising that market assessments conducted in 2014, in Dadaab and Kakuma, found that refugees sell part of their GFD ration to diversify their diets. The assessment revealed that the terms of trade are poor and to the detriment of food consumption, particularly in Dadaab. To begin learning about how to use the camp markets to more effectively diversify the food available to refugees, WFP launched its first voucher pilot in Dadaab to a caseload of 10,000

women and their households. The Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Pilot for pregnant and nursing mothers was launched in response to Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) recommendations, and tested and proved that markets were responsive. The pilot showed that access to less expensive food), and more livelihood opportunities (self-reliance). Although it will take time, investments in strengthening the markets could yield longer-term efficiencies in reducing food prices, and increasing livelihood opportunities, gradually increasing the potential for refugees to be able to meet more of their own needs, and rely less on assistance

The Fresh Food Voucher Pilot showed that the camp markets can provide suitable, cost -efficient substitutes for at least part of the cereals that WFP distributes in the GFD ration. Indeed, the camp markets supply cereals for about 20 percent less than what it typically costs WFP to deliver them in-kind. By substituting part of the value of GFD cereals with vouchers WFP could transfer more value to the refugees, and achieve results that the pilot showed were possible: choice, stronger markets

Dietary diversity by delivering vouchers, combined with nutrition messaging, WFP can improve the effectiveness of its food assistance programme through more diverse diets and better food consumption scores. The voucher value, however, at least at the outset of the scale up, will be very small and will not likely have any effect at all on beneficiaries' dietary diversity. WFP does not expect to see significant improvements in the dietary diversity of refugees until the voucher value has reached a level that would allow 1-2 meals of fresh food (meat, vegetables) per week, combined with strong nutrition messaging. WFP expects to achieve this level of voucher value within 2-3 years, again depending on how well the markets manage to respond to the demand. WFP will not increase the voucher value if the new demand causes price increases, because price rises will increase food insecurity of the refugees and the already highly food insecure host communities surrounding the camps. In the process, and minimal manual intervention in the transfer process (Brian, 2014)

Refugees have expressed a strong preference for vouchers over in-kind food assistance (though they would also be satisfied with cash). Vouchers are however a better modality than cash in the highly volatile security context of the camps, where even minor incidents quickly escalate to fighting, deaths, and displacement (as witnessed in Dadaab 2012). The Government of Kenya is

responsible for security in the camps, and has expressed a strong preference for vouchers over cash (Sege, WFP 2013)

The delivery mechanism is equal important to food voucher beneficiaries and traders it's essential to take a consideration at who is associated with the conveyance of the voucher and how is conveyed, voucher can be conveyed through check cards, savvy cards, and cell phones. Assessment of post-decision viciousness Recovery program in Kenya in late 2007 found that the MPESA conveyance framework was practical and profoundly esteemed by beneficiaries, who valued the straightforwardness, certainty and secrecy of the framework. Concerned accomplices felt that the framework was secure and altogether lessened their exchange costs. Regarding security the hazard can be limited by picking circuitous strategy for conveyance, for example, electronic exchange. The basic control for hazard administration here as somewhere else is to talk about the dangers straightforwardly with the general population concerned and to do as such ahead of time the vast majority know about dangers that they run when they convey money or on the off chance that they purchase costly things, few will favor not to win cash keeping in mind the end goal to maintain a strategic distance from those dangers and it isn't for an organization to take that choice for them (J.Crisp, 2010)

2.3.3 Cost-effectiveness and refugee livelihoods

The cost of food voucher distinguished with different types of help is unmistakably a urgent inquiry and one that is frequently disregarded in choosing the suitable kind of reaction. In the event that voucher is more productive or practical method for helping individuals then a greater number of individuals can conceivably be upheld than with an in-kind option that said contrasting the cost of a trade exchange without kind option ought not be the main measure on which choices about the propriety of voucher are made. There will be times when in-kind help is required notwithstanding when it is more costly for instance where transport systems are disturbed (P. Harvey, 2010)

Money programs are probably going to have bring down transport and co-ordinations costs than in-kind help. Be that as it may, regardless of whether voucher is more productive for beneficiary will rely upon the cost of merchandise they buy in nearby markets contrasted with the value it

will cost a guide office to convey reciprocals, the relative expenses to beneficiaries of transporting in-kind help against the expenses of go to and from the business sectors likewise should be represented. Hardly any organizations have endeavored to analyze the cost-productivity of various alternatives at the arranging stage, albeit a few offices have evaluated or thought about cost-effectiveness one test in anticipating the cost-proficiency of various reaction is that the correlation relies upon a solid gauge of the anticipated cost of wares which is hard to figure at the beginning period of crisis reaction arranging anyway it ought to be conceivable to utilize past cost patterns and cost information from past crises to create assessed extend for future prices.(Slater and Mphale,2008) however offices ought to consider productivity yet it is imperative that effectiveness isn't the sole thought when settling on programming choices that is to state one sort of programing may be less cost-efficient yet more understanding of its cause thusly vital to tie the idea of cost with how it impacts on the displaced people livelihood.it is important to take a gander at occupations activities that enable groups to recuperate from compassionate emergencies, as well as to get ready, oppose and beat stuns with their own particular means, expanding their flexibility.

2.2.4 Coordination mechanism strategy and refugee livelihoods

Any cash exchange should be co-ordinated with different types of assistance (including by other guide organizations) and thought of how money will identify with other arranged help should frame some portion of the appraisal procedure. In Myanmar, for example a spare the kids money allow program must be ceased briefly because of government resistance. Organizing money based reaction can be risky on the grounds that money cuts crosswise over segments and programs and can have different destinations. This makes it hard to fit money flawlessly inside existing coordination structures, for example, bunches in a few settings strikingly the reaction to the Haiti seismic tremor and Pakistan surges in 2010, particular coordination clusters have been made to concentrate on money exchange programs these particular bodies seem to have been extremely valuable in enhancing coordination on key issues like exchange framework and amount (R.Choularton, 2005).

Coordination is required around many issues, wage levels and exchange sum ought to be facilitated to avert imbalances between venture ranges or between various organization ventures, however contrasts in office destinations will regularly prompts diverse give sums. Coordination is likewise required between organizations to stay away from one office demanding contingent exchange while another is giving unqualified exchange to react to a similar issue. Trade and out kind undertakings ought to be facilitated to guarantee complementarity and to forestall voucher being accommodated things that recipients are likewise accepting in-kind (L.Adams and E. Kebede 2005).International guide offices additionally need to organize money based reactions with governments, especially where the experts are actualizing their own money programs.

2.4 Summary and Research Gaps

Money exchanges shape a critical and developing piece of social assurance programming in many parts of the developing world. Money exchanges have developed contrastingly in various parts of the world and there are critical varieties in projects' plans and targets crosswise over nations and areas. Diverse types of money exchanges have turned out to be significantly more typical in the previous decade and are currently being advanced by some Southern governments and Northern guide organizations as a key social security instrument to handle neediness while in the meantime assembling human and physical capital and reinforcing vertical and level equity. At the worldwide level, improvement help subsidizing to money exchange programs has expanded from US\$23 million of every 2007 to US\$150 million out of 2010, while compassionate guide spent on money exchange programs has expanded from US\$1.8 million of every 2007 (around 0.7% of abroad advancement help - ODA) to US\$52 million out of 2010 (25.9% of ODA) (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2013).

