

**DETERMINANTS OF LOCALIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID IN KENYA: A
SURVEY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WAJIR COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been represented for a degree in any other University.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to all those who made it a success: my family, my wife and my children and those who have sacrificed their time and energy to ensure that I submit a complete research work to the Management University of Africa.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to appreciate my able supervisor Dr. Juster Nyaga whose support, guidance, patience and technical support have enabled me to make this work as original as it can be to meet the minimum standards set out by the Management University of Africa. I equally thank all the staff of the Management University of Africa in one way or another for their meaningful, unquantified and moral support for making this project a success. My sincere gratitude goes to my fellow workmates in the humanitarian sector, students and lecturers for the unlimited and continuous support. To my family members I shall remain grateful for the encouragement and for giving me ample time to pursue this course and allow me to be away when indeed I am required to be with them and finally much appreciation to all NGOs for providing the much-needed information for the study and their efforts in saving humanity in Wajir county.

ABSTRACT

Humanitarian has become an important sector in provision of the assistance to many disasters affected areas in the world. Humanitarian relief is the provision of the lifesaving assistance to those in the need including victims of conflicts and natural disasters. However, many non-governmental organizations offered humanitarian assistance as a short-term intervention, which in turn created dependency. The consequences of the above have been a less motivated pastoral population, reduced productivity in efforts to improve their social and economic well-being, and a psychological dependence on humanitarian aid, which has led to reduced innovation. The Main objective of this study is to examine the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non- Governmental Organization in Wajir County and study the specific objectives are to establish how direct funding determines localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County; to establish how partnership determines localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County; to establish how leadership commitment determines localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County and to establish how capacity building determines localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County. Theories used in this study were Neo-institutional theory (anchor theory) and institutional theory. The study used correlational research design to determine degree and direction of the relationship between variables. This research was conducted in Wajir county to provide a relevant and practical context for the study. The study target population was 280 employees of 9 NGOs operating in Wajir County, and the sample size was 85 respondents that was randomly selected from the target population. Questionnaires were used as the main data collection tool. Pilot study questionnaire was administered to 10% of the target population who were not included in the final study. To ensure reliability of the study, co-efficient of 0.7 or above was obtained for all the constructs. Analysis of data was done using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Analysis of the data was done using descriptive statistics; specifically mean, averages and percentages. The social sciences statistical package (SPSS) application was used to analyse the data and presentation was done in form of tables so that users of the research findings could comprehend them quickly and easily. Inferential statistics was used to show the relationship that existed between the study variables. It was found that direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment and capacity building affect localization of humanitarian aid. The study recommends further research be done on the same area since the survey could not exhaust all the determinants of localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir county.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for international Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Origination
LOHA	Localization of Humanitarian Aid
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NGO	Non-Governmental Origination
NNGOs	National Non-Governmental Origination
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Capacity Building	Process where individuals, organizations, groups, institutions and countries develop, organize and enhance their systems, knowledge and resources that reflect their abilities to perform functions solve problems and achieve objectives.
Cash Transfer	Cash transfers in humanitarian aid refer to the provision of financial assistance to individuals or households affected by crises, such as conflicts or natural disasters. Cash transfers are an alternative to traditional in-kind aid, such as the distribution of food or non-food items, and provide greater flexibility and dignity to recipients, who can use the funds to meet their most urgent needs.
Direct Funding	Funding directly from international donors to national and local humanitarian actors
Humanitarian aid:	Humanitarian aid refers to the assistance provided by governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other actors to alleviate the suffering of people affected by natural disasters, conflicts, and other crises. The aim of humanitarian aid is to save lives, reduce suffering, and maintain human dignity.
Leadership commitment	Core requirement of data on the availability of resources available for humanitarian action that meets a wide range of information needs for both local and global actors.
Localization:	Localization refers to a transition away from primarily depending on international organization and toward giving more authority, resources, and decision-making to local players, including national government, local NGOs, and community organizations.
Organizational performance:	organizational performance in humanitarian aid refers to the extent to which aid organizations achieve their objectives of delivering timely, effective, accountable and sustainable assistance to affected populations.

