

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS' HUMANITARIAN RELIEF IN
UPLIFTING PASTORALIST DEPENDENCY IN WAJIR DISTRICT,
NORTH EASTERN KENYA**

By

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OCTOBER, 2010

DECLARATION A

I, the undersigned declare that this Thesis "Non-Government Organizations' Humanitarian Relief and Uplifting Pastoralist Dependency in Wajir District, North Eastern , Kenya" is my own original compilation and has never been presented to any organization or institution of higher learning either as a paper or for any academic award.

Signature:



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DECLARATION B

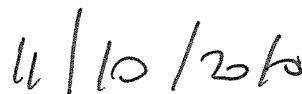
I, confirm that the work reported in this Thesis "Non-Government Organizations' Humanitarian Relief and Uplifting Pastoralist Dependency in Wajir District, North Eastern , Kenya;" carried out by Bashir Mohamed Hashi has been submitted under my close supervision.

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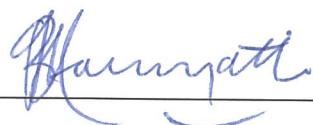
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APPROVAL SHEET

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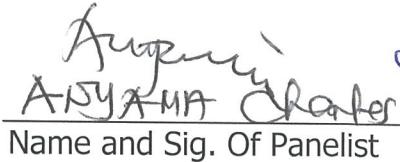
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the Almighty God, my family, most especially my Wife Khadra and parents, Colleagues among others who played a very fundamental role in shaping and guiding me from and throughout my academic endeavors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank the Almighty God for giving me the strength, grace, opportunity and mercy in accomplishing this work.

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ABSTRACT

Humanitarian organizations have become important sector in the provision of assistance to many disaster affected people in the world. Humanitarian relief is the provision of life-saving assistance to those in need, including victims of both conflicts and natural disasters. However, many non-governmental organizations came with humanitarian assistance as a short term intervention creating dependency. The consequences of the above being less motivated pastoral population ,less productive in engagement to uplift their social and economic lives and psychologically tuned to humanitarian aid hence less innovative ,productive and significantly killing pastoralism as a way of livelihood that supported the many generations in the past. This research aims to explore the Non-Government Organizations' Humanitarian Relief in Uplifting Pastoralist Dependency in Wajir District, North Eastern Province, Kenya.

The study was guided by the following objectives:- To identify the policy frame work that guides relief aid; Consequences of depending on the relief aid; Non-governmental organizations efforts and Challenges to curb\control the dependency problems, To suggest possible solutions to the relief aid dependency.

The research was descriptive involving both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis. A simple random sampling technique was the main techniques used. The main instruments for data collection were basically questionnaires but also face to face interviews were conducted. Data collected using questionnaires and a structured interview guide was analyzed using frequency counts in form of percentages and was later tabulated to determine the relationship between variables.

The findings of the research showed that there is lack of comprehensive relief aid strategy to monitor and control the flow of supplies to the pastoralist community. The researcher recommends stakeholders such as NGOs, government of Kenya and community beneficiaries to reassess the management of humanitarian relief aid among pastoralist in Wajir to avoid waste of resources and that to keep pace with the dynamic changes taking place within the environment.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEI	World Economic Initiative
ECOSOC	Economic and social council
OCHA	Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ICC	International Criminal Court

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

The chapter focused on the background of the study, Problem Statement, Purpose, research objectives, Research Questions, Scope, Hypothesis and Significance of the Study, validity, ethical consideration and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The study focuses on Wajir district as one of the case study district which has struggled to cope with the socio economic changes that are taking place across the pastoralist community in Kenya and the Horn of Africa at large using relief aid to supplement the livelihoods of the drought stricken pastoralist in the area. The study Addressed Non-Government Organisations' uplifting pastoralist in terms of social economic development.

International Non-Governmental Organizations have a history dating back to at least 1839. Rotary, later Rotary International, was founded in 1905. It has been estimated that by 1914 there were 1083 NGOs. International NGOs were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the World Disarmament Conference. However, the phrase "non-governmental organization" only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter for a consultative role for organizations which are neither governments nor member states see Consultative Status. The definition of "international NGO" (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950: it is defined as "any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty". The vital role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 of Agenda 21, leading

to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. (Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

Rapid development of the non-governmental sector occurred in western countries as a result of the processes of restructurization of the welfare state. Further globalization of that process occurred after the fall of the communist system and was an important part of the consensus. Globalization during the 20th century gave rise to the importance of NGOs. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were perceived as being too centred on the interests of capitalist enterprises. Some argued that in an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues, developmental aid and sustainable development. A prominent example of this is the World Social Forum which is a rival convention to the World Economic Forum held annually in January in Davos, Switzerland. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. Others argue that NGOs are often imperialist in nature, that they sometimes operate in a racialized manner in dominant countries, and that they fulfill a similar function to that of the clergy during the high colonial era. The philosopher Peter Hallward argues that they are an aristocratic form of politics. (Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

It's very important to understand the challenges faced by these community and the changing dynamics of their livelihoods as well as both humanitarian and government efforts to restore these diminishing livelihoods support system that cared for these group many generation in the past. Areas inhabited by the pastoralist are characterized by low population densities, extensive geographical dispersion of human habitat, and immense distance between service deliveries centers. These factors in conjunction with the high degree of mobility of pastoral groups have always constituted a major handicap in role of

humanitarian agencies as compared to sedentary population which many development and aid providers are familiar with.(Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

Pastoralism or pastoral farming is the branch of livelihood concerned with the raising of livestock. It is animal husbandry: the care, tending and use of animals such as camels, goats, cattle, yaks, llamas, sheep, and so forth. It may have a mobile aspect, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water. Pastoralism is found in many variations throughout the world. Composition of herds, management practices, social organization and all other aspects of pastoralism vary between areas and between social groups. Many traditional practices have also had to adapt to the changing circumstance of the modern world. Ranches of the United States and sheep stations and cattle stations of Australia are seen by some as modern variations. (Lees, *et al.*, 1974)

Mobility allows pastoralists to simultaneously exploit more than one environment, thus creating the possibility for arid regions to support human life. Rather than adapting the environment to suit the "food production system" the system is moved to fit the environment. Pastoralists often have an area with a radius of 100-500 km. This is not to suggest that pastoralists and their livestock have not altered the environment. Lands long used for pastoralism have evolved under the pressures of regular grazing on one hand and, on the other, anthropogenic fire.

The study was conducted in Wajir District in North Eastern Province, Kenya where establishing the Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting pastoralist dependency on humanitarian relief was assessed and studied.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Pastoralism is a way of life and source of livelihood. Due to increased in human population and livestock numbers pastoralist live style has changed with excessive climate changes that caused loss of livelihoods in pastoral community. No alternative source of livelihoods like farming and industrial

production exists in this area causing internal displacement of pastoralist drop outs increasing level of poverty and vulnerability. Many Non-Governmental Organizations came with humanitarian assistance as a short term intervention creating dependency. The consequences of the above being less motivated pastoral population ,less productive in engagement to uplift their social and economic lives and psychologically tuned to humanitarian aid hence less innovative ,productive and significantly killing pastoralism as a way of livelihood that supported the many generations in the past. The purpose of this study is to investigate Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting pastoralist dependency of humanitarian relief in central division of Wajir district Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The General objective is to establish Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting pastoralist dependency on humanitarian relief.

1.4 Research Objectives

- (i) To identify the policy frame work that guides relief aid.
- (ii) Consequences of depending on the relief aid.
- (iii) Non-Governmental Organizations efforts and Challenges to curb\control the dependency problems.
- (iv) To suggest possible solutions to the relief aid dependency.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) What are the policy frame works that guide relief aid?
- (ii) What are the Consequences of depending on the relief aid?
- (iii) What efforts are undertaken by non-governmental organizations to address relief aid dependency syndrome among pastoralist community?.
- (iv) What are the challenges and solutions non-governmental organizations face in addressing relief aid dependence?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was conducted at Wajir in Kulaley division which is the largest District in North-eastern province and second largest in Kenya. The District borders Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale in the South, South-West, North and North-East respectively, the Republic of Somalia to the East and Ethiopia to the North. The scope of the study was central division in Wajir district .The scope considered included policy framework that guides relief, relief aid as an intervention, consequences of relief aid dependency, efforts NGOs are undertaking to reverse the trend and the challenges encountered by these NGOs.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The national economic development policies (2009-2012) and Kenya vision 2030 lays down the importance of livestock rearing (pastoralism) in economic contribution in Kenya. This policy does not however put specific measure to be taken for the pastoralist to get back on their feet from the current problems apart from saying the government will support their initiatives. This study is significant in taking stalks the Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting economic condition of Wajir pastoralist and whether this is creating more dependency as urged by many and for donors, Non-Governmental Organizations to assess value for their money and redirect efforts to uplift economic statues of those they are trying to help as well as an accountability measure and indicator to the donor community and to the beneficiaries themselves. The study therefore sought to investigate the Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting the pastoralist using humanitarian relief in Wajir district in reducing poverty level.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Humanitarian relief is the provision of life-saving assistance to those in need, including victims of both conflicts and natural disasters. The most succinct definition is provided by the UN: "aid that seeks to save lives and

alleviate suffering of a crisis-affected population.” Specific relief activities include food distributions, emergency shelter and other essential non-food items, provision of basic services such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene and education, agricultural support activities.