In January 2013, nations made a dedication that separated from sustenance help; they can likewise influence their nourishment to help responsibilities through money and vouchers

through the Food Assistance Convention. This is likewise observed as a noteworthy worldwide strategy move in tolerating money as an essential apparatus for philanthropic reaction (Bailey, 2013) in this paper the focus will be to bring out why cash/voucher intervention is getting popular in Kenya humanitarian context since most of the previous studies focused on development and humanitarian programs mostly outside Kenya this study chooses the strategies behind the implementation of cash based transfer-voucher in the world largest refugee camp of Daadab and how this will promote refugees livelihood the research gap identified in the previous studies was that they were mainly in the context of humanitarian and development programs implemented outside Kenya and the main study question was appropriateness of cash/voucher verses in-kind assistance in this current study the researcher will be looking at the strategic choices needed when considering voucher as appropriate aid modality in a disaster affected area and how it can strengthen access to nourishment and help to rebuild or protect livelihoods the study is in the context of a humanitarian program in Dadaab refugee camp

Areas of study	The current gab
Cost-effectiveness	In view of continuous vast scale populace developments, especially in connection to struggle, there is a need to embrace research to explore the extent of CTP in displaced person settings and politically delicate extended refugees circumstances, considering the suitability and constraints of trade out such situations and what are the feasible cost of money/voucher program and contrast the cost with other option
Market impact	The effect of giving money at family level on the nearby and provincial economies
Coordination	Coordination of money remains a theme which requires some further research, in spite of the fact that this would be political instead of experimental in nature.

Recipient voices	This would take a gander at the less substantial reasons why individuals may pick in-kind cash money or vouchers or the other way around and favored installment frameworks, taking into consideration a comprehension of why individuals make such decision's
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2.5 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a scheme of concept accountability, resource mobilization, monitoring mechanism and social interactions which the specialist operationalizes with a specific end goal to accomplish the set targets, Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003). A variable is a measurable feature that assumes diverse values among subject, Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003). Independent variables are factors that a scientist controls keeping in mind the end goal to decide its impact of effect on another variable, (Kombo and Tromp 2006), states that independent variables likewise called informative factors is the assumed changes in the dependent variable; the dependent variable attempts to indicate the total influence arising from the influence of the independent variable Mugenda & Mugenda, (2008). This is illustrated in the figure below showing the two types of the variables. The independent variables in this study are access to market information strategy, perceptions of beneficiaries and traders, coordination mechanism strategy and cost-effectiveness strategy while the dependent variable is refugee livelihoods

Independent Variables

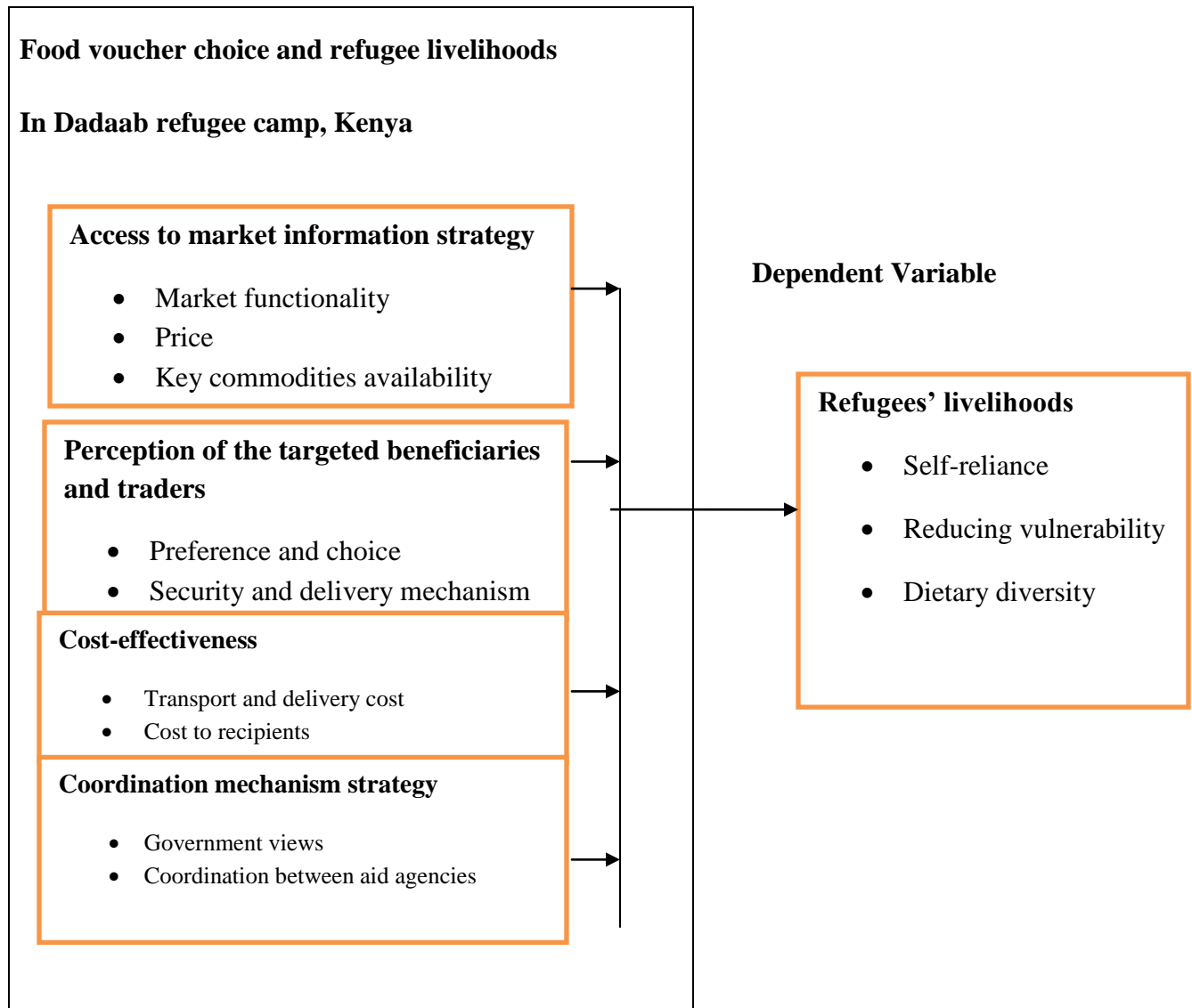


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2017)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on how the research has been undertaken. It presents a description of the research design, target population, sampling techniques and sample size, data collection instruments, pilot study to test validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Overall, the proposed study took the form of a Descriptive research design. The design guides the researcher in planning and implementing the study in such a way so as to achieve the intended goal (Burns and Grove, 2001). The study was intended to gather both qualitative and quantitative data to establish the strategic choice of food voucher in place of traditional food rations in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya, the researcher seek to provide in-depth descriptions or understanding of phenomena. Hancock (1998). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena to describe ‘what exist’ with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The above postulations suffice to justify why this study has been conducted within the descriptive paradigm since it facilitate gathering of reliable and accurate data It allows the researcher to understand people in terms of their own definition of their world (insider-perspective as opposed to an outsider-perspective). It also allows the interaction of viewpoints from different stakeholders which in turn are expected to yield a holistic picture of the situation. This study has considered this design appropriate since it facilitate gathering of in-depth, accurate and comprehensive data

3.3 Target population

Fredric (2010) defines target population being universal set of the study of all members of real or hypothetical set of people, events, objects to which an investigator wishes to generalize the result The study targeted 590 persons in Dadaab Camp who are beneficiaries of the new voucher

program Booyesen (2007:79) defines a study population as a “constructed/defined set of elements identified during conceptualization.” In this investigation, 590 persona contained within Dadaab refugee camps (5 camps) who have benefitted from food voucher programme implemented in this area have formed the core of the study population. Staff members from the implementing Agency with links to services related to the cash transfer program also constitute part of the study population. These staff members are considered key respondents and their views will assist in providing information especially on technical areas about the cash transfer program. The targeted respondent was 580 people comprising of 50 refugee aid workers, 500 traders and 30 refugee leaders

3.4 Sampling design and sample size

Kothari (2004) defines sampling as the selection of aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is made; that is a process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it.

3.4.1 Sample Design

As indicated by cooper and schindler (2003) a testing plan is a rundown of all populace units from which the specimen of study is drawn. This researcher has employed census survey that is to say all the 30 refugee camps leadership were sampled and of the greatest advantage of this is all the leaders had the same opportunity to participate then stratified random sampling was used to select the other groups

A Stratified random sampling involves process of stratification (different strata are made on the bases of different factors such as life stages, income levels, management level etc.) and a random sample is then drawn from each stratum (Sekaran&Bougie, 2010). Additionally, a stratum is homogenous from within but heterogeneous with other strata.