Partnership

Relationship between humanitarian organizations involved in similar activities that is characterised by mutual cooperation, trust and responsibility

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter of the study outlines an elaborated account of the background information of the research study, objectives, research questions, significance of the study and the scope and it concludes with a chapter summary that aims to examine the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County.

1.1 Background of the Study

The central role played by local actors, including communities, organisations and authorities, in responding to crises, the need to build on local capacities, and the imbalance of power between local and international responders, are long-established themes (Oxfam, 2015). A large body of evidence documents the essential role of national and international NGOs in humanitarian response (Campbell & Knox-Clarke, 2016), including in enhancing relevance and effectiveness (Featherstone & Bogati, 2016). Local organisations often draw on a deep understanding of their context and communities (Saavedra, 2016). Research has also documented the role of affected communities in terms of protection, and the lack of support for self-protection efforts by aid agencies (South & Harragin, 2012). These issues are reflected in numerous humanitarian standards: the RC Code of Conduct, developed in 1994, commits to “build disaster response on local capacities” (Featherstone & Bogati, 2016). This was reiterated in the Principles of Partnership (Global Humanitarian Platform, 2007), the Sphere Handbook (Sphere Project, 2011), and again in the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS Alliance, 2014).

Nonetheless, research suggests that the international aid architecture has struggled to meaningfully connect with and build on local capacities. Sixteen years ago, Smillie (2011) drew attention to relationships between local and international organisations characterised more by patronage than partnership, and to a gulf between rhetoric and reality around strengthening local capacity in the developing countries (Smillie, 2011). An edited volume published the following year reiterated this message, highlighting the erosion of local capacity and failure to recognise local structures and knowledge, and, again, contrasting this reality to the dominant rhetoric (Tsitnbaum, 2012). Subsequent studies have further demonstrated the erosion of local capacity by international organisations, for example through surge and hiring

practices (Audet, 2011). In the development sphere, there is substantial literature on the balance of power in partnerships between local and international NGOs, and the distortive effects of resource-dependent relationships (CHS Alliance, 2014). More recent studies have highlighted the continued relevance of these critiques, with ongoing inequalities in partnerships between local and national NGOs and INGOs (Tanner & Moro, 2016). A recent survey reported growing frustration amongst L/NNGOs about the lack of funding for local organisations, the lack of leadership commitment surrounding financial arrangements, and the lack of influence over decision-making (Delaney, Poole, & Kumara, 2016).

1.1.1 Localization of Humanitarian Aid

Localization of humanitarian aid commonly rendered “localisation” in sector literature describes a shift of resources, decision-making and leadership toward local and national actors (local NGOs, community-based organisations, faith-based groups and sub-national government bodies). The movement seeks not only to increase direct funding to local entities but to change partnership practices, promote risk-sharing, and ensure that local actors play substantive leadership roles in needs assessment, planning, implementation and accountability (Barbelet et al., 2021).

Wajir County, located in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands, is frequently affected by drought, episodic flooding and pastoralist livelihood shocks that generate recurrent food insecurity, malnutrition and displacement. The county’s humanitarian profile with substantial internal displacement documented in late 2024 and early 2025 underscores the centrality of local NGOs and community structures as first responders and continual service providers (Relief Web, 2025; UNICEF, 2024). Local NGOs based in Wajir such as Wajir Peace and Development Agency, Wajir Education and Welfare Organization and several grassroots community organisations have long provided peacebuilding, protection, education and livelihood support, often intervening before larger national or international actors can mobilize (Development Aid, 2024).

Despite active local capacities, research and sector reviews indicate a persistent gap between global localisation commitments and funding or leadership realities on the ground. Since the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain pledges, multiple initiatives

(NEAR, Start Network, IFRC and others) have advanced measurement tools and pilots, but direct funding to local actors remains low and funding flows are volatile; much financing continues to be channelled through international intermediaries rather than granted directly to county-level NGOs (Barbelet et al., 2021; Start Network, 2024). This funding architecture shapes how Wajir NGOs participate in major responses frequently as implementers under sub-awards rather than as lead partners with decision authority.

Key operational barriers affecting Wajir NGOs mirror those highlighted in broader localisation literature. Donor compliance and accountability frameworks (stringent financial reporting, procurement and due-diligence procedures) are typically designed for larger international organisations and can be administratively burdensome for small, county-based NGOs, discouraging direct contracting and increasing transaction costs (Barbelet et al., 2021). Short funding cycles and project-tied grants further restrict the ability of local NGOs to invest in organisational capacity, preparedness or scale, undermining sustainability in a context where predictable, multi-year financing would enable more coherent resilience programming (Start Network, 2024).

The common framing of “capacity gaps” also requires critical nuance. While capacity limitations exist, recent evidence suggests these are often produced or amplified by systemic arrangements inflexible donor rules, risk-averse contracting practices, and unequal partnership modalities rather than solely by intrinsic weaknesses of local organisations (Barbelet et al., 2021; Pinnington et al., 2024). Wajir NGOs possess critical contextual knowledge, social legitimacy and rapid access to affected communities; the challenge lies in reforming incentive structures, compliance approaches and risk-sharing mechanisms so those strengths can be leveraged and supported rather than side-lined.

Contextual factors specific to Wajir further shape localization outcomes. Clan dynamics, pastoralist mobility patterns, and the administrative capacity of county institutions influence which local NGOs gain access to resources and coordination fora, and how communities perceive legitimacy and representation. Insecurity and logistical constraints in parts of northern Kenya raise transaction costs, which affects donor and INGO partner selection and can increase reliance on a small set of “trusted” larger implementers rather than a broader, more representative local NGO sector (Relief Web, 2025; Steele, 2024). Additionally, limited electronic financial infrastructure in some sub-counties complicates direct transfers and financial reporting, reinforcing intermediated funding pathways.

Measurement and evidence gaps are a further impediment. Global tools such as NEAR's Localisation Performance Measurement Framework (LPMF) provide a multi-dimensional approach to track localisation progress (funding, partnerships, influence, participation, capacity), but these tools require adaptation to capture the subnational and socio-political particularities of Wajir (NEAR, n.d.; Start Network, 2024). Without robust, context-sensitive indicators that recognise informal leadership and local accountability mechanisms, it is difficult to demonstrate the merits of direct funding or to persuade donors to change risk appetites and contracting practices.

Given these dynamics, localized research focused specifically on NGOs in Wajir County is crucial. Priority research activities should include: fund-flow analyses that distinguish direct versus indirect funding to Wajir-based NGOs during recent crises; mapping of local NGO roles in formal coordination (county humanitarian coordination) and informal community networks; assessments of donor and INGO partner practices that facilitate or hinder direct resourcing; and pilot testing of adapted LPMF indicators to evaluate whether measurement tools capture meaningful leadership and accountability shifts at the county level. Mixed methods combining quantitative financial tracing, key informant interviews with county officials and Wajir NGOs, and participatory community validation will yield both rigorous and actionable findings for policy and programming (Barbelet et al., 2021).

1.1.2 Direct Funding

In 2013 and 2015 the international humanitarian response funding was estimated to be twenty-seven billion United States dollars that was received from Donors and private funding's. The Global Humanitarian Assistance report (2014) indicates that the first level recipients of more than 30% of the international humanitarian response were unknown; the report also indicated that all the NGOs only received 1.6 percent for humanitarian response. Funding of national and international as well as local NGOs flows through three main avenues that include funding directly from international donors to national and local humanitarian actors; secondly funding channelled through international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, red cross or red crescent movement these indirect funding flows through several humanitarian actors and finally most of the local and national NGOs often engage in direct fundraising beyond what is referred as formal humanitarian system. This can be through national fund raising from

individual benefactors, private enterprises as well as foundations within the community (Poole, 2015).

1.1.3 Partnership

According to Global Humanitarian Platform (2010) refers to partnership as the relationship between humanitarian organizations involved in similar activities that is characterised by mutual cooperation and responsibility. The partnership between local and international as well national NGOs has been identified as the main challenge that face international humanitarian aid. Major evaluations of numerous high-profile crises have identified insufficient investment and commitment as major partnership hindrance between local and other international partners and the reality is that efforts to work with international, national and local actors play a central role in international humanitarian aid work. This is as result of the longstanding systemic issue for the NGOs as whole which has persisted despite the efforts made by individual agencies to invest (Smillie, 2011).

In the context of humanitarian aid effective partnership requires adherence to global humanitarian principles that include among others factors such as equity, responsibility, leadership commitment, complementarity and result oriented approach while effective partnership characteristics include voluntary and collaborative interactions, interest and objectives, shared contribution of resources that include financial and human resource, shared risk, benefits as well as mutual accountability. Capacity building and partnership are intrinsically related in the effective partnership is the most important element of developing local capacities to prevent, mitigate, respond and prepare for emergencies. The modern international humanitarian system is built on coordination and partnership between diverse actors such as UN agencies, donors, INGOs, NGOs, the Red Cross, Red Crescent Movements, private institutions and organization as well as local and national organizations (Ramalingam, 2013).

The partnership between local, national and international NGOs and local communities has been identified as the main problem in the international humanitarian aid. Major evaluations of world humanitarian crises most notably that of the tsunami in the Indian Ocean Ramalingam (2013) identified insufficient investments in and lack of commitment to such partnership as the main hinderence to effective partnership between local and international organizations that affects effective performance. According to Smillie (2011) the reality is that the efforts of local communities and national actors do not play a central role in the international

humanitarian work. Which amounts to longstanding systematic issues for the sector as whole, which has persisted despite the effort's made by individual agencies to invest time and effort. A number of the local and international NGO have used partnership partly or exclusively as means by which they respond to new and emerging humanitarian crisis. However, the approaches adopted by most of the partnership between organizations on humanitarian responses are purely driven by emergency, tends to be reactive and are often shaped by ad-hoc interactions that take place at the point of crisis (Ramalingam, 2013).

1.1.4 Leadership commitment

World Humanitarian Summit (2015) gave an unprecedented opportunity for increased political momentum on the issue of leadership commitment. The summit called for improvement in the quality, availability and the use of data on financing for crisis prevention and response have run through the consultations and are reflected in key recommendations of the high-level panel on humanitarian financing in its report to the United Nations. Demand for financial leadership commitment and traceability is also gaining momentum at a local level. There are several NGOs and citizen led initiative that aims to address and improve visibility of funding in crisis affected countries and the charter for change initiative that aims to track and increase funding to local actors in emergencies to enable a more locally led response. There are three Ts of Humanitarian leadership commitment are the core requirements of data on the availability of resources available for humanitarian action that meets a wide range of information needs for both local and global actors, they include Totality: that involves reflecting all the relevant resources flows that include bridging the community divide as well humanitarian development ; Traceability: being able to follow the money through the transactional chain from donors to crises affected community and finally the third T represent the Timeliness; that involve dealing with real time data on available resources that ensures up to date picture in fast moving humanitarian settings (Lee, 2010).

Lee (2010) affirms that's the role of resource leadership commitment in humanitarian aid is not a new issue and data on humanitarian financing easily accessible to members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED) as well it can still be obtained from Development Assistance Committee website (DAC). Likewise, the financial tracking set by United Nations in 1992 (Financial Tracking Services (FTS)) to track funding to humanitarian aids appeals for UN agencies, INGOs. The Paris Declaration of 2008 on Aid effectiveness and the Subsequent Accra Agenda for Action 2008 recognises aid leadership

commitment as an essential part for development results. More broadly the international community calls for transparent governance have also gained momentum alongside an explosion in the availability and use of open data. Using the cover of data revolution, the issue of leadership commitment for development financing is reflected in sustainable development goals that features an explicit commitment that develops effective accountability and leadership commitment within organizations at all levels (CHS Alliance, 2014).

1.1.5 Capacity Building

The United Nation Report (2015) refer to capacity building as a process where individuals, organizations, groups, institutions and countries develop, organize and enhance their systems, knowledge and resources that reflect their abilities to perform functions solve problems and achieve objectives. While Pouligny (2009) define local capacity as the combination of all the resources available and strengths within a society or community and also organization that can reduce the level of risk as well as the effect of disaster. Support to local capacity involves a series of mechanisms and activities that include material, infrastructure and technical support measures are key organization and institutional, passing skills and knowledge to local actors, training facilitation of the planning process with local NGOs that includes adequate response mechanisms, needs assessment and design of prevention as well as strategies formulation, budget formation, community based approaches and development activities (Pouligny, 2009).

When humanitarian organizations prioritize localization, they often hire local staff members and work closely with local partners to deliver aid. In this context, the attitudes and behaviors of employees can reflect the degree to which the organization is committed to localization. For example, if employees demonstrate a deep understanding of local cultures, languages, and customs, it suggests that the organization has invested in training and support to ensure that its staff members are culturally competent. This can help to build trust with local communities and improve the effectiveness of aid delivery.

Similarly, if employees demonstrate a strong commitment to working in partnership with local organizations, it suggests that the organization is actively engaging with local actors and prioritizing their perspectives and expertise. This can help to build local capacity and ensure that aid efforts are sustainable over the long term. On the other hand, if employees exhibit a lack of cultural sensitivity or fail to engage effectively with local partners, it may suggest that

the organization is not fully committed to localization. This can undermine the effectiveness of aid efforts and damage relationships with local communities and organizations.

1.1.7 NGOs AND Humanitarian Aid in Wajir County

Wajir County is located in the North-Eastern region of Kenya between latitudes 3° N 60' N and 0° 20' N and Longitudes 39° E and 41° E and covers an area of 56,685.9 Km². It borders Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the North, Mandera County to the Northeast, Isiolo County to the South West, Marsabit County to the West and Garissa County to the South. The county experiences annual average relative humidity of 61.8 per cent which ranges from 56 percent in February to 68 per cent in June. It receives on average of 240 mm precipitation annually or 20 mm each month and the average temperature is 27.9 °C. The county comprises of eight sub-counties namely Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North, Buna, Habaswein and Wajir South. Projections from the Kenya 2009 Population and Housing census indicate that the county has a total population of 661,941 which is projected to 852,963, 937,997 and 1,000,343 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively.

Wajir suffers from frequent drought and seasonal flooding when it rains and the county is covered with sedimentary rocks, and it's blessed with limestone and sand that are used for building industry. Wajir County is marred with insecurity resulting from recurrent clan clashes due to resource sharing. The area is geographically distant from the Nairobi this has been a contributing factor for the side-lining of the pastoral community in the development spheres. The residents have limited access to resources hence they experience political, social and economic marginalization. In addition, the county lacks basic infrastructure, services, sanitation, health facilities and education. The problem is that both the national and county government has failed, over the years to recognize the rights and special needs of the pastoralist communities. Wajir county consists of pastoralist communities who are sparsely populated hence access to health facilities within seven kilometres radius has not been achieved. The county was chosen for this study because it consists of the pastoralist community who experience deficiency in many basic amenities (www.wajir.co.ke).

Wajir is experiencing one of its harshest droughts in recent memory. Repeated failed rain seasons have devastated pastoralist livelihoods, drying up pasturelands, water pans, and boreholes. Livestock losses are widespread, causing significant economic and nutritional stress. Over 420,000 individuals in Wajir require urgent food assistance, with more than 25%

of children under five suffering moderate malnutrition. Malnutrition rates exceed national emergency thresholds, and disease prevalence among children remains high, driven by poor nutrition and inadequate sanitation. Water demand far outstrips supply—yielding only about 1,000 m³ per day versus a need of 4,400 m³. Many key water sources, including boreholes and shallow wells, are failing under the pressure of human and livestock concentration. Flash floods overlay existing drought suffering, leading to outbreaks such as Kalazar (kala-azar), medical emergencies, and displacement. These events heighten immediate humanitarian needs. Even with existing efforts like cash transfers and WASH kits, the scale of need significantly outpaces the available resources. Historically, relief efforts have been characterized as “a drop in the ocean,” with warnings of catastrophe if the situation extends into December and beyond. Wajir’s arid terrain, lack of reliable infrastructure, and remote communities hinder effective aid distribution, especially during floods or when roads are impassable. Female-headed households, those caring for children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities face heightened vulnerability. There is an urgent need for aid programs that ensure dignity and equitable access for these groups.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Donors and international NGOs have not done enough to strengthen local partners, including governments and NGOs, a number of Kenya-based NGOs have used the discussion on aid effectiveness to express their frustration at what they described as a disconnect between pledges and policy. High-level aid discussions have prioritized local capacity building for over a decade, but aid programming still isn’t following through. Past declarations have been “only talk and no action. Wajir NGOs and government representatives claim that their work is undervalued. International groups who are also worried about due diligence rarely inject money into these NGOs directly, preventing them from growing and hiring the right expertise and meanwhile, INGOs often overlook their local expertise. The NGOs in Wajir have been proposing a move forward by recommending that donors and international NGOs should ensure that local capacity building funds are built into their budgets. INGOs should defer to local actors on development strategies (Donini, 2015).

NGOs in Wajir have faced the following frustrations in the localization of humanitarian aid, international actors broadly under-invest in capacity building. Too often, aid actors enter and exit a setting without working with local entities on improving their own systems. According to a report from Development Initiatives, local and national NGOs received only 1.5 percent

of international humanitarian assistance channelled through NGOs in 2016. Without this investment, relationships of dependency are created, which leave local institutions vulnerable to becoming weaker than they were before the aid arrived. Local actors are asked to provide services and implement projects. Rarely are they granted unrestricted funding or overhead costs by donors, which stunts their growth. Funding restraints also limit the ability of local actors to retain talented personnel. Too much value is placed on “due diligence” in determining whether local actors are trustworthy enough to handle international funds.

Few studies have been conducted in localization of humanitarian aid such as Vega and Sanchez (2017) examined the competences in a Not-for-Profit Organization the case of a humanitarian relief organization. Their finding of the study showed that effective competence-based management requires in the first instance an ability to identify an organization’s competences and the sources of those competences. There is limited empirical evidence on the factors influencing the localization of humanitarian aid among NGO’s in Kenya, particularly in arid regions like Wajir County. Existing studies focus more on international aid dynamics, leaving a gap in understanding local institutional, cultural, and capacity-related determinants of aid localization. Therefore, the researcher is motivated to bridge the knowledge gap by seeking to establish the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County.

1.3 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya. A survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To establish the effects of direct funding on localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County
- ii. To determine the effects of partnership on localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County
- iii. To investigate the effects of leadership commitment on localization of humanitarian aid of in Wajir County
- iv. To establish effects of capacity building on localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County

1.4 Research Questions

- i. How does direct funding affect localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County?
- ii. How does partnership affect localization of humanitarian aid of in Wajir County?
- iii. What is the effect of leadership commitment on localization of humanitarian aid of in Wajir County?
- iv. What is the effect of capacity building on localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County?

1.5 Significance of the study

Theoretically, the study aimed at determining and establishing the localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County, if adopted shall empowerment of the local NGO as strategic concept for its contribution to improved performance of local NGOs. It was also intended to help ascertain the need, if any, to re-orient the strategic management choices in relation to financial funding, partnership, leadership commitment and capacity building within the local NGOs in order to turn it into a sustainable organization while delivering on their core mandate of offering services to the residents of Wajir County. The study finding also intended to be significant to NGOs in Wajir and other NGOs in assessing the need to address financial funding, partnership, leadership commitment and capacity building strategies entrenched in the institution and their impact on the delivery service to the public.

The study findings will also benefit the practitioners and other government institutions by reviewing the reports based on financial funding, partnership, leadership commitment and capacity building strategies as a new concept for efficient and effective service delivery for local NGOs. Finally Local, National and International NGOs management and managers will benefit from the study by understanding localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya and thereby be able to discern good management practices which can enable the organization survive in turmoil business environment of competitiveness.

The study will provide important facts that will act as source of reference to scholar, students and researchers who will use this study as basis for conducting future research as they will be in position to identify gaps and other factors that determines localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya that are not covered in this study. Students and scholars will also be in a position to have better understanding of the localization of humanitarian aid and finally the findings will form a theoretical reference in the field of localization of humanitarian aid and its core concepts.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research study was confined to the northern part of Kenya particularly in Wajir County. The study was on determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya. The specific variables of the study were direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment and capacity building. The study target population were 280 employees of 9 local and international NGO operating in Wajir County and the sample was 85 respondents that was randomly selected from these employees that participated in the study. The respondents provided the much-needed information for the study. This study was conducted between September 2023 and September, 2025.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter is the principal guide upon which literature was reviewed. It also identifies the necessary empirical literature that aims to establish the existing literature gaps and underlying theories. The chapter also shades light in appropriate methodology that was adopted. The chapter has discussed the study background and problem statement. It has also highlighted study objectives, research questions, and their importance. This chapter has laid out the basis in which the research was carried out.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section of the study chapter entails the overview and the review of previous studies that are related to study variables and are consistent with study purposes. The existing theories are clarified besides the analysis of the past established knowledge which has outlined the organized understanding of the past studies and the major issues. The chapter covers to study theoretical literature, empirical literature, research study gaps, conceptual frameworks, operationalization of variables and chapter summary. There are several indicators that explains localization of humanitarian Aid and include: proximity of the affected population, participation of local actors, use of local resources, adaptation of local context and empowerment of local communities.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

These sections provide the discussions on the theories which informs this study. They include Neo-institutional theory and institutional theory. The Neo-Institutional theory is the anchor theory since it informs most of the variables in this study.

2.2.1 Neo – Institutional Theory

The theory emerged in 1980 as part of a shift in organizational theories away from rational actor models and towards a greater focus on cultural and cognitive explanations. Neo – Institutional Theory was developed by DiMaggio and Powell who found it necessary to account for uniformity across firms (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). The recent developments within neo-institutionalism theory have sought to override an earlier omission of interest and power within organizations and it acknowledges that actors in main organizations have realised considerable gains from maintenance and constrains within institutions. The theory explains that organizations are socially constructed and routine reproduced systems that are shaped by choices and ideas of individuals through particular representations (Hadler, 2015).

Neo – Institutional Theory tends to put more emphasis on the stability of organizations, positing that transformative change is often rare and occurs only when social arrangements have buttressed organization regimes that seems to be problematic in nature and organizations are bounded by shared cultural cognitive framework and actors that interact more often with other players in the field (Scott, 2013). According to Scott (2013) organizations are under

pressure to conform to accepted practices to signal their legitimacy to various stakeholders and thus institutions that share same environment become similar to one each other through process of coercive, normative and mimetic isomorphism for instance the way institutions considered to be successful by stakeholders to conform to expectations (Lewis, 2014). The study adopted as the study main anchor theory, this Neo – Institutional Theory draws attention to the totality of relevant actors that enable institutions to be viewed in the context of a wide field of actors that take each other into account when performing interrelated activities.

2.2.2 Institutional Theory

This theory was established in 1984 by Goguen and Burstall. Institution theory has put more emphasis on the organization environment which is important in shaping firms' structure and actions. The theory states that organization decisions are not purely driven by rational goals of efficiency but by cultural and social factors and apprehensions for acceptability. Organizations are elated by structures, routines, cultures and operate at several levels. Institutional theory puts more emphasis on social behaviour which considers organization process by which configurations, schematics, guidelines, customs and procedures that are conventional as commanding strategies. According to the theory organization strategies are influenced by other external factors that include political, social and economic pressure and decision making within the firm seek to legitimate their practices to other stakeholders (Guy, 1999).

Supporters of institutional theