

ABSTRACT

Evidence demonstrates that cash transfers to poor households are spent on immediate consumption needs and/or invested in productive livelihood activities, or invested in children's human capital development that can help reduce concerns about dependency. Such evidence can show that, as part of a broader poverty reduction approach, cash transfers can be an effective means that can improve livelihoods. Cash transfers are being used in interventions whose primary objective is to enable the support and recovery of livelihoods and reduce poverty. The purpose of this study is to analyse effects of cash transfers on sustainable community livelihoods of beneficiary households in Turkana County, Northern Kenya. The objectives are to establish the effects of cash transfer on beneficiary household's poverty, how vulnerable groups have utilized cash transfer to strengthen their livelihood, how cash transfer has contributed to improved access to social services and identify challenges faced during implementation of cash transfer. The study will use descriptive survey design. The sample frame consists of a predetermined 29,096 beneficiary households and a sample will be selected based on inclusion methodology which includes; social pension, dependency ratio and community based targeting of beneficiaries to the programme. A sample size of 395 will be obtained as the primary respondents. The researcher will collect data by administering face to face interviews of questionnaires and key informant interviews. Researcher will ensure data quality through, design of the tools, pilot-testing of research instruments will be done to ensure reliability and validity. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used for data analysis. The qualitative data will be first organized into themes corresponding to the study objectives. The data will then be coded into descriptive codes and qualitative data techniques will then be used to analyse the data. Presentation of the data will be done by use of tables and charts. Conclusions and recommendations will be derived from the results.