3.4.2 Sample size

Test estimate determination is the demonstration of picking the quantity of perception or duplicates to incorporate into a factual example (Kombo and Tromp 2006).The specimen measure is a critical element of any exact examination in which the objective is to make summary about a populace from an example. In a descriptive research a sample size of 10-50%

is accepted (Mugenda&Mugenda, 2003) in this study the researcher worked with a sample size of 40% to select the respondent

The following formula was used to determine the sample size as recommended by Cooper and Schindler (2004)

$$n = \frac{Z^2 PqN}{e^2 (N-1) + Z^2 pq}$$

p= 0.7, q = 0.3, Z=1.96, e=0.05 Where e=Expected error n= sample size N=entire population

Z= level of significance

P=probability that individual has the characteristic or outcome being studied

q= probability that individual does not have the characteristic or outcome being studied

$$\frac{1.96^2 * 0.7 * 0.3 * 550}{0.05^2 (550-1) + 1.96^2 * 0.7 * 0.3} = 204 \text{ traders and workers}$$

The sample size was 234 respondents comprising of 30 refugee camp leaders and 204 traders and aid workers. The reason for using stratified sampling was to improve the representativeness of the sample by reducing sampling error in coming up with a sample of equal proportion according to gender and geographic location and of further getting a random sample for data collection was to enhance representativeness of the sample population.

Use the stratified sample formula (Sample size of the strata = size of entire sample / population size * layer size) to calculate the proportion of people from each group

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category	Number of People in Strata	Number of People in Sample
Contracted Traders	400	$204/550 * 400 = 148$
Non contracted traders	100	$204/550 * 100 = 37$
Refugee aid workers	50	$204/550 * 50 = 19$
Camp leaders	30	30
Total	580	234

Note that all of the individual results from the stratum add up to the sample size of 204: $148 + 37 + 19 + 30 = 234$

3.5 Data Collection Instruments.

Data was collected through the use of questionnaires and interviews, a questionnaire is an arrangement of inquiries intended to produce the information important to fulfill the targets of the examination venture (Orodho, 2005). Cooper and Schindler (2003) prescribes the utilization of poll in graphic investigations in light of the fact that the self-directed studies cost not as much as individual meeting and analyst can contact members who may somehow or another be difficult to reach. This investigation utilized a survey containing both open and close-finished inquiries in order to have the capacity to catch more data from the respondents. The nearby finished inquiries were on 5-point Likert scale. Likert scale is the most broadly utilized way to deal with scale reaction in review look into

Organized Interviews (otherwise called institutionalized meeting or a scientist controlled review) is an examination strategy normally utilized in overview inquire about (Patton 2002). The point of this approach was to guarantee that every interviewee is given the very same inquiries in a

similar request. This guarantees answers can be dependably collected and that correlations can be made with certainty between test subgroups or between various review periods (Stebbins 2001)

Structured interviews are a means of collecting data for a statistical survey. In this case, the data is collected by an interviewer rather than through a self-administered questionnaire. Interviewers read the questions exactly as they appear on the survey questionnaire; the choice of answers to the questions is often fixed (close-ended) in advance, though open-ended questions can also be included within a structured interview. According to Taylor and Bogdan (1998), a structured interview also standardizes the order in which questions are asked of survey respondents, so the questions are always answered within the same context. This is important for minimizing the impact of context effects, where the answers given to a survey question can depend on the nature of preceding questions. Though context effects can never be avoided, it is often desirable to hold them constant across all respondents (Stebbins 2001). Interview schedules are sometimes considered a means by which researchers can increase the reliability and credibility of research data (Wolcott 2007). The researcher chose this type of instruments due to its ability to increase the level of reliability of the study. In addition, a structured interview has an advantage in that it controls the flow of the interview as it is difficult to divert due to the nature of the questions which are closed and guided.

The data was collected using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Basically interviews were used to obtain information from the refugee leaders. Interview schedules were developed to capture both qualitative and quantitative data by incorporating both open and closed ended questions.

3.6 Pilot Study

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), the researcher should pretest the research instruments to be used in the study. The tools were pretested using 15 respondents to establish whether the instruments met the necessary standards of an effective data collection tool such as the length, clarity, coherence or consistency in the flow of questions. Based on this those things observed to be obscure or deficient were disposed of or adjusted to enhance the nature of the examination instruments some of the questions were removed or improved

A pilot study was conducted to see whether the instruments are capturing the requirements of the study. In addition, it was conducted to make sure the language and word choice used in the instruments is clear to participants. The researcher was careful not to include those who had participated in the pilot study in the full study.

3.6.1 Validity

Validity is the extent to which a score truthfully represents a concept. Simply speaking, it is the accuracy of measurement device and represents the ability of a scale to measure what it is intended to measure (Cooper & Emory, 1994; Zikmund, 2000). Validity is expressed in two types: External and Internal (Saunders et al., 2009). External validity is about generalization and internal validity ensures that a researcher's research design closely follows the principle of cause and effect. The researcher employed construct validity as advocated by Cronbach (1955), in which it relates the measuring instrument to the general theoretical framework so as to determine whether the instruments will be tied to the concept and the theoretical assumptions.

Content validity was also done to ascertain clarity and simplicity. The researcher used clear wording of the questions by using terms that are likely to be familiar to and understood by the respondents .the researcher also engaged experts and his supervisor to ascertain whether the content of the research instrument are up to standard

3.6.2 Reliability

Cooper and Schindler (2011) clarify reliability as quality of research as deciding if the study will genuinely measure what it will be expected to measure or how honest the examination result will be. Reliability was evaluated with the utilization of Cronbach's alpha coefficients. The coefficient was utilized to evaluate the extent of change that is deliberate or predictable in an arrangement of test scores. The investigation was directed for all statements organized on a Likert purpose of scale utilizing Cronbach alpha score test. This strategy was favored over part half procedure since it is less demanding to figure. The alpha value runs in the vicinity of 0 and 1 with reliability expanding with the expansion in value. Coefficient of 0.6-0.7 is ordinarily suggested demonstrates satisfactory reliability and 0.8 or higher shows great dependability (Mugenda and Mugenda).

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained written clearance from the District Administrator authorizing him to conduct the study. The Department of refugee affairs in Dadaab camp was also informed about

the study and its significance. The Key Informants were mobilized for interviews during the pretesting process of the data collection tool. The researchers first conducted focus group discussion. During these discussions issue raised which the researcher had not thought about were incorporated into the questionnaires as well as structured interviews, In each case, participants were asked to fill in a consent form after all the explanations concerning the study were clearly stated. After each session, participants were thanked for taking their time to take part in the study.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis Procedures

The data collected was coded, entered and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 12 (SPSS 12). Open-ended responses was grouped and coded. Content analysis was applied to qualitative data collected. Since closed ended and open ended questions was incorporated in the interview schedule, both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods was adopted. In quantitative data analysis, closed ended questions was organized, coded, data entered into computer. Data analysis was done using SPSS and tabulations done using excel spreadsheet and MS word. Data was summarized descriptively by use of frequencies, percentages, charts (Bar graphs and pie charts) and tables. The Qualitative data from open ended questions was sorted into common themes and then coded. Information from key informant interview was organized appropriately for purposes of reporting and presentation.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the level of significance of the variables on the dependent variable at 95% confidence level. Multi-regression analysis was used to establish the degree of mathematical relations between the study variables.

$$Y=\beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+\epsilon$$

Whereby Y= promotion of refugees livelihood

X1=Access to market information strategy

X2=perception of beneficiaries and vendors

X3=cost effectiveness strategy

X4=coordination mechanism strategy

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ are coefficients of determination and ϵ is the error term

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Consent sought from respondents before asking them questions about the research and or making photos. The purpose of the research was clarified as purely for academic. A consent form was signed by every respondent before assuming every interview as a way of ensuring written consent. Study participants were only interviewed after fully consenting for interview and the purpose of the study fully articulated. Researcher emphasized on the issue of confidentiality by explaining that data collected would be used solely for purposes of the study and policy and program evaluation. Anonymity of respondents was also ensured by not asking for the real names of participants but rather use questionnaire identity numbers for identification. Researcher was also alert that no confusion or conflict was created in the community during the study and after the study's completion by addressing all potential triggers that could cause despondency. The researcher ensured neutrality by avoiding a judgmental approach during the interviews. Thus, the researcher respected the opinions of the respondents without deliberately seeking to influence them.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings, presentation, interpretation and discussion of the findings obtained from the field. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to discuss the findings of the study. The general objective of the study was to establish food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya and the specific objectives of the study were; to establish the extent to which access to market information, how perceptions of beneficiaries and vendors, cost- effectiveness and coordination mechanism strategy affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya.

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation with the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0. Content analysis technique was used to analyse qualitative data and reported narrative form. The response rate is given first followed by the background information of the respondents, descriptive statistics and then the regression analysis.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 234 respondents comprising of 30 refugee camp leaders and 204 traders and aid workers from which 25 out of the 30 refugee camp leaders were interviewed making a response rate of 83.3%. Out 204 trader and aid workers 195 filled and returned their questionnaires forming a response rate of 95.6%. The overall response rate was 94.0%. Berg (2004) states that response rate of 70 per cent and above is good. Therefore the research instrument response rate was commendable at 94.0%. This was made possible mainly because the researcher was able to establish direct contact with the respondents. The results of response rate are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Category	Administered	Responded	Percentage
Refugee Camp Leaders	30	25	83.3
Traders and Aid Workers	204	195	95.6
Total	234	220	94.0

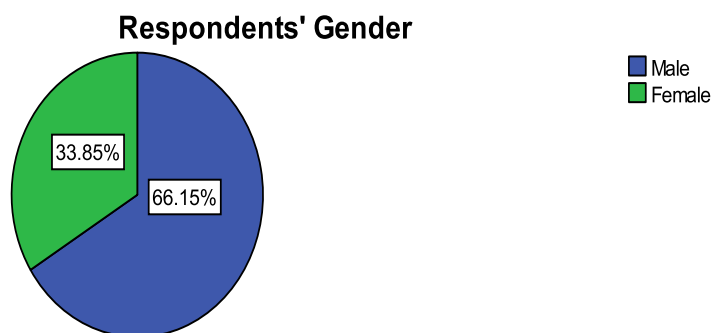
Source: Research Data (2017)

4.3 Bio Data

The bio data of the respondents comprised of the gender, age, residence camp and nationality.

4.3.1 Gender

Figure 4.1: Respondents' Gender



Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Figure 4.1 shows that majority (66.15%) of the respondents was male and 33.85% female. This is an indicator that even though male formed the majority female respondents were also well represented.

4.3.2 Respondents' Age

Table 4.2: Respondents' Age

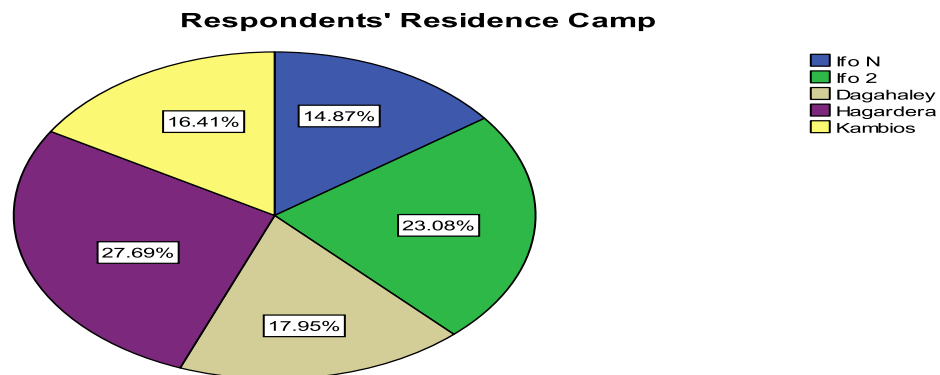
		Respondents' Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 - 25 Years	22	10	10	10
	26 - 30 years	64	29.1	29.1	39.1
	31 - 35 years	63	28.6	28.6	67.7
	36 - 40 years	45	20.5	20.5	88.2
	41 years or more	26	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.2 shows that majority (29.1%) were aged between 26 and 30 years, 28.6% aged between 31 and 35 years, 20.5% aged between 36 and 40 years, 11.8% aged 41 years or more and 10% aged between 18 and 25 years. These results show that all the study involved respondents of different ages.

4.3.3 Residence Camp

Figure 4.2: Respondents' Residence Camp



Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Figure 4.2 shows that majority (27.7%) of the respondents were from Hagardera, 23.1% from Ifo 2, 17.9% from Dagahaley, 16.4% from Kambios and 14.9% from Ifo 1. These results show that all the camps were well represented and thus the study could get enough information concerning food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp.

4.3.4 Nationality

Table 4.3: Respondents' Nationality

Respondents' Nationality					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kenyan	25	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Somali	160	72.7	72.7	84.1
	Sudanese	15	6.8	6.8	90.9
	Ethiopian	20	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.3 show that majorities (72.7%) of the respondents were Somali, 11.4% were Kenyan, 9.1% were Ethiopian and 6.8% Sudanese. These results show that the refugee camp is composed of refugees from different countries in Africa with different cultures and studying food voucher choice in these refugee camps is very critical.

4.4 Access to Market Information and Refugee's Livelihoods

The first research objective was to establish the extent to which access to market information affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The respondents were given a list of statements to indicate their agreement/disagreement levels. The findings are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Access to Market Information on Refugee's Livelihoods

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD		
	%	%	%	%	%	M	StDev
The key basic items that people need are available in the markets in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price	72.3	19.0	1.5	3.1	4.1	1.48	0.98
Knowledge and access to market information makes local traders to quickly respond to additional demand in the markets at or near current costs and therefore promotes livelihoods	58.5	28.2	2.1	4.6	6.7	1.73	1.15
Knowledge and access to market information makes food insecure households to be well connected to the market thus promote livelihoods	54.9	37.4	0.5	3.6	3.6	1.64	0.95
Knowledge and access to market information assists in providing information on what people are likely to spend cash/voucher on thus promoting livelihoods	37.9	57.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	1.71	0.70

Key: SA – Strongly Agree; A-Agree, N– Neutral; D – Disagree;SD – Strongly Disagree; M – Mean; StDev; Standard deviation

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.4 shows that majority (72.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the key basic items that people need are available in the markets in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price, 19.0% agreed, 4.1% strongly disagreed, 3.1% disagreed and 1.5% were neutral with a mean of 1.48 and a standard deviation of 0.98. Majority (58.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that knowledge and access to market information makes local traders to quickly respond to additional demand in the markets at or near current costs and therefore promotes livelihoods, 28.2% agreed, 6.7% strongly disagreed, 4.6% disagreed and 2.1% Neutral with a mean of 1.73 and a standard deviation of 1.15.

On the statement that knowledge and access to market information makes food insecure households to be well connected to the market thus promote livelihoods, Majority (54.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 37.4% agreed, 3.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively and 0.5% neutral with a mean of 1.64 and a standard deviation of 0.95. Majority (57.4%) of the respondents agreed that knowledge and access to market information assists in providing

information on what people are likely to spend cash/voucher on thus promoting livelihoods, 37.9% strongly agreed, 3.6% disagreed and 0.5% neutral and strongly disagreed respectively with a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.70.

The study carried out an interview to the refugee camp leaders whereby they indicated that working and incorporated markets are key requirements for utilizing a market-based approach for giving nourishment help. For money or voucher exchanges to work people must have the capacity to purchase what they require in their neighborhood markets and markets must have the ability to react to expanded request through expanded supply as opposed to through expanded costs. They additionally demonstrated that Dadaab displaced person camp gets its provisions through the Northeastern corridor that joins Nairobi with Mandera and Somalia. Outcasts, in the majority of the cases, utilize the camp markets, however they can depend on the town markets if wares are not accessible in the camps. In spite of the separation from the towns, the host group makes some of their buys in the camps as a result of the less expensive costs.

Creti (2010) noted that Markets with a substantial number of providers have a tendency to be focused. At the point when markets are coordinated products will stream all the more effectively from surplus regions to deficiency zones. An assessment of a venture giving trade gifts to herders out Mongolia found that in spite of poor framework, colossal separation and high transport cost, the neighborhood economy could supply individuals with the items they needed to purchase.

This strategy aims in making sure that there is a functioning market that is accessible to all beneficiaries, competitive, integrated and confirms the availability of basic items at affordable price its therefore agreed a functioning market with required capacity makes cash transfer programme appropriate and promote beneficiaries livelihood.

Analyzing markets is a basic piece of deciding the most suitable philanthropic mediation. For sustenance voucher to be proper recipients must have the capacity to purchase what they require in nearby markets without causing destructive swelling. A key issue in breaking down the limit of business sectors to react to nourishment voucher program is surveying the danger of swelling in the cost of the merchandise that individuals are probably going to purchase. On the off chance that a trade reaction comes about out an ascent in cost, the money exchange could possibly

accomplish more damage than great by expanding the powerlessness and nourishment frailty of individuals not taking an interest in the program by making key products more costly, the probability of expansion caused with money exchange program is associated with the effect of the calamity, the intensity, coordination and versatility of neighborhood markets and the limit of nearby brokers to react to the expanded business that money infusion is probably going to stimulate (Barret and D. Maxwell 2005) the structure and the aggressiveness of nearby markets rely upon the number, size and circulation of suppliers.

Perception of beneficiaries and Vendors on Refugee’s Livelihoods

The second research objective was to assess how perception of beneficiaries and vendors affects food voucher choice and refugee’s livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The respondents were given a list of statements to indicate their agreement/disagreement levels. The findings are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Perception of beneficiaries and Vendor on Refugee’s Livelihoods

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD		
	%	%	%	%	%	M	StDev
Perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries makes the food-insecure households to have a preference regarding the form of aid they receive thus promoting their livelihoods	69.2	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.31	0.46
The refugees have preference for voucher over in-kind due to positive attitudes and perceptions for the voucher program	48.7	43.1	0.0	4.6	3.6	1.71	0.96
Traders have positive perception in the programme’s impact on their business	39.0	54.9	2.1	3.6	0.5	1.72	0.72
Food voucher has improved dietary diversity for the households as well as dignity of going for food ‘when you need.	61.5	32.3	0.03	3.6	2.6	1.53	0.88

Key: SA – Strongly Agree; A-Agree, N– Neutral; D – Disagree; SD – Strongly Disagree; M – Mean; StDev; Standard deviation

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.5 shows that majority (69.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries makes the food-insecure households to have a

preference regarding the form of aid they receive thus promoting their livelihoods, 30.8% agreed with a mean of 1.31 and a standard deviation of 0.46. Majority (48.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the refugees have preference for voucher over in-kind due to positive attitudes and perceptions for the voucher program, 43.1% agreed, 4.6% disagreed and 3.6% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.96.

On the statement that traders have positive perception in the programme's impact on their business, majority (54.9%) agreed, 39.0% strongly disagreed, 3.6% disagreed, 2.1% neutral and 0.5% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.72. Majority (61.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that food voucher has improved dietary diversity for the households as well as dignity of going for food 'when you need, 32.3% agreed, 3.6% disagreed and 2.6% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.53 and a standard deviation of 0.88.

The study carried out an interview to the refugee camp leaders whereby they indicated that accessibility of sustenance in Dadaab camp markets is controlled by the occasional generation cycles, and on account of items not privately created by the street conditions amid the blustery season. The camp pioneers revealed that some substantial retailers increment their stocks previously the downpours, which mitigates the effect of the poor street conditions. Prices depend for the most part on the regular generation cycles and they for the most part reflect the accessibility patterns. Refugees have expressed a strong preference for vouchers over in-kind food assistance (though they would also be satisfied with cash). Vouchers are however a better modality than cash in the highly volatile security context of the camps, where even minor incidents quickly escalate to fighting, deaths, and displacement (as witnessed in Dadaab 2012). The Government of Kenya is responsible for security in the camps, and has expressed a strong preference for vouchers over cash (Sege, WFP 2013).

4.5 Cost effectiveness on Refugee's Livelihoods

The third research objective sought to find out the extent to which cost- effectiveness affect food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The respondents were given a list of statements to indicate their agreement/disagreement levels. The findings are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Cost effectiveness on Refugee’s Livelihoods

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD		
	%	%	%	%	%	M	StDev
The likely costs involved voucher program(e.g cost of transporting relief from distribution site, selling in-kind assistance to buy other goods or travelling to markets to buy goods with cash) is cheaper compared to in-kind alternative	48.7	46.7	2.1	2.1	0.5	1.59	0.69
Cash/voucher response results in price increase of the goods that people are likely to purchase	53.3	41.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	1.57	0.78
Voucher is more efficient and cost-effectiveway of helping people thus more people canpotentially be supported than with an in-kind alternative	44.6	48.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.69	0.81
The cost effectiveness of voucher in promoting livelihoods is because of its flexibility and choice of recipients’ allowing the voucher to be spent on peoples own priority.	38.5	56.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.72	0.75

Key:SA – Strongly Agree; A-Agree, N– Neutral; D – Disagree;SD – Strongly Disagree; M – Mean; StDev; Standard deviation

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.6 shows that majority (48.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the likely costs involved voucher program(e.g cost of transporting relief from distribution site, selling in-kind assistance to buy other goods or travelling to markets to buy goods with cash) is cheaper compared to in-kind alternative, 46.7% agreed, 2.1% neutral and disagreed respectively and 0.5% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.59 and a standard deviation of 0.69. Majority (53.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Cash/voucher response results in price increase of the goods that people are likely to purchase, 41.0% agreed, 2.6% neutral, 2.1% strongly disagreed and 1.0% disagreed with a mean of 1.57 and a standard deviation of 0.78.

On the statement that voucher is more efficient and cost-effectiveway of helping people thus more people canpotentially be supported than with an in-kind alternative, majority (48.7%) of the respondents agreed, 44.6% strongly agreed, 2.6% disagreed, 2.1% neutral and 2.1% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.69 and a standard deviation of 0.81. Majority (56.9%) of the

respondents agreed that the cost effectiveness of voucher in promoting livelihoods is because of its flexibility and choice of recipients' allowing the voucher to be spent on peoples own priority, 38.5% strongly agreed, 2.1% strongly disagreed, 1.5% disagreed and 1.0% neutral with a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.75.

The study carried out an interview to the refugee camp leaders whereby they indicated that the principle exchange boundaries in the two camps need to do with street conditions and transport, and with the need or sporadic supply which builds transport cost. In Dadaab camp the most vital imperative to exchange revealed by the camp pioneers was poor street conditions which is obviously connected to the openness issues amid the blustery season.

As indicated by Harvey (2010), the cost of nourishment voucher contrasted with different types of help is unmistakably a critical inquiry and one that is regularly disregarded in choosing the proper sort of reaction. On the off chance that voucher is more proficient or practical method for helping individuals then a greater number of individuals can conceivably be bolstered than with an in-kind option that said looking at the cost of a trade exchange without kind option ought not be the main model on which choices about the fittingness of voucher are made. There will be times when in-kind help is required notwithstanding when it is more costly for instance where transport systems are disturbed.

Slater and Mphale (2008), however offices ought to consider productivity yet it is imperative that proficiency isn't the sole thought when settling on programming choices that is to state one kind of programming may be less cost-efficient(in that it costs more than a comparable intercession) yet more savvy (in that its preferable at meeting venture goals over the less expensive mediation) it along these lines essential to tie the idea of cost with how it impacts on the displaced people vocation. It is important to take a gander at occupations activities that engage groups to recoup from compassionate emergencies, as well as to get ready, oppose and defeat stuns with their own methods, expanding their flexibility.

4.6 Coordination Mechanism Strategy on Refugee’s Livelihoods

The fourth research objective sought to assess the effect of coordination mechanism on food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The respondents were given a list of statements to indicate their agreement/disagreement levels. The findings are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Coordination Mechanism Strategy on Refugee’s Livelihoods

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD		
	%	%	%	%	%	M	StDev
Voucher and in-kind projects should be coordinated, to ensure complementarity and to prevent voucher being provided for items that people are receiving in in-kind so as to promote livelihoods	36.9	60.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.68	0.62
Cash/voucher response must fit within government policies and the permission to implement must be granted by the government	53.1	41.5	3.1	0.0	1.0	1.57	0.76
Consider what other forms of assistance that is planned or provided and whether voucher will compliment or conflict these	43.4	32.7	2.0	13.3	8.2	2.10	1.31
Coordination mechanism is important in promoting refugees livelihood since it will consider the other forms of aid transfers planned by other agencies and how these affects markets when combined with voucher.	49.7	42.6	2.13.6	2.1	1.66	0.86	
Coordination mechanism assist in establishing whether there is any local purchase planned by other agencies and how will the combination of voucher and local purchase affect local markets	48.5	45.4	2.61.5	1.5	1.62	0.75	

Key:SA – Strongly Agree; A-Agree, N– Neutral; D – Disagree;SD – Strongly Disagree; M – Mean; StDev; Standard deviation

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.7 shows that majority (60.5%) of the respondents agreed that voucher and in-kind projects should be coordinated to ensure complementarity and to prevent voucher being provided for items that people are receiving in in-kind so as to promote livelihoods, 36.9%

strongly agreed, 1.5% disagreed and 0.5% neutral and strongly disagreed respectively with a mean of 1.68 and a standard deviation of 0.62. Majority (53.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Cash/voucher response must fit within government policies and the permission to implement must be granted by the government, 41.5% agreed, 3.1% neutral, 1.0% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.57 and a standard deviation of 0.76.

Majority (43.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed that consider what other forms of assistance that is planned or provided and whether voucher will compliment or conflict these, 32.7% agreed, 13.3% disagreed, 8.2% strongly disagreed, 2.0% neutral with a mean of 2.10 and a standard deviation of 1.31. On the statement that coordination mechanism is important in promoting refugees livelihood since it will consider the other forms of aid transfers planned by other agencies and how these affects markets when combined with voucher, majority (49.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 42.6% agreed, 3.6% disagreed, 2.1% neutral and strongly disagreed respectively with a mean of 1.66 and a standard deviation of 0.86. Majority (48.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed on Coordination mechanism assist in establishing whether there is any local purchase planned by other agencies and how will the combination of voucher and local purchase affect local markets, 45.4% agreed, 2.6% neutral and 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with a mean of 1.62 and a standard deviation of 0.75.

The study carried out an interview to the refugee camp leaders whereby they indicated that the multitude of partners and initiatives foreseen in multi-year plans requires dedicated staff time within the camp to ensure effective planning and coordination, to harness financial resources, and to oversee camp's interventions through selected implementing partners and their gradual hand-over as appropriate.

According to Choularton (2005), Co-ordinated money approached response can be risky on the grounds that money cuts crosswise over segments and programs and can have different goals. This makes it hard to fit money perfectly inside existing coordination structures, for example, bunches in a few settings eminently the reaction to the Haiti seismic tremor and Pakistan surges in 2010, particular coordination bunches have been made to concentrate on money exchange programs these particular bodies seem to have been extremely valuable in enhancing coordination on key issues like exchange framework and amount.

Coordination is required around many issues, wage levels and exchange sum ought to be composed to forestall disparities between venture zones or between various organization ventures, however contrasts in office targets will regularly prompts diverse give sums.

Coordination is likewise required between offices to dodge one organization demanding restrictive exchange while another is giving genuine exchange to react to a similar issue. Trade and out kind tasks ought to be facilitated to guarantee complementarity and to avert voucher being accommodated things that recipients are additionally getting in-kind (Adams & Kebede, 2005).

4.7 Refugee’s Livelihoods

On the measurement of independent variable (Refugee livelihood). The respondents were given a list of statements to indicate their agreement/disagreement levels. The findings are shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Refugee’s Livelihoods

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD					
	%	%	%	%	%	M	StDev			
Households will use the additional income to improve the quantity, quality and diversity of food they consume thus promoting the livelihoods	74.4	22.6	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.32	0.68			
The food voucher given prevents or mitigates negative responses to food insecurity, such as skipping meals	65.1	33.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.37	0.54			
Food voucher has increased dietary diversity when compared to food rations because voucher can be used to purchase any type of food available in the local market thus promoting the refugees livelihoods	53.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.46	0.50			
Food voucher will indirectly improve food consumption through investment in livelihoods that increases refugee’s income.	50.5	43.4	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.60	0.78			

Key: SA – Strongly Agree; A-Agree, N– Neutral; D – Disagree;SD – Strongly Disagree; M – Mean; StDev; Standard deviation

Source: Research Data (2017)

The results in Table 4.8 shows that majority (74.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed on the statement that households will use the additional income to improve the quantity, quality and diversity of food they consume thus promoting the livelihoods, 22.6% agreed, 1.5% strongly

disagreed, 1.0% neutral and 0.5% disagreed with a mean of 1.32 and a standard deviation of 0.68. Majority (65.1%) strongly agreed on the statement that the food voucher given prevents or mitigates negative responses to food insecurity, such as skipping meals, 33.0% agreed, 1.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with a mean of 1.37 and a standard deviation of 0.54.

Majority (53.8%) strongly agreed on the statement that food voucher has increased dietary diversity when compared to food rations because voucher can be used to purchase any type of food available in the local market thus promoting the refugees livelihoods, 46.2% agreed with a mean of 1.46 and a standard deviation of 0.50 and majority (50.5%) strongly agreed on the statement that food voucher will indirectly improve food consumption through investment in livelihoods that increases refugee's income, 43.4% agreed, 2.6% neutral, 2.0% strongly disagreed and 1.0% disagreed with a mean of 1.60 and a standard deviation of 0.78.

Families in a debacle circumstances regularly depend on delayed adapting methods, for example, food or offering basic family wants, undermining their long term prosperity to fulfill more prompted needs. Through the arrangement of money exchanges, program beneficiaries can receive basic products and projects from nearby markets and specialist organizations of their decision. This thusly permits money beneficiaries to safeguard or supplement their advantages. By helping save key family unit resources, thereby money exchanges likewise bolster family strength and post-emergency recuperation. Money writing computer programs isn't generally fitting in helpful emergencies and should dependably be considered in light of the particular needs of influenced groups. Money programs are likewise frequently best coordinated with different tasks, along these lines meeting a more extensive assortment of requirements. For example, amid a philanthropic emergency, money exchange projects can be connected to re-fabricating and enhancing framework, and also long haul restoration endeavors to assemble resilience.(Ahmed & Shams, 2007).

4.8 Regression Analysis

A linear multiple regression analysis was used test the relationship between the four independent variables and the dependent variable. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0 was applied to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions for the study.

4.8.1 Model Summary

Table 4.9: Model Summary

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				Sig. F Change
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	
1	.514 ^a	.645	0.795	.476	.012	.593	4	190	.002 ^a

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Access to market information strategy, Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders, Cost-effectiveness and Coordination mechanism strategy
- b. Dependent Variable: Refugees' livelihoods

According to the findings in the table 4.9, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.795. This indicates that a variation of 79.5% of Refugees' livelihoods in Dadaab camp can be explained by the four independent variables (Access to market information strategy, Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders, Cost-effectiveness and Coordination mechanism strategy) at a confidence level of 95%. In addition other factors that were not studied in this research contribute to 20.5% of the Refugees' livelihoods in Dadaab camp. Therefore, further research should be conducted to investigate the other factors which contribute to that 20.5% of the Refugees' livelihoods in Dadaab camp.

4.8.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 4.10: ANOVA

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.539	4	1.135	4.593	.002 ^a
	Residual	43.123	190	1.227		
	Total	43.662	194			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Access to market information strategy, Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders, Cost-effectiveness and Coordination mechanism strategy
- b. Dependent Variable: Refugees' livelihoods

The significance value is 0.002^a which is less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significant in predicting the effects of independent variables on the dependent variable. The F critical at 5%

level of significance was 2.362. The F calculated (value =4.593) was greater than the critical value (4.593>2.362) an indication that the Access to market information strategy, Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders, Cost-effectiveness and Coordination mechanism strategy. These findings are shown in Table 4.10.

4.8.3 Coefficients

Table 4.11: Coefficients

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1(Constant)	0.613	.809		1.645	.107	.297	2.959
Access to market information strategy	.712	.138	.365	4.521	.002	.433	.121
Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders	.660	.154	.271	2.335	.004	.051	.672
Cost-effectiveness	.541	.154	.496	3.703	.003	.130	.750
Coordination mechanism strategy	.759	.168	.113	1.478	.001	.488	.187

a. Dependent Variable: Refugees' livelihoods

Based on the analysis, the regression equation for the independent variable on the dependent variable resulted to the following; $Y = 0.613 + 0.712X_1 + 0.660X_2 + 0.541X_3 + 0.759X_4$

Where Y = Refugees' livelihoods

X_1 = Access to market information strategy

X_2 = Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders

X_3 = Cost-effectiveness

X_4 = Coordination mechanism strategy

As shown on Table 4.11, Access to market information strategy, Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders, Cost-effectiveness and Coordination mechanism strategy had a positive and significant effect on Refugees' livelihoods as indicated by beta values. The relationships ($p < 0.05$) are all significant with Access to market information strategy ($t = 4.521$, $p < 0.05$), Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders ($t = 2.335$, $p < 0.05$), Cost-effectiveness ($t = 3.704$, $p < 0.05$) and Coordination mechanism strategy ($t = 1.478$, $p < 0.05$).

Table 4.11 further shows the constant in this model is represented by a value of 0.613, which is the expected value of Refugees' livelihoods in Dadaab camp in Kenya when the values of the independent variables are equal to zero. Coordination mechanism strategy was found to be the most (75.9%) significant among the four variables followed by access to market information strategy (71.2%), Perception of the targeted beneficiaries and traders (66.0%) and Cost-effectiveness.

4.9 Qualitative Data Analysis

On the influence of marketing information strategies on livelihoods, the respondents indicated that the approaches to improving livelihoods for refugees usually focus on strengthening the supply side of the labour market. Market information strategies help in improving the employability, skill sets and know-how of refugees. The idea is that entrepreneurship training, financial education and vocational training will enable refugees to start micro-enterprises or small income-generating activities that will provide a means of livelihood and lead to self-reliance. It envisages different combinations of elements and tools depending on the specific country context and labour market situation. Integrating refugees sustainably into markets means helping them to be part of effective market systems, as producers, workers and consumers.

On the perception of beneficiaries and vendors, the respondents indicated that food voucher choice has been highly visible and much appreciated by the community. The community is dependent on aid organizations to meet their basic needs and while this project has again

provided items to the beneficiaries, it has done so in an indirect way, leaving some level of choice with each household about how to spend their vouchers. This has maintained the dignity of the beneficiaries and is therefore a preferred approach.

On cost effectiveness, the respondents indicated that a voucher approach can be a cost-effective way of meeting the needs of a large population without the need for large logistic input. In addition, since the approach utilizes the existing market infrastructure, the method helps improve the local economy while providing the required foods to beneficiaries. A voucher approach can be cost effective. Often a high proportion of funding directly benefits the beneficiaries.

On coordination mechanism, the respondents indicated that formal coordination mechanisms allows and gives the staff an opportunity to work through implementation challenges and share experience. Informal coordination has been done with other agencies to ensure cohesive messages between agencies. A number of NGOs were indicated to have carried out coordination mechanisms such as UNHCR which is responsible for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, CARE Kenya is responsible for the general food distribution supplied by WFP typically consisting of maize flour, pulses, corn-soya blend (CSB), salt and vegetable oil and MSF/ Red Cross are responsible for health and nutrition programs in the camps which include treatment of acute malnutrition

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter provides the discussion of findings, gives the conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The general objective of the study was to establish food voucher choice and refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The sample size was 234 respondents comprising of 30 refugee camp leaders and 204 traders and aid workers.

Given below is a summary of the key study findings.

5.2.1 Access to Market Information

The study revealed that access to market information had a positive and significant effect on refugee's livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The study further established that majority (72.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the key basic items that people need are available in the markets in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price, 19.0% agreed, 4.1% strongly disagreed, 3.1% disagreed and 1.5% were neutral with a mean of 1.48 and a standard deviation of 0.98 and Majority (57.4%) of the respondents agreed that knowledge and access to market information assists in providing information on what people are likely to spend cash/voucher on thus promoting livelihoods, 37.9% strongly agreed, 3.6% disagreed and 0.5% neutral and strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.70. Dadaab camp gets its provisions through the Northeastern corridor that joins Nairobi with Mandera and Somalia. Displaced people, in the majority of the cases, utilize the camp markets, however they can fall back on the town markets if wares are not accessible in the camps in spite of the separation from the towns, the host group makes some of their buys in the camps due to the less expensive costs.

5.2.2 Perceptions of Beneficiaries and Vendors

The study revealed that perceptions of beneficiaries and vendors had a positive and significant effect on refugee's livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. majority (69.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries makes the food-insecure households to have a preference regarding the form of aid they receive thus promoting their livelihoods, 30.8% agreed with a mean of 1.31 and a standard deviation of 0.46 and majority (54.9%) agreed that on the statement that traders have positive perception in the programme's impact on their business, 39.0% strongly disagreed, 3.6% disagreed, 2.1% neutral and 0.5% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.96.

5.2.2 Cost- Effectiveness

The study revealed that cost effectiveness had a positive and significant effect on refugee's livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. Majority (53.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Cash/voucher response results in price increase of the goods that people are likely to purchase, 41.0% agreed, 2.6% neutral, 2.1% strongly disagreed and 1.0% disagreed with a mean of 1.57 and a standard deviation of 0.78 and Majority (56.9%) of the respondents agreed that the cost effectiveness of voucher in promoting livelihoods is because of its flexibility and choice of recipients' allowing the voucher to be spent on peoples own priority, 38.5% strongly agreed, 2.1% strongly disagreed, 1.5% disagreed and 1.0% neutral with a mean of 1.72 and a standard deviation of 0.75.

5.2.3 Coordination Mechanism Strategy

The study revealed that coordination mechanism strategy had a positive and significant effect on refugee's livelihoods in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. Majority (53.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Cash/voucher response must fit within government policies and the permission to implement must be granted by the government, 41.5% agreed, 3.1% neutral, 1.0% strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.57 and a standard deviation of 0.76 and majority (60.5%) of the respondents agreed that voucher and in-kind projects should be coordinated to ensure complementarity and to prevent voucher being provided for items that people are receiving in in-kind so as to promote livelihoods, 36.9% strongly agreed, 1.5% disagreed and 0.5% neutral and strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.68 and a standard deviation of 0.62.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that working and coordinated markets are key requirements for utilizing a market-based approach for giving sustenance help. For money or voucher exchanges to workpeople must have the capacity to purchase what they require in their nearby markets and markets must have the ability to react to expanded request through expanded supply as opposed to through expanded costs.

The examination reasoned that accessibility of nourishment in Dadaab camp markets is controlled by the regular generation cycles, and on account of products not privately delivered by the street conditions amid the stormy season. Some expansive retailers increment their stocks previously the downpours, which mitigates the effect of the poor street conditions. Prices depend generally on the occasional generation cycles and they more often than not reflect the accessibility patterns.

The examination reasoned that principle exchange boundaries in the two camps need to do with street conditions and transport, and with the need or unpredictable supply which builds transport cost. In Dadaab camp the most critical limitation to exchange revealed by the camp pioneers was poor street conditions which is plainly connected to the openness issues amid the rainy season.

The study concluded that the multitude of partners and initiatives foreseen in multi-year plans requires dedicated staff and time within the camp to ensure effective planning and coordination, to harness financial resources, and to oversee camp's interventions through selected implementing partners and their gradual hand-over as appropriate.

5.4 Recommendations

This study recommended the adoption of Vouchers as the best modality than cash in the highly volatile security context of the refugee camps, where even minor incidents quickly escalate to fighting, deaths, and displacement as it has been witnessed in refugee camps in 2012.

This study recommended that the Government of Kenya that is responsible for security in the refugee camps should express a strong preference for vouchers over cash and be firm on that

decision and vouchers should be delivered, through Safaricom's closed loop system which has been analysed to be the most cost efficient, secure, commercially available system and electronic vouchers are more cost efficient than paper vouchers, and much easier to control.

The study recommended that in order to maximize benefits to the host communities, local producers need to be linked to the new market opportunity. The non-governmental organizations operating in Dadaab camp should apply their expertise in building market linkages through technical assistance to the relevant ministries in the government of Kenya.

The study recommended that taking vouchers to every household in the refugee camps needs strong coordination within the relevant NGOs and the involvement of all core functional areas in the design and delivery of the programme, the study also recommends that market assessments represent an integral part of food voucher choice feasibility and response analysis should be carried out prior to designing any programme. The assessment should confirm that the key commodities and services that person of concerns require are accessible to all groups, available in sufficient quantity at reasonable price and that the anticipated increase in demand can be met without creating distortions in price or availability. The study recommended that one has to undertake an analysis of costs and cost-efficiency before one implements food voucher, this allows the comparison of total cost (transfer value + delivery and implementation costs) of different transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms before making choice of which modality to use in what context.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study suggested that further studies should be carried out to on strategic responses on Vouchers for food assistance in Kenya's refugee camps, as well on the ongoing large-scale population movements, particularly in relation to conflict, there is a need to undertake research to investigate the scope of CTP in refugee contexts and politically sensitive protracted refugee situations, taking into account the appropriateness and limitations of cash in such environments, further studies should be carried out on operational modalities and implications of multi-sector cash programming and multipurpose cash grants.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Kenyatta University

Po Box 43844

Nairobi

Dear Respondent

RE: COLLECTION OF SURVEY DATA

I am masters' program student at Kenyatta University. In order to fulfill the master's program academic requirements I am undertaking a strategic management research project on strategic choice of food voucher in place of traditional food rations in promoting refugees livelihoods in Dadaab refugees camp, Kenya

You have been selected to form part of this study. Therefore I kindly request you to assist me in collecting data by filling out the accompanying questionnaire. The information provided will be used exclusively for academic purpose and will be held in strict confidence. Thank you

Yours faithfully

Mohamed Ibrahim Sugow

Appendix II: Questionnaire for the Traders and Refugee leaders

Instruction

Please tick where appropriate

Section A: Bio Data

1. Gender

Male	1
Female	2

2. What is your Age?

18 – 25 years	1
26 – 30 years	2
31 – 35 years	3
36 – 40 years	4
41 years or more	5

3. Which camp do you reside

Ifo N	1
Ifo 2	2
Dagahaley	3
Hagardera	4
Kambios	5
Other (specify)	6

4. What is your nationality?

Kenyan	1
Somali	2
Sudanese	3
Ethiopian	4
Other specify	

Section B: Access to Market information and refugee’s livelihoods

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate your agreement/disagreement levels with the following statements on the influence of knowledge and access to market information in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The rating scale indicates agreement levels as follows: 1- Strongly Agree, 2– Agree, 3- Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4- Disagree, 5- Strongly Disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The key basic items that people need are available in the markets in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price					
Knowledge and access to market information makes local traders to quickly respond to additional demand in the markets at or near current costs and therefore promotes livelihoods					
Knowledge and access to market information makes food insecure households to be well connected to the market thus promote livelihoods					
Knowledge and access to market information assists in providing information on what people are likely to spend cash/voucher on thus promoting livelihoods					

5. Based on your opinion, how does access to market information promotes livelihood in Dadaad refugee camp, Kenya?

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Section C: Perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries and refugee’s livelihoods

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate your agreement/disagreement levels with the following statements on the influence of attitudes and perception of the targeted beneficiaries in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The rating scale indicates agreement levels as follows: 1- Strongly Agree, 2– Agree, 3- Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4- Disagree, 5- Strongly Disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries makes the food-insecure households to have a preference regarding the form of aid they receive thus promoting their livelihoods					
The refugees have preference for voucher over in-kind due to positive attitudes and perceptions for the voucher program					
Traders have positive perception in the programme’s impact on their business					
Food voucher has improved dietary diversity for the households as well as dignity of going for food ‘when you need.					

6. Based on your opinion, how does perception of the targeted beneficiaries promote livelihood in Dadaad refugee camp, Kenya?

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Section D: Cost-effectiveness and refugee’s, livelihoods

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate your agreement/disagreement levels with the following statements on the influence of cost-effectiveness in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The rating scale indicates agreement levels as follows: 1- Strongly Agree, 2– Agree, 3- Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4- Disagree, 5- Strongly Disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The likely costs involved voucher program(e.g cost of transporting relief from distribution site, selling in-kind assistance to buy other goods or travelling to markets to buy goods with cash) is cheaper compared to in-kind alternative					
Cash/voucher response results in price increase of the goods that people are likely to purchase					
voucher is more efficient and cost-effective way of helping people thus more people can potentially be supported than with an in-kind alternative					
The cost effectiveness of voucher in promoting livelihoods is because of its flexibility and choice of recipients’ allowing the voucher to be spent on peoples own priority					

7. Based on your opinion, how does cost-effectiveness of voucher as aid assistance promote refugees livelihood in Dadaad refugee camp, Kenya?

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Section E: Coordination mechanism strategy and refugee’s livelihoods

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate your agreement/disagreement levels with the following statements on the influence of coordination mechanism strategy in promoting refugees livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The rating scale indicates agreement levels as follows: 1- Strongly Agree, 2- Agree, 3- Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4- Disagree, 5- Strongly Disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Voucher and in-kind projects should be coordinated to ensure complementarity and to prevent voucher being provided for items that people are receiving in in-kind so as to promote livelihoods					
Cash/voucher response must fit within government policies and the permission to implement must be granted by the government					
Consider what other forms of assistance that is planned or provided and whether voucher will compliment or conflict these					
Coordination mechanism is important in promoting refugees livelihood since it will consider the other forms of aid transfers planned by other agencies and how these affects markets when combined with voucher					
Coordination mechanism assist in establishing whether there is any local purchase planned by other agencies and how will the combination of voucher and local purchase affect local markets					

8. Based on your opinion, how does coordination mechanism strategy promote refugees livelihood in Dadaad refugee camp, Kenya?

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Section F: refugees' livelihoods

Using a scale of 1-5, please indicate your agreement/disagreement levels with the following statements on the promotion of refugees' livelihood in Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya. The rating scale indicates agreement levels as follows: 1- Strongly Agree, 2- Agree, 3- Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4- Disagree, 5- Strongly Disagree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Households will use the additional income to improve the quantity, quality and diversity of food they consume thus promoting the livelihoods					
The food voucher given prevents or mitigates negative responses to food insecurity, such as skipping meals.					
Food voucher has increased dietary diversity when compared to food rations because voucher can be used to purchase any type of food available in the local market thus promoting the refugees livelihoods					
Food voucher will indirectly improve food consumption through investment in livelihoods that increases refugee's income.					

Appendix III: Interview Schedules

- 1) What are some of the access to Market information strategies and how do they promote livelihoods?
- 2) What are the likely costs of cash or voucher and how do these costs compared to in-kind alternatives and how will this promotes refugees livelihood in Dadaab camp, Kenya
- 3) What are the attitudes and perception of the targeted beneficiaries? Do they have a preference regarding the form of aid they receive and how do this promote the livelihoods of the refugees?
- 4) What are the other forms of assistance that are being provided in the camp and will voucher program compliment or conflict these? And how will this promote the refugees the livelihoods?