Humanitarian Aid: Aid that seeks, to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis-affected population. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality, as stated in General Assembly Resolution 46/182. Assistance may be divided into three categories - direct assistance, indirect assistance and infrastructure support - which have diminishing degrees of contact with the affected population. (OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict)

Non-governmental organization (NGO) is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any government and a term usually used by governments to refer to entities that have no government status. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization.

Pastoralism or pastoral farming is the branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock. It is animal husbandry: the care, tending and use of animals such as camels, goats, cattle, sheep, and so forth. It may have a mobile aspect, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the research focused more on the theoretical review, Conceptual Framework, review of related literature as well as the Research Hypothesis

2.1 Theoretical Review

Theory asserts that pastoralism followed mixed farming (rainfall-dependent agriculture with animal husbandry). A model presented by Bates and Lees suggests that it was the introduction of irrigation to farming which resulted in the selective pressures for specialization. The increased productivity of irrigation agriculture ultimately resulted in population growth and pressure on resources, which lead to greater land and greater labour requirements for intensive farming. Marginal areas of land were often all that was left for animal rearing. To acquire enough forage, large distances had to be covered by herds. This resulted in a higher labour requirement for animal tending. As a result of the increasing requirements of both intensive agriculture and pastoralism, the two practices diverged and specialization took place. Both developed alongside each other, with continuing interactions. Other proponents of this view include Levy, 1983 and Hole, 1996.

Another theory is that pastoralism was derived directly from hunting and gathering. In this view, hunters of wild goats and sheep already had knowledge of herd dynamics and the ecological needs of the herd animals. These groups were already mobile, and followed wild herds on their seasonal round. The process of domestication began before the first wild goat or sheep was tamed as result of the selective pressure of hunter prey-choice acting upon the herd. In this way, wild herds were selected to become more manageable for the proto-pastoralist nomadic hunter and gatherer groups. (Hole, 1996)

The literature around discourse theory and policy narratives can provide some useful insights into the way in which the concept of dependency is used within the humanitarian field. Dependency represents a discourse or policy narrative in which those with power (aid agencies and donors) frame a discussion about the effects of aid on those without power (beneficiaries). As Keeley and Scoones (1999) argue, the ways that issues are talked about is highly significant; it can define these issues in particular ways, and exclude alternative explanations.

The discourse around dependency has powerful real-world effects, in that it can determine programming strategies and the type, amount, coverage and duration of the assistance people receive. It can also shape people's perceptions of their own value or worth. For example, some of the recipients of relief assistance among pastoralist argue that it has created more harm than benefit. In Ethiopia, Lind and Jalleta (2005) conclude that 'dependency holds great discursive power', and has influenced successive relief policies. The use of the term dependency in humanitarian relief represents a kind of policy narrative, or a simplified way of framing an issue that guides policy (Roe 1991).

While writing extensively on famine and relief aid in Sudan David Keen 'the benefits of famine', he argued that with the aid to Africa being threatened by economic stagnation in the west and the diversion of aid by many donor agencies improvement in livelihoods will be difficult especially the human rights aspects. He states that by providing the right kind of aid through the right channels can be the key to improving the observance of human rights, supporting democratic elements in the society, and stopping the vicious circle in which poverty breeds violence, which further breed poverty. This is the general view of aid actors without necessarily looking into the unique nature of pastoralism and how it's different from the way urbanized society can view relief and assistance to improve their livelihoods. (Keen, 2008)

In an article titled 'good fortune –or is it?' regarding relief aid and Alexa Daby, asks whether western relief aid is doing more harm than good. Its well known that the western states ,has spent \$2.3 trillion in charitable aid over the last 50 years and there are numerous organizations working on the ground ,but has failed to significantly reduce poverty levels in Africa. In fact many of their best intentions may have undermined the communities they aimed to benefit (African Business 2010). The problem with these view is that it did not factor in the forces that works against the efforts being made by the aid agencies and Wajir district pastoralist are the most affected by these forces being environmental factors and man made factors such as clan conflicts. (Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

Discourses about dependency can also create their own reality, in the sense that the recipients of aid may start to interpret and internalise the discourses of the powerful. In other words, people may find that the best way to obtain assistance is to present themselves as dependent and without resources. (Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

2.2 Conceptual framework

This study examines the Non-Governmental Organizations' uplifting pastoralist increasing dependency on humanitarian aid at two levels. At one level, it is concerned with whether or not people in emergencies really are dependent on outside assistance, and, if so, in what ways, whether in terms of needing aid for physical survival or a psychological dependence. But investigating whether or not dependence is real at a field level is only part of the picture. There is also the question of how the use of the concept influences what different actors involved in emergencies, such as governments, United Nation agencies and non-governmental organizations, do in terms of policy and practice. In this sense the discourse on the non-governmental organizations' uplifting pastoralist dependency on humanitarian relief may be used by aid agencies to justify scaling back relief efforts, or by governments to assert control over the

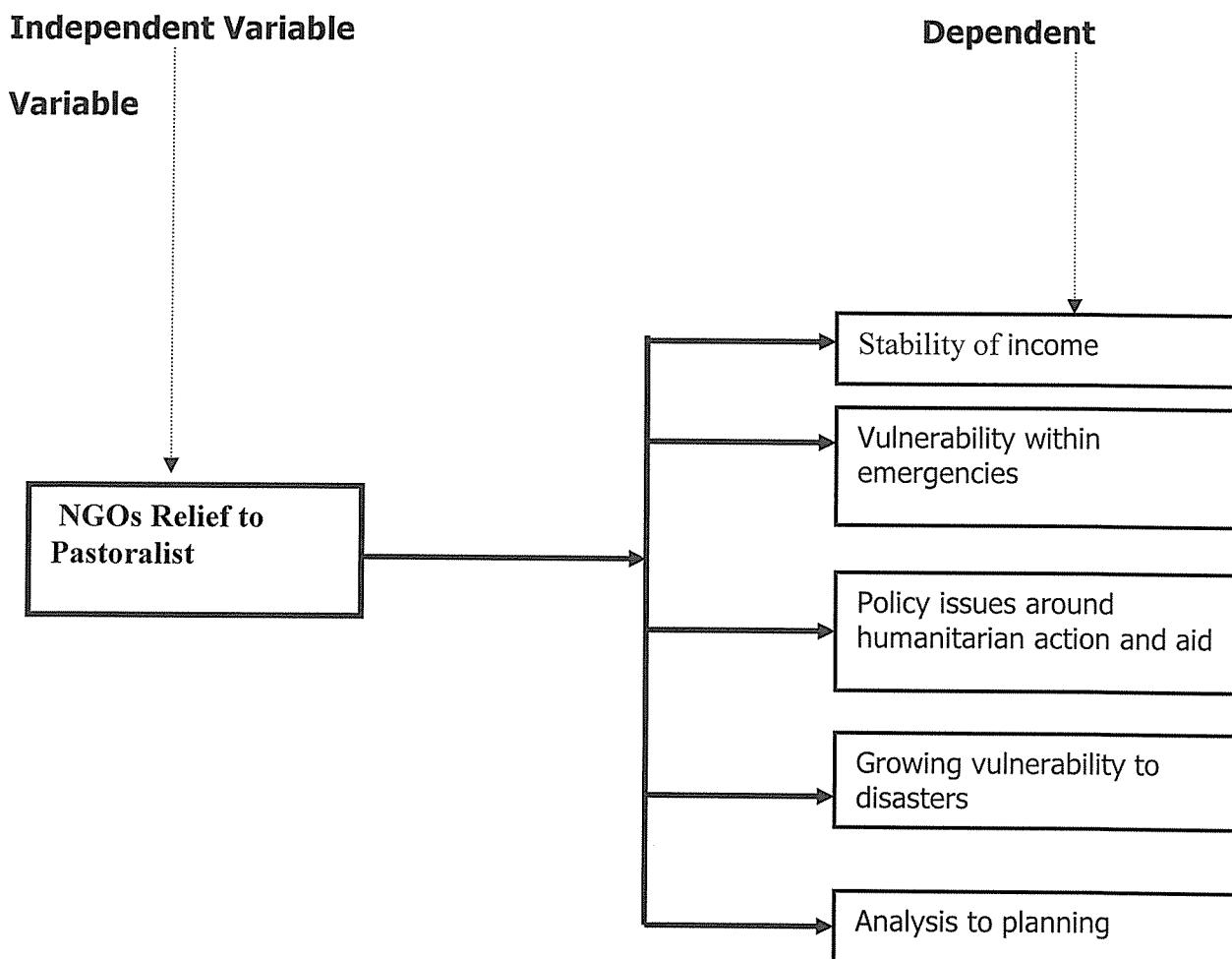
relief process. This second aspect requires a theoretical framework for thinking through these issues. This study draws on discourse analysis to provide a way of understanding how the concept is used and its influence on policy and practice.

It is also necessary to trace the ways in which the term dependency has been used in other linked contexts, notably in welfare policy in the West and in development .This helps to situate the debate, and is important because these debates influence and inform the way in which the term is used in the humanitarian sector. Dependency is a fuzzily defined term; it often conceals as much as it reveals, and can have many different meanings.

Surprisingly, given how often it is used, dependency is rarely defined or analysed in any detail. It is, however, possible to suggest certain assumptions and meanings that underpin its common usage within the discourse of humanitarian aid. Dependency is: Generally seen as something negative and to be avoided; associated with the provision of relief and contrasted with development approaches; seen as undermining people's initiative; contrasted with a variety of positive values or terms, notably independence, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and sustainability; and Formal definitions of dependency in the literature are surprisingly thin on the ground, and those that do exist are often presented in the context of critical analyses of the term. Lautze and Hammock (1996) suggest perhaps the most neutral definition of the term: 'dependency can be defined as extreme reliance on resources beyond one's control' (Lautze & Hammock 1996).

This study is conceptualized with an array of interrelating variables showing what should be done by government and NGOs in order to attain sustainable development among pastoralist in Wajir. It's assumed that when relief aid is given to poor pastoralist certain methods are employed to return back on their livelihood system. This method includes restocking, purchase of burden animals among other measure for sustainable nomadic life.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.



Source: Field Study 2010

Explanation

A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any government and a term usually used by governments to refer to entities that have no government status. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization. The term is usually applied only to organizations that pursue some wider social aim that has political aspects, but that are not overtly political organizations such as political parties. Unlike the term "intergovernmental organization", the term "non-governmental organization" has no generally agreed legal definition.

In many jurisdictions, these types of organization are called "civil society organizations" or referred to by other names. (Butler *et al.*, 2007)

As indicated in the figure 1 above, The Non-Government Organisations, presence the various regional have a vital and crucial influence as regards to emergencies aids, Policy issues around humanitarian action and aid, growing vulnerability to disasters Income, shelter, vulnerability among other issues as indicated in the two variables above (Figure 1)

2.3 Policy framework that Guide Relief AID

There is no existing comprehensive mechanism to document the impact of increasing dependency among pastoralist in Kenya to relief aid/food. Rather what is available are fragmented and uncoordinated evaluation of various Non-Government Organisations and individual writers on how continued relief aid is increasing the dependency syndrome. Most of these documents single out food aid as the worst in killing the pastoralist way of life where people settle in new centers to receive this relief aid/food. For instance Oxfam GB one of the largest relief aid organization in the area for over 20 years has written allot but this fragmented documentation has not addressed the core issue of how many are back into their feet except perennial evaluation targeting specific projects contributing in that line. (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003)

At glance some of the strategies used in relief aid do not confront increasing dependency as a priority factor in its future interventions. However there are gaps that need to be addressed in relation to relief aid and NGOs roles in uplifting pastoralist dependency on humanitarian relief. (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003)

Context within Development was born in 1967 out of a number of local initiatives by the Catholic Church across Canada in support of the newly decolonized countries (part of what was then called the Third World), and out of the willingness of the Canadian Bishops, who had met their counterparts

from those same countries at the Vatican II Council, to establish a national Catholic organization "for relief of hunger and aid to developing nations". In their meeting held on August 12th 1966, the Bishops stated that this organization's mission including the following aims: "education of Canadians regarding their responsibilities to the less wealthy; emergency relief; aid to development programs"

The first Emergency Relief Policy is adopted by National Council, the Caritas Canada Fund is created, and a full-time staff position is confirmed within the organizational structure. In the six years since the Policy was adopted, our work in emergencies has become an important element in the overall program, been integrated into the institutional plan for 2006-2011, and is now under the responsibility of a formal programming team. (*"Information Service of the CCC", Vol. XI – No 126, p.1.*)

The expertise of the Organization in this field has grown exponentially as demonstrated by the number of quality medium-term reconstruction programs managed in the past five years. The program has outgrown the orientations of the original Policy, which needs to be updated, and the place of Emergency programs reaffirmed within the Organization. This Policy Framework represents the result of a reflection process and offers a reference for current and future action in Emergency Relief. (*"Information Service of the CCC", Vol. XI – No 126, p.1.)*

Humanitarian issues and challenges for the future; the current world context demands a more articulated and comprehensive approach to emergencies that takes into consideration the issues that underlie the onset of disasters. Any given humanitarian situation can be provoked by a wide set of factors: poverty, war, lack of access to basic necessities, mismanagement of natural resources, discrimination, injustice and oppression. Any combination of these factors can provoke and lead to widespread displacement, disease and natural calamity.

Organization involved in humanitarian action, Development must analyse and understand the nature of emergencies, the factors that influence them, the current policy environment, and how these factors will impact on the work.

Several facts frame the background in which emergencies currently emerge: On the one hand, we are seeing a growing vulnerability to disasters and the changing nature of poverty, and on the other hand we know that it is within emergency situations themselves that people are most vulnerable.

Growing vulnerability to disasters; Unjust and inadequate development policies around the world are contributing to the growing vulnerability of some communities. Emergencies are not the sole result of accident or unfortunate geography. An example is the instance of prolonged or recurring crises: conflicts which seem to go on without resolution, as well as the emergence of countries where natural disaster seems to take on a semi-permanent or chronic form. Climate change and environmental degradation also have an impact on the growing number of so-called "natural" disasters. The excessive exploitation of natural resources and the injustice created by unequal access to such basic supplies as water, land, and wood has triggered or aggravated poverty and conflicts around the world. (*"Information Service of the CCC"*, Vol. XI – No 126, p.1.)

Economic crises carry great social consequences, contributing to the growing numbers of poor as well as the widening gap between wealthy and poor. Increasing numbers of people are dependant on unsteady and often dangerous forms of income. How do we tackle the issue of countries previously thought of as strong or highly industrialised being hit by economic crashes that destabilise their entire social systems and infrastructure? In the past, Development and Peace has not considered these cases as emergency situations in which we could intervene but the changing definition and geographical map of poverty

are part of the broader context in which we work and we will need to adjust our lenses and our approaches to these new challenges.

Vulnerability within emergencies; Victims of emergencies are usually doubly hit. Not only are they faced with hunger, tragedy and physical danger, their human rights are more likely to be violated: abuse of women's rights, ignoring minority rights, absence of protection from state brutality or access to the justice system. In a crisis situation, human rights are a core issue. Victims of disaster or conflict must also contend with the more rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other pandemics present in these situations and the lack of access to adequate health and medical services. (Memoire, 2004)

Policy issues around humanitarian action and aid. There is growing interest and attention given to humanitarian situations around the world. Not only are the crises multiplying and occurring more frequently, but the number of people in need and the consequent media attention given to them is also on the rise. An increasing number of international organizations are adjusting their programming to respond to these situations, which implies that greater numbers of actors are present in the field during emergency relief operations. This can lead to mismanagement, poor coordination and unequal funding of different emergencies. (Memoire, 2004)

From analysis to planning - While it is important to be aware of the wide array of issues and factors which influence the humanitarian field and are likely to shape the context over the next period, we must also assess which issues we wish to address, which specific sector of humanitarian action is best suited to our capacities and capabilities, and identifying where our contribution and analysis are most valued.

Pastoralism is the main means of livelihood for around 3 million Kenyans but the preconditions for traditional pastoralism have been deteriorating since the pre-colonial period, especially with the colonial promotion of white settler

farming. Nomadic livestock herding is built upon the availability of large tracts of grazing land, land that has been encroached upon by agricultural and urban expansion as well as by the pervasive illegal acquisition of land through political patronage and other forms of corruption. Pastoralist communities have also been marginalized and consecutive governments have failed to recognize them as a true part of a modern Kenyan nation.

Among these draft policies are the Draft National Food and Nutrition Policy that was developed through a participatory process in 2007. This policy refers explicitly to human rights including the right to food interpreted broadly in line with General Comment No. 12. It also outlines financial measures to enable implementation and a monitoring framework. The Policy would create a number of institutions. At national level implementation would be coordinated by a high profile Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee of Food and Nutrition and a Stakeholder Technical Committee. Each district will establish its own Food and Nutrition Committee to coordinate and monitor all activities in their areas. There is also an explicit focus on the inclusion of civil society in the implementation and monitoring the policy. The Draft Policy also anticipates the enactment of a Food and Nutrition Act. (Draft policy 2007)

It's clear from the guiding policy that there is no specific policy that guide livestock sector as food security back borne for pastoral communities in Kenya and provide road map for self reliance and how this should be related to the humanitarian relief that is ever increasing among the pastoralist in northern Kenya.

The institutional and policy framework that could be of relevance to the right to food is fragmented. There are several ministries that have the mandate to work with agriculture, livestock and related issues and, despite the establishment of an Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit, livestock ministry , there is as of yet no streamlined process to ensure long-term food security in the country. The status of this coordinating body is also low making it hard for it to lead and

facilitate harmonization of policy development. Resources allocated to the sector as a whole are also insufficient, and are further decimated when shared between the many ministries that have livelihoods support sectors such as agriculture, livestock within their mandates. (J. 1994)

Certain developments have been made in designing policies and programmes relating to the sector, but the state bureaucracy is cumbersome and draft policies take many years to be officially approved. Policies that are in place often lack clear implementation strategies or budgetary allocations with the effect that they often remain mere paper products and have little impact on the ground. (Bush. 1994)

2.4 Consequences of Dependence

The consequences of dependency among pastoralist on humanitarian aid are killing their livelihoods system that supported them many years in the past. The NGOs will not think of developing alternative source of livelihoods as vicious cycle of emergency operations and relief aid services becomes the norm of the day. The impact of this is causing internal displacement of pastoralist drop outs increasing level of poverty and vulnerability. Many more NGOs come in and appeals are made as a short term intervention creating dependency. The consequences of the above being less motivated pastoral population ,less productive in engagement to uplift their social and economic lives and psychologically tuned to humanitarian aid hence less innovative ,productive and significantly killing pastoralism as a way of livelihood that supported the many generations in the past. (Bush.1994)

In many emergency contexts, aid agencies hesitate to provide aid for extended periods because of fears that doing so may create 'dependency'. These concerns can influence decisions about levels of assistance, and what type of assistance people receive, where and when. Relief should not be withheld without solid evidence that the needs which prompted it in the first place have

been met. This argues for caution about how the label 'dependency' is applied, and how it is used to justify reductions in relief. (Bush, 1994)

People depend less on relief than is often assumed. There is little evidence that relief undermines initiative, or that it is delivered reliably or transparently enough for people to depend on it. In practice, many concerns about dependency seem to stem from a preoccupation with the disincentive effects of food aid. However, framing these real concerns in terms of dependency is unhelpful because it can provide an excuse for cutting back relief for people who may still be in desperate need. The more important question is what form of assistance is most appropriate to prevent hunger, save lives and alleviate suffering in times of crisis. The focus should not be on avoiding dependency, but on providing sufficiently reliable and transparent assistance so that those who most need it understand what they are entitled to, and can rely on it as part of their own efforts to survive and recover from crisis. (Bush.1994)

Discourses around dependency often blame the symptom, rather than the cause. Relief aid has often been the most visible, if not the only, form of international engagement in long running crises. In these contexts, relief is criticised for failing to improve the situation, and enabling recovery or development. Yet humanitarian aid may be a wholly inappropriate instrument for that purpose. The problem lies, not with relief and its failings, but with the lack of other forms of international and national engagement with crises.

Relief should not be withheld without solid evidence that the needs which prompted it in the first place have been met. This is not to imply that agencies should ignore the potentially negative effects of aid, but it does suggest a need for caution about how we apply the label dependency, and use it to justify reductions in relief. This HPG Briefing Paper reports on research exploring what 'dependency' means in a humanitarian context, how it is used and the implications this has for how relief is provided. (Minear, 2002)

Broadly speaking, it is possible to identify four main ways in which the term is used. These are: Relief risks creating a 'dependency mentality' or 'dependency syndrome', in which people expect continued assistance. This undermines initiative, at individual or community levels.

Relief undermines local economies, creating a continuing need for relief assistance and trapping people in chronic dependency on outside assistance; Dependence on external assistance as one of the features of extreme poverty, associated with a sense of shame or defeat. (Menear, 2002)

Dependency on relief resources on the part of governments at local or national levels: One of the objectives of this research is to disentangle the various meanings, functions and ways in which the term dependency is used in humanitarian relief among pastoralist communities in Wajir district in Kenya. I suggest a value neutral definition, adapted from the development literature: *A person is aid dependent when they cannot meet immediate basic needs in the absence of relief assistance.* This has the virtue of seeing aid dependence as neither a good nor a bad thing. The definition can easily be adapted to work at different levels the community, nationally, at the level of the individual: a community or a country is aid dependent when it cannot meet the immediate basic needs of its citizens in the absence of external relief assistance. In development theory, dependency is the antithesis of development approaches that aim at empowerment, participation and sustainability. The term dependency is often used in the context of debates around the problematic idea of some sort of transition between relief and development, with relief being seen as intrinsically undesirable because it creates dependency. It is also important to situate debates around dependency within a wider literature on livelihoods, social protection and coping strategies in response to crises. This stresses the point that people affected by emergencies are not passive recipients of aid, but use it as one of many ways to survive and recover. Aid

assistance is therefore better seen as one of a range of options that people may be able to draw upon in their struggle to deal with crisis.

There have been regular attempts to debunk the 'myth of dependency', yet the term has been remarkably persistent. Perhaps the best way of explaining this persistence is to examine the term's different functions for the various actors involved in emergency relief. A fear of creating dependency is sometimes used by aid agencies to justify scaling back relief entitlements. Trying to reduce dependence on aid, however, risks furthering other and more negative forms of dependence. For instance, the 1996 review of Operation Lifeline Sudan found that reductions in relief entitlements, linked with a desire to move towards more developmental approaches, had made people more vulnerable, forcing them into exploitative working conditions and increasing their exposure to violence. (Pradhan 2003).

Are relief recipients dependent?

There is a sense in which the degree of dependency can be empirically investigated in particular contexts, and it is possible to assess the contribution that aid makes to people's livelihoods. What is not clear, however, is at what level a household or individual can be said to be dependent on the assistance they receive. Is a family where aid makes up 70% of their food needs dependent? Is it not dependent if the proportion is 30%? Even if aid contributes only a small percentage of calorific requirements, it could potentially make the difference between having just enough food and being malnourished.

Thinking about dependence in terms of what proportion of household needs aid provides is not particularly useful, and will in any case vary in different places, and between different households in the same place. What little literature exists on this issue tends to suggest that aid often makes up a smaller proportion of livelihood strategies than is often assumed by the agencies

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providing the assistance. Aid can, however, play a crucial role, and in some cases makes up a significant part of what enables people to survive.

Crises represent extreme levels of vulnerability and risk. In a sense, therefore, dependence is a defining feature of the need for humanitarian action. When shocks undermine a household's ability to meet their subsistence needs as part of their regular livelihoods, then they have to depend on some form of transfer. The question is whether it will be public or private, on what terms it will be provided and whether the consequences beyond the immediate meeting of subsistence needs are negative or positive. These generic questions apply equally whether dependence is on food aid, on loans from money lenders at high interest rates or on relatives abroad sending more money home. (Pradhan 2003).

Dependence can also be used by poor people themselves to describe aspects of poverty. In Ethiopia and Kenya, the receipt of food aid is associated with a sense of stigma, shame and defeat. Having to rely on external assistance can undermine fundamental desires for independence and autonomy. Attempts to develop theories of human need stress that people require some degree of freedom, as well as having their needs for health, food or shelter fulfilled. This helps us to frame concerns around dependency. The question is less whether people in desperate need should be assisted and more whether the way in which they are assisted respects basic needs for autonomy, and enables people to exercise their capability for deliberation. The issue is how relief is provided, rather than how much is given.

Where aid makes up an important part of the survival strategies of people in emergencies, the question arises whether this aid can be depended upon, in the sense of people being able to rely on it. The transparency of assistance is therefore a key question. People can only reliably depend on assistance if they properly understand what they are entitled to, and when it is likely to be provided. Much of what is known about the targeting and delivery of relief

assistance suggests that relief aid is rarely transparent or regular enough to be relied upon. Early-warning systems and the responses that they trigger are seldom sophisticated enough to ensure that people in need of assistance will necessarily receive it.

Dependency and initiative; One of the meanings attached to dependency is the idea that the continued provision of relief risks creating a 'dependency mentality' or 'dependency syndrome', in which relief undermines initiative. All the evidence about how people survive during crises is that this is an unhelpful myth: relief does not undermine initiative or make people lazy. Recipients of aid are not passive recipients, but remain engaged in a wide variety of activities, of which aid forms only a part. (Pradhan 2003).

Views of dependency are also often linked to a belief among aid agency staff that recipients are not only lazy or uncooperative, but actively try to cheat the system. Seeing attempts to abuse relief systems as evidence of dependency puts the blame for abuse on those receiving the assistance, and is often taken as evidence that too much assistance is being provided. Of course, it would be equally possible to reach exactly the opposite conclusion, namely that attempts to cheat the system are evidence of need, and insufficient assistance.

Ability to depend on relief

In situations of acute risks to survival, aid agencies should be aiming as a positive objective to ensure that people are able to reliably depend on receiving assistance.

Rather than seeing a risk of dependence as a justification for reducing relief, agencies should aim to provide assistance early and generously, to enable people to maintain their livelihoods and forestall a slide into destitution.

2.5 Efforts taken by Non-Government Organisations to address relief aid dependency syndrome

The role played by the Non-Government Organisations; in social movement of Kenya is discussed in this research. In the recent times, the role of the Non-Government Organisations in the democratic movement proved crucial. Even as NGOs play an important role in social and economic movement in Kenya, the government behaviour is not positive towards them. Lots of criticisms, comments, discussion and arguments have been done on the governing system and behaviour of Non-Government Organisations. (Memoire, 2004)

Non-Government Organisations and Social Responsibility; With changing times, the scope and area of “social development” is widening and deepening by the day. The existing social relations in societies based on injustice have been drawing protests. For this purpose, raising agendas of oppressed and exploited communities, making them conscious and pushing these agendas forward need awareness, organization and movements. Social organizations at this moment play a role of a pressure group. So, like volunteer work in the social development process, social upliftment craves for social movement. The NGOs have been responsible for addressing both these issues.

In reality, social development is not possible without social freedom. So, the self-service is a basic ingredient of social development activity. So, as it is necessary for it to be a social movement to push the social development issues, similarly it should be pro-awareness and change-oriented. Looking at the history of social service, we find the social development activity is always message-oriented. (Pradhan, 2003).

Involvement of NGOs in Various Sectors of Social Development; The NGOs engaged in social development have now been actively involving themselves in relief package and development along with other activities like resource mobilization, social mobilization, awareness, skill development and rehabilitation. Besides, the activities of social development have gradually been

moving ahead in different projects like drinking water in villages, small hydropower, forest conservation, human rights, education and economic development sectors. So, it is difficult to confine the working areas of social developments. However, in the present context, studying the impacts and areas of social movement, it can be divided into the following categories; Area linked with relief and welfare (humanitarian aid) ;Area linked with society and reform ;Area linked with economic development and self-dependency (human resource development); Village reconstruction area, etc. (Pradhan 2003)

The area of relief and welfare issues are mainly concerned with humanitarian services and assistance. The Non-Government Organisations have been working to minimize the disaster by collecting relief materials, their transformation and distribution. Another important area of social development is the management of victims, meaning necessary relief, socialization and reform for children, women and men victimized by different exploitation, discrimination, disaster, punishment and criminal acts. (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003)

Another important area of social development is an issue of economic development and self-dependency for poor and backward people. No matter how beautiful thoughts for social welfare are, they cannot be sustainable and dynamic unless they do not free the people from unemployment, labour-exploitation, and poverty. Like in other countries, programmes on poverty alleviation or poverty reduction are mobilized by the state in Kenya. They are also recognised as national priority. But, country's economic and social development is not possible unless employment creation, resource generating activities, and economic self-dependency programmes are not implemented effectively. In this context, several Non-Government Organisations in the country have joined hands with local communities by involving in promoting micro-credit projects, rural bank, skilled education and employment programmes, fair trade, skill enhancement of women, agriculture and livestock,

and other economic activities. The Non-Government Organisations have been running campaigns for rights on resources, and have received some successes, as well. (Memoire, 2004)

The Non-Government Organisations worked in organizing people for different social campaigns and encouraged them to fight for their ownership and rights. As a result, the role of Non-Government Organisations in fighting against autocracy and in driving the state towards democratic direction was appreciated. Following the recurrent, the NGOs played a significant role in the movement against king's dictatorship in both the national and international levels. Coordinating role of NFN also helped to bring different types of federations like Dalit, Forest Users, Water Users, Indigenous Ethics, and Handicapped in one place and raised voice in support of the ongoing democratic movement. (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003)

Non-Government Organisations and donor communities have prepared expensive structures. International donor communities invite tender in the name of Kenya's development from time to time. The Non-Government Organisations of the country inviting tender finds an access to resources. In many cases, Non-Government Organisations and donor community pressurize to oblige to their conditions. In such a backdrop, we can safely say that the donors and INGOs are also equally responsible for poor governance of Kenya Non-Government Organisations. (Memoire, 2004)

2.6 Challenges the NGOs face in Addressing Relief Aid Dependence

Social Responsibility and Governance System ;Even as the NGOs taking part in the development process is a new phenomenon, over 2,500 NGOs established after the opening of the political environment in 1990 are working in Kenya (*Sahakarya* 2004). True, other sectors like religious organizations, cooperatives and NGOs have been working as integral parts of civil society and a social entity since generations. However, there is a vast difference between

the above-mentioned social activities and current non-government organizations' activities and nature. One of the many differences is that in the present context, Non-Government Organisations' are not only institutions to provide welfare service in the community, but also running social campaigns for the inheritance and rights of communities. They do not only distribute food to hungry, clothes to naked people, and medicine to sick, but also advocate for the rights of the deprived. They work with communities together, and initiate social movement whenever necessary in the process of empowering the people. It has already been proved that Non-Government Organisations' are active and aware to face the upcoming challenges in the movement against existing ill-tradition, bad-culture, injustice, and discriminations.

People face immense difficulty in their livelihood, if schools, health centers, hospitals, community buildings, bridges, roads, communication facilities, and electricity and the like are not available. So, the Non-Government Organisations are seriously involved in such type of village development and reconstruction. Non-Government Organisations are engaged in construction and reconstruction works linked with education, health, agriculture, and social and economic issues as per the need of the poor and needy people in urban and rural areas. (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on research design, Research population sample and sampling procedure, Instrumentation, Validity and Reliability, Data analysis, Ethical Consideration research instruments, data processing, presentation and analysis and the limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research design involved use of descriptive method and utilizes both primary and secondary data. Method of data collection in the target population was purposive sampling technique, use of representative sample size and qualitative method of data analysis. Method of data collection involved semi structured questionnaires, focus group discussion and Interviews. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. It thus covers the study design, area of study, study population, sample selection criteria, sampling methods and methods of data collection. It further explains the data processing and analysis methods used. The methods used aimed at providing logical answers to the research questions and the objectives of the study set.

3.2 Research Population

The study purposely selected Kulaley division of Wajir district from the greater Wajir district from and respondents were randomly selected. The area has been receiving relief aid for the last ten years and at the same time receiving many pastoral drop outs. A total of 50 respondents were selected as a sample size to represent the target population through questionnaires and interviews. The key informants comprised of humanitarian workers from the afore-mentioned agencies and government officials. The area population is currently estimated

at 500 households which according to the 2009 census with a population growth rate of 2.9% (source statistic office-Wajir).

3.3 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The researcher employed simple random sampling techniques to obtain a study population of 50 respondents, to whom an interview schedule and questionnaires were administered. The study used purposive and simple random sampling. Purposive sampling was used to select respondents from district level and all Non-Government Organisations staffs. The government officials were purposively selected because of their role in district steering groups that makes decision on issues of relief aid and other relief in the district. Simple random sampling was used to select focus group discussions participants and also for key informant individuals in the pastoralist community. The individual respondents were randomly chosen with an equal probability of being chosen. The technique ensured an equal representation of the respondents in their position and it helps to get key reliable and grassroots information.

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Institute of Open and Distances Learning of Kampala International University; and then sought permission to conduct the study from the officials of Wajir District in North Eastern province, Kenya which was granted.

3.4 Instrumentation

The data collection instruments were basically self-administered questionnaires, which comprised of open and close-ended questions that require respondents to answer all the questions to the best of their knowledge. Interviews were also used in data collection from which the researcher had to ask questions and respondents answer from selected sections. The interview was supplemented with document Analysis of various resource accessibility and assesses their urgency which would help to determine their resource availability.

3.4.1 Interviews;

An interview guide was used especially with the key Non-government Organisations officials in Wajir District in North Eastern province, Kenya who also led the interviewer to the respective authorities' in-charge of pastoralists programme. The researcher carried face-to-face interview with these interviewees. This was preferred because it will promote answer to the statement of the problem.

3.4.2 Questionnaires;

These are pre-formulated written set of questions to which the respondent appended their answers. Questionnaires are an efficient data collection tools when the researcher knows what is required and how to measure the variable of interest. There are two methods of administering questionnaires, thus personally or mailing to the respondent. For this particular case, the researcher personally administered the questionnaires to the targeted respondents. The preference for the questionnaire is based on the fact that they save time especially when handling a large study population scattered geographically and can be stored for future reference. Questionnaires will also give straight forward answers and therefore easy to evaluate (Joworski and Kohli 1993)

3.5 Validity and Reliability

Here pre-test questionnaires and individual consultation was used to establish the perspectives of the respondents about the Non-Government Organisations relief aid. The qualitative and quantitative data collected during the interviews were coded, categorized, assembled, conceptually organized, interpreted and presented thematically in accordance with the research questions in order to make descriptive and qualitative conclusions.

3.6 Data Analysis

Themes were identified, set according to the objectives of the study and findings put together. Data from focus group discussions, interviews and other

documents were continuously analyzed during the course of data collection and processing. Some descriptive data was used as supporting evidence to the statistical data. Data was coded, tabulated and analyzed using simple tables and percentages. All the materials together, coding the responses generated from the questionnaires and interviews, properly writing down the responses for descriptive methods, editing the data and then entering the data into tables and graphs.

The data collected from the local pastoral community, NGOs working in the areas, community development officers, local pastoral association ,women ,youth men, politicians, teachers and business people were analyzed in form of numbers, arranged in form of frequency distribution, presented in tables and figures. Then conclusion was made based on the findings of these data. The researcher used content analysis to derive qualitative information on the impact of relief aid in getting back pastoralist on their feet in Wajir district and probably extended to other parts of the region that are under similar circumstances. This analysis was used to draw conclusion and recommendations made by the pastoralist themselves, district leaders and aid agencies that are involved in the relief aid.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the school of postgraduate studies of Kampala International University that introduced him to the concerned authorities for permission to collect data for this study. During this process the rights of individuals involved were treated professionally to ensure confidentiality of their responses in relation to other protocols.

3.8 Limitations

Due to the vastness of the research areas and nature of pastoralist life it was not possible to get some of the beneficiaries of the relief aid who were back on their feet as result of the intervention. However most of this information were

available from the clan leaders and village elders who in one way or the other influenced the process of getting these beneficiaries to the ever growing relief aid recipient list among the pastoral community

Lack of trust from the respondents is another uphill task to overcome this; the Interviewer used communication skills and provided the introductory letter before seeking the required information.

Need for payment, some people will look at the research as a way of making some extra money. To overcome this, the interviewer had to inform the respondent that the research is meant to provide solutions to the problems on relief aid activities and its purely for academic purposes and not for fund raising

The study was limited by time because there is a lot of information to be gathered, sieved for knowledge and analyzed. Much attention was given those factors that contributed to the research questions only while not covering everything under relief aid dependency

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt with presentation, interpretation and analysis of key findings as stated from the objectives and research questions. The findings are presented in frequency tables, bar graphs and percentages. Data was collected from Wajir District in North Eastern Province, Kenya. The research further links the analysis and discussion to existing literature by other researchers.

Section A will deal with profile/data of respondents while section B will show the decisions on the research questions in line with the objectives

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1: Gender of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	23	46
Female	27	54
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data

The responses indicate that female respondents were the majority 27(54%) as compared to the male counterparts 23(46%).

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
19-29	18	36
30-59	32	64
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data

Responses obtained indicate that most of the respondents were between 30-59 years of age 32(64%) as compared to 19-29 year of age 18 (36%).

4.2: Policy frame work that guides humanitarian relief aid among pastoralist.

Table 3: Relief AID is guided by government policy in this area.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	10	20
Strongly agree	04	8
Disagree	02	4
Strongly Disagree	18	36
others, (specify)	16	32
Total	50	100.0

Source: Primary data

Most of the respondents 18 (36%) disagreed that Humanitarian relief is guided by government policy in this area, followed by 16 (32%) others, however, 10 (20%) of the respondents agreed, stating there are some form of policy that guides it., and 04 (8%) said it was strongly agree. This is attributed to the fact that Humanitarian relief in this area has been going on for long time and people are not aware of any changes or new strategies or policies that guides it. Organization involved in humanitarian action, Development must analyze and understand the nature of emergencies, the factors that influence them, the current policy environment, and how these factors will impact on the work.

These findings are in agreement with (ACT Recovery Centre, 2003) .There is no existing comprehensive mechanism to document the impact of increasing dependency among pastoralist in Kenya to relief aid/food. Rather what is available are fragmented and uncoordinated evaluation of various Non-Government Organizations and individual writers on how continued relief aid is increasing the dependency syndrome. Most of these documents single out relief aid as the worst in killing the pastoralist way of life where people settle in

new centers to receive this relief aid/food. For instance Oxfam GB one of the largest relief aid organization in the area for over 20 years has written allot but this fragmented documentation has not addressed the core issue of how many are back into their feet except perennial evaluation targeting specific projects contributing in that line.

Policy issues around humanitarian action and aid. There is growing interest and attention given to humanitarian situations around the world. Not only are the crises multiplying and occurring more frequently, but the number of people in need and the consequent media attention given to them is also on the rise. An increasing number of international organizations are adjusting their programming to respond to these situations, which implies that greater numbers of actors are present in the field during emergency relief operations.

Among these draft policies are the Draft National Food and Nutrition Policy that was developed through a participatory process in 2007. This policy refers explicitly to human rights including the right to food interpreted broadly in line with General Comment No. 12. It also outlines financial measures to enable implementation and a monitoring framework. The Policy would create a number of institutions. At national level implementation would be coordinated by a high profile Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee of Food and Nutrition and a Stakeholder Technical Committee. Each district will establish its own Food and Nutrition Committee to coordinate and monitor all activities in their areas. There is also an explicit focus on the inclusion of civil society in the implementation and monitoring the policy. The Draft Policy also anticipates the enactment of a Food and Nutrition Act.

4.3: The consequences of Depending Relief Aid

Table 4: Dependence enhances the growing vulnerability to disasters

category	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
vulnerability	Agree	35	70
	Disagree	15	30
	Total	50	100.0
Impact	Agree	10	20
	Disagree	40	80
	Total	50	100
Affect self reliance	Agree	34	68
	Disagree	16	32
	Total	50	100
Contributes to economic crisis	Agree	37	74
	Disagree	13	26
	Total	50	100
Dangerous forms of income	Agree	41	82
	Disagree	9	18
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

Majority of the respondents 35 (70%) agree that Dependence on relief aid enhances vulnerability to disasters, followed by 15 (30%) who disagreed this notion.

The findings are in consent with the "Information Service of the CCC", Vol. XI – No 126, p.1. *That*, Growing vulnerability to disasters - Unjust and inadequate development policies around the world is contributing to the growing vulnerability of some communities. Climate change and environmental degradation also have an impact on the growing number of so-called "natural" disasters. The excessive exploitation of natural resources and the injustice created by unequal access to such basic supplies as water, land, and wood has triggered or aggravated poverty and conflicts around the world.

According to the findings 40 (80%) of the respondents observed that Relief AID has not made them better off, followed by 10 (20%) which agrees it made them better off in terms of financials.

The above results shows that provision of relief aid though its essential to pastoralist its not making them better off in terms of economic status and self reliance if it were to stop today. One concludes that Livelihoods-based responses save and support growth of assets than emergencies relief aid. NGOs should focus on livelihoods-based response interventions and only use food aid as and when absolutely necessary in a developmental approach.

Study findings reveal that 34 (68%) of the respondents observed that Relief food affects people ability for self reliance in the longer term, followed by 16 (32%). There is a need to distinguish between transitory and chronic food insecurity, and tailor make appropriate responses e.g. safety nets for chronically food insecure Pastoralism contributes significantly to regional GDP but this has not been recognized. If situations do not changes relief and development programmes should go hand in hand to minimize dependency on relief aid that is not sustainable and not making them better off in the long run.

Majority of the respondents 37 (74%) revealed that dependency contributes to Economic crises while contributing to the growing numbers of poor followed by 13 (26%) that disagreed.

The findings are in direction with "Information Service of the CCC", Vol. XI – No 126, p.1. Economic crises carry great social consequences, contributing to the growing numbers of poor as well as the widening gap between wealthy and poor.

Majority of respondents 41 (82%) Increasing numbers of people are dependant on unsteady and often dangerous forms of income, followed by 9 (18%).

These findings are in argument that Pastoralism is a way of life and source of livelihood. Due to increased in human population and livestock numbers pastoralist live style has changed with excessive climate changes that caused loss of livelihoods in pastoral community. No alternative source of livelihoods like farming and industrial production exists in this area causing internal displacement of pastoralist drop outs increasing level of poverty and vulnerability. Many non-governmental organizations came with humanitarian assistance as a short term intervention creating dependency. The consequences of the above being less motivated pastoral population ,less productive in engagement to uplift their social and economic lives and psychologically tuned to humanitarian aid hence less innovative ,productive and significantly killing pastoralism as a way of livelihood that supported the many generations in the past.

This could be attributed to the fact that, Situated in a weak and marginalized position vis-a vis control of power and wealth, and fighting their very survival in fragile environment, Wajir pastoralist are unlikely to realize their sustainable livelihoods system and social aspiration without urgent accompanying

measures enabling them to pursue a development which empowers them.
 (Brinkerhoff *et al.*, 2007)

4.4: NGOs efforts and challenges designed to curb/control the dependency problems?

Table 5: interpretation of Non-governmental organizations' efforts and challenges

Categories	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Most receive aid	Agree	37	74
	Disagree	13	26
	Total	50	100.0
NGOs main providers	Agree	42	84
	Disagree	8	16
	Total	50	100
Rate is acceptable	Agree	38	76
	Disagree	12	24
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

Majority of the respondents 37 (74%) Strongly agreed that the community receive relief AID, 13(26%) disagreed with the fact that all receives relief aid. this can be deduced to mean that NGOs are making allot of efforts in providing pastoralist the needed aid though funding is shrinking due to world economic crisis (*Sahakarya 2004*).

Responses from 25 (50%) of the respondents observed that Non-Governmental Organisations are main providers of this relief AID, followed by 42 (84%) Strongly agree, 08 (16%). These shows NGOs are eclipsing government in service provision and this creates confusion among the development actors in the area.

Study findings indicate 38 (76%), the rate of relief aid distribution to pastoralist by NGOs/government agencies is acceptable followed by 12 (24%). The findings are agreement with, Social Responsibility and Governance System; Even as the NGOs taking part in the development process is a new phenomenon, over 25, 00 NGOs established after the opening of the political environment in 1990 are working in Kenya (*Sahakarya* 2004). True, other sectors like religious organizations, cooperatives and NGOs have been working as integral parts of civil society and a social entity since generations. However, there is a vast difference between the above-mentioned social activities and current non-government organizations' activities and nature.

One of the many differences is that in the present context, Non-Government Organizations' are not only institutions to provide welfare service in the community, but also running social campaigns for the less privilege members of the society. They should work with communities together, and initiate social movement whenever necessary in the process of empowering the people. It has already been proved that Non-Government Organisations' are active and aware to face the upcoming challenges in the movement against existing ill-tradition, bad-culture, injustice, and discriminations. Non-government social campaign in Kenya is coming up as a reliable means to reach hapless and oppressed communities as well as their localities, and to protect their basic rights.

4.5 : Solutions To Relief Dependency In Wajir

Development of relief policy that describes how long one can continue getting relief aid was suggested as one of the solutions to this problem by the respondents. Many people expressed concern on the un- ending relief activities at the expenses of development programmes. Food aid and livelihoods: There should be time framework food aid distribution to pastoralist to inculcate self reliance attitudes.

Livelihoods-based responses save and support growth of assets .NGOs should focus on livelihoods-based response interventions and only use food aid as and when absolutely necessary in a developmental approach. This will help to diversify their livelihoods base as indicated by the respondents

Another suggestion was Cash transfers that have the potential to protect assets of vulnerable groups to maintain their livelihoods. This is gaining popularity in many donors and NGOs should explore this alternative.

Control of sprawling centers in pastoral grazing areas: This reduces the grazing land for the community and creates conflict among people. This was major concern to the local pastoralist .Among livestock species; recognize that some species are more adapted to drought (camels, goats) than others (only Sudan promotes camels).

Creation of Inter- Agency ASAL Development Forum was recommended by the respondents. This was 31(62%) of the respondents. To co-ordinate ASAL development agenda at the national level. This should be implemented as proposed by the national draft policy.

Livestock enhancement implementation committees: These committees should essentially be subcommittees of the location and division development committees. They will design projects which will form the basis for funds allocation. The committees like in the case of DSGs will draw their membership from the stakeholders at their respective levels. Members to these committees should come from key government departments, CBOs, NGOs and the private sector that operate at the location and division levels.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the discussion of the findings, summary, conclusions and recommendations. It presents the discussion based on Non-Government Organizations' Humanitarian Relief and Uplifting Pastoralist Dependency in Wajir District, North Eastern-Kenya".

5.1 Discussion

Four main research objectives were being observed in this study. The results obtained from both the preliminary and secondary research questionnaires were used to scrutinize each research object in turn. A summary of the scrutiny of these four objectives is now provided.

The policy frame work that guides relief aid in Kenya is still in draft stage and needs to be formalized and enforced to reduce uncoordinated relief aid and dependency syndrome in the long run. Many respondents felt there was a need to have this policy in place. The policy must also incorporate emergency relief with development assistance for the pastoral community in Wajir district

The consequences of depending on the relief aid are many and create lot of problems for the pastoralist in Wajir. Among these are growing to vulnerability , it does not improve them economically, affects self reliance's in the long run, contributes to economic crisis and acts as a form of dangerous income that is not sustainable . This is attributed to the fact that Humanitarian issues and challenges for the future; the current world context demands a more articulated and comprehensive approach to emergencies that takes into consideration the issues that underlie the onset of disasters. Any given

humanitarian situation can be provoked by a wide set of factors: poverty, war, lack of access to basic necessities, mismanagement of natural resources, discrimination, injustice and oppression. Any combination of these factors can provoke and lead to widespread displacement, disease and natural calamity. Organization involved in humanitarian action, Development must analyse and understand the nature of emergencies, the factors that influence them, the current policy environment, and how these factors will impact on the work.

These findings are relative in agreement with (Roe 1991) that the discourse around dependency has powerful real-world effects, in that it can determine programming strategies and the type, amount, coverage and duration of the assistance people receive. It can also shape people's perceptions of their own value or worth. For example, some of the recipients of relief assistance among pastoralist argue that it has created more harm than benefit. In Ethiopia, Lind and Jalleta (2005) conclude that 'dependency holds great discursive power', and has influenced successive relief policies. The use of the term dependency in humanitarian relief represents a kind of policy narrative, or a simplified way of framing an issue that guides policy.

In the third objectives it was clear that NGOs makes allot of efforts in providing the pastoralist in many sectors. They are the main provider of relief aid, their provision is acceptable and majority of the community members receives relief aid of one form or another.

5.2 Conclusion

Basing on the findings as presented in the previous chapter, the following major conclusions were drawn within the district. There is a strong argument that relief actors should be more concerned with the possible disincentive effects of unending relief aid schemes. Any meaning intervention must be guided by relevant government policy that enforces its application. Rather than seeing dependency on relief in negative terms, we should be trying to

understand the role that relief plays in the complex web of interdependencies that make up livelihoods under stress in crises.

The debate around relief effects has been distorted by its association with dependency. The possibility of disincentive effects, particularly around food aid, has been used as an argument for reducing relief entitlements, without necessarily any reference to whether the needs that prompted food aid in the first place have changed. If the need for relief still exists, then the possibility of disincentive effects may be a risk that is worth taking to ensure that people continue to receive vital assistance. Disincentive effects are an argument for looking at the appropriateness of the assistance being provided, not at whether it should be provided at all.

Pastoralist community must be involved in finding solutions to the dependency issue and all stakeholders must contribute this.

5.3 Recommendations

- Develop (or enhance) national and regional policies and action plans for livestock improvement describing (1) specific actions to reduce hunger and malnutrition, (2) how these will be financed by domestic resources, and (3) what financial and technical assistance is required internationally.
- Food aid and livelihoods: Food aid has been a default response but has minimal and negative impact on pastoral livelihoods. There should be time framework food aid distribution to pastoralist to inculcate self reliance attitudes.
- Livelihoods-based responses save and support growth of assets .NGOs should focus on livelihoods-based response interventions and only use food aid as and when absolutely necessary in a developmental approach.

- Potential role of emerging safety net cash transfer approach. Cash transfers have the potential to protect assets of vulnerable groups to maintain their livelihoods.
- There is a need to distinguish between transitory and chronic food insecurity, and tailor make appropriate responses e.g. safety nets for chronically food insecure Pastoralism contributes significantly to regional GDP but this has not been recognized. If drought destroys the pastoral assets it becomes extremely expensive to recover and leads to huge economic losses.
- Food security in pastoral areas transcends food aid. Food aid should only be used as a supplement to livelihoods interventions.
- Among livestock species, recognize that some species are more adapted to drought (camels, goats) than others (only Sudan promotes camels).
- Inter- Agency ASAL Development Forum: To coordinate ASAL development agenda at the national level. This should be implemented as proposed by the national draft policy.
- Livestock enhancement implementation committees: These committees should essentially be subcommittees of the location and division development committees. They will design projects which will form the basis for funds allocation. The committees like in the case of DSGs will draw their membership from the stakeholders at their respective levels. Members to these committees should come from key government departments, CBOs, NGOs and the private sector that operate at the location and division levels.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTORY LETTER



KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

Ggaba Road, Kansanga PO BOX 20080 Kampala, Uganda
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E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug * website: http://www.kiu.ac.ng

INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

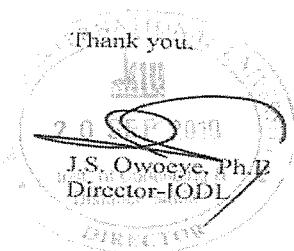
Date: 20th July, 2010

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce **Bashir Mohamed Hashi** Reg. No. MCR/10003/81/DF a student pursuing a Master's Degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building of Kampala International University from August 2008 in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning Programme. He is writing his research on **'NGOs Uplifting Pastoralists Dependency on Humanitarian Relief: A case study of Wajir District North Eastern Province, Kenya'**. He is at the data collection stage and your Institution/ Organization has been chosen for his research study.

It will be appreciated if you can accord him the necessary assistance.



"Exploring the Heights"

Appendix II: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM THE STUDY AREA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telegrams. "DISTRICTER", Wajir
Telephone: Wajir 21632 and 21276
Fax: 21369
When replying please quote



Ref: No EDU.12/9(9)

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
WAJIR EAST DISTRICT
PRIVATE BAG
WAJIR
26th JULY 2010

All District Officers
Wajir East.

RE: BASHIR MOHAMED HASHI,
REG NO. MCR/10003/81/DF

The above mentioned person is a student pursuing a master's degree in conflict resolution and peace building at Kampala international university.

He is writing his research on "NGO'S uplifting pastoralist dependency on humanitarian relief". He is at the data collection stage.

Kindly accord him the necessary assistance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jabuya Otieno".
Jabuya Otieno
For: District Commissioner
Wajir East

APPENDIX III: THE BUDGET FOR THE STUDY.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	Total
1.	Stationery			
	A) Reams of Photocopying Paper	3	8,500	25,500
	B) Ream Ruled Paper	2	7,000	7,000
	C) Floppy Diskettes (backup)	5	1,000	5,000
	E) 1 Flash Disk of 5.0 GB			20,000
	F) 6 Pencils	6	100	600
	G) Metre ruler	2	1,500	3,000
	H) Note books	3	1000	3,000
	Sub Total			58,900
2.	Secretarial work			
	A) Typesetting		35,000	35,000
	B) Photocopying		15,000	15,000
	C) Binding and lamination	3 copies	20,000	60,000
	D) Printing	150 @	1500	225,000
3.	Transport	5 days	\$ 50	\$200
	Sub Total			431,000
	a) Questionnaire , interview monitoring and Administration			40,000
	b) Literature collection			60,000
	c) Data collection			120,000
	d) Transport			40,000
	Total			290000
	Grand total			779,900
4	EXTRA COST			

APPENDIX IV: THE TIME FRAME OF THE STUDY

NO	ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE
1	Proposal	1st to 29 th March,2010
2	Submission of the Research proposal	30th March, 2010
3	Data collection	4 th to 26 th July,2010
4	Dissertation writing	4 th to 26 th August,2010
5	Submission of the dissertation	26 th Septmber,2010

APPENDIX V: SELF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES FOR RESPONDENTS.

Institute of Open and Distance Learning

Kampala International University

Department of Distance

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student of Kampala International University, at the Institute of Open and Distance Learning Pursuing a Degree of Masters of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building carrying out a research on "Role Of NGOS in Uplifting Pastoralist Dependency On Humanitarian Relief: A Case Study of Wajir District in North Eastern Province, Kenya

The questionnaire that follows below are addressed to respondents like you, upon the research study above, your contribution to the outcome of this research by attending to the stated questions will definitely be recognized.

You are therefore, required to **Fill** out the questions by putting a **Tick (✓)** in the box that corresponds with the appropriate answer or indicating your response where necessary.

The information you give will be treated with confidentiality. Your cooperation and honest opinions are highly appreciated.

The information you give will be treated with confidentiality. Fill out all the questions correctly by putting either a tick ✓ in the right box. Your cooperation and honest opinion are highly appreciated.

Regards,

Bashir Mohamed Hashi

RESEARCHER, KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

QUESTIONNAIRES**SECTION: A PERSONAL PROFILE**

Instructions: fill in the spaces provided in (qn1-2) and tick the response only (qn3-5).

1. Class.....

2. Age.....

3. Marital status Single Married

4. Gender Male Female

5. Religious affiliation Moslem Catholic Protestant
Pentecostal Others (specify).....

Instructions: Tick from the choices below which best describes the statement and suggest where necessary.

Section B. The policy frame work on the relief aid.

6. Aware of relief aid is guided by government policy in this area

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. others, (specify)..... | | | |

7. The community receives relief aid

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. others, (specify)..... | | | |

8. The NGOs are main providers of this relief aid

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. others, (specify)..... | | | |

9. How long have you been receiving relief aid in this community?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| A. 2 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. 4 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. 6 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. 10 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. others, (specify)..... | | | |

10. Carrying out emergency relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs, Development applies the same core programming principles

- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....

SECTION B: THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEPENDING ON THE RELIEF AID

11. Dependence enhances the growing vulnerability to disasters.

- A. Agree
B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree
D. Strongly Disagree
E. Others (**specify**).....

12. Changes in climate has also increased the number of dependencies

- A. Agree
B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree
D. Strongly Disagree
E. Others (**specify**).....

13. Dependency contributes to economic crises and the growing numbers of poor.

- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, state.....

14. Dependency Increases numbers of people dependant on unsteady and often dangerous forms of income ?

- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....

7. Relief food affects people ability for self reliance in the longer term

- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....

Section C. NGOs EFFORTS AND CHALLENGES DESIGNED TO CURB/CONTROL THE DEPENDENCY PROBLEMS

8. Relief aid has made you better off
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
9. All families receive relief aid in this area
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
10. Pastoralist benefit from the relief aid?
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
11. The quality of life of the nomadic pastoralist has been improved through relief aid by the NGOs.
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
12. Emergency relief among pastoralist will continue to gain strength in the years to come
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
13. Local NGOs are more effective in relief aid delivery than International NGOs in Wajir district.
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....

14. NGOs are vital in assisting pastoralist getting back in their feet
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
15. The rate of relief aid distribution to pastoralist by NGOs/government agencies is acceptable
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
16. Most of the pastoralists are becoming increasing dependent on relief aid in Wajir
- A. Agree B. Strongly agree
C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
E. others, (specify).....
17. Rate the importance of relief aid in assisting pastoralist getting back in their feet to their livelihood system
- A. High B. Moderate
C. Low D. Very low
E. others, (specify).....
18. What are the solutions to dependency on humanitarian relief among pastoralist in Wajir? (**specify**).....

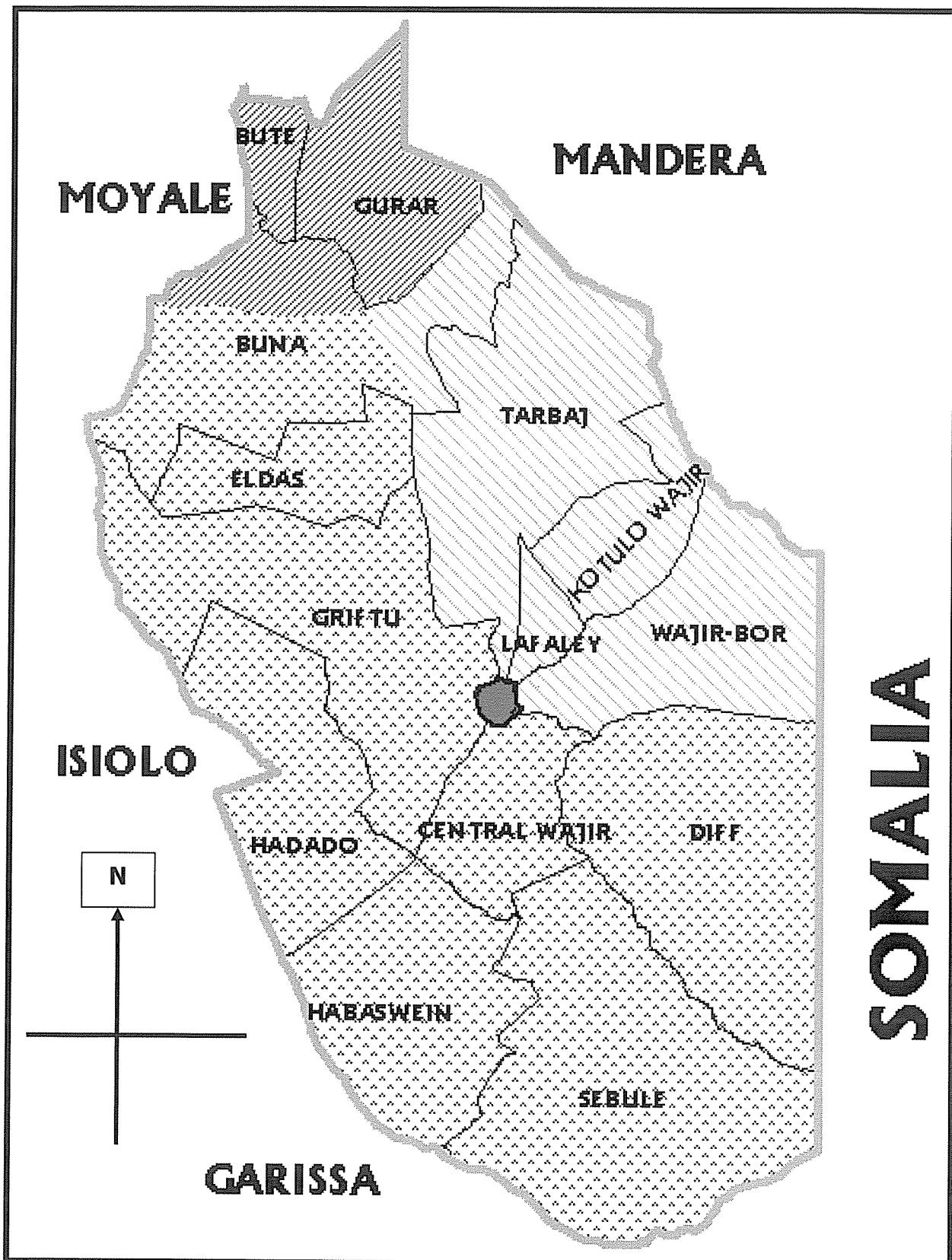
Your response is highly valued.

APPENDIX VI: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

- 1) Humanitarian issues and challenges for the future are put into consideration.
- 2) Dependence is enhanced by the growing vulnerability to disasters.
- 3) Changes in climate has also increased the number of dependencies
- 4) Economic crises carry great social consequences, contributing to the growing numbers of poor.
- 5) Increasing numbers of people are dependant on unsteady and often dangerous forms of income ?
- 6) People are not only faced with hunger, tragedy and physical dangers, their human rights are more likely to be violated
- 7) Carrying out emergency relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs, Development and Peace applies the same core programming principles
- 8) Development and Peace's involvement in emergency relief and reconstruction work will continue to evolve and gain strength in the years to come
- 9) What are the activities of your organization in this area?
- 10) How do you involve pastoralist in your project activities
- 11) How do you rate the impact of the relief aid among pastoralist in Wajir district?
- 12) How do these challenges hinder process of assisting pastoralist back in their feet?

Your response is highly valued.

APPENDIX VII: SKETCH MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Personal Profile

Name : Bashir Mohamed Hashi
Gender : Male
Marital Status : Married
Nationality : Kenyan
Date of Birth : 1983
Contact Address : C/O Box 209- 70200 Wajir
Telephone Number : +254721490 709/0738779613
E-mail : E-mail mobashiir114@yahoo.com
Current Position : project coordinator

Educational Background

<u>Year</u>	<u>School/Institution</u>	<u>Award Obtained</u>
2010	Kampala International University	MA Conflict Resolution And Peace Building (candidate)
2005	Moi university	BA. Sociology (Hons.)
1999	Olkejuado High School	Kenya Certificate of Secondary education (KCSE)

Employment History

Nov 07 – date: Project Coordinator /Public Health Manager -Water and Sanitation Program; Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), South Somalia.

May 07 – Oct 07: Programs Officer – WASDA Somalia Programs.

May 06 – May 07– Livelihoods Project Officer/Conflict Mitigation - WASDA

Trainings and Development

- **October 2008:** Participatory Learning and Action and Participatory Rural Appraisal by PACT Kenya
- **September 2008:** Cash Based Resource Training on Emergency by Horn Relief
- **September 2008:** Security Management training by Oxfam GB
- **July 2008:** PHAST training by Oxfam GB and got certificate of participation.
- **August 2007:** Gender mainstreaming training-North Link Institute.
 - **May 2007:** Trained on Logistic Support System (LSS) by World Health Organization Somalia.
- **October 2006** Sphere hand book training
- **Sept 2006:** Security Management Training on Concept of emergency – Armadillo UK
- **June 2006:** Cash based project management training organized by OGB and Horn Relief

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

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Tel: +254(0) 204180017/8; Cell. +254-721559112

E-mail: mmyussuf76@yahoo.co.uk

Declaration

I hereby declare that the Information Given in this Resume is true to the Best of My Knowledge 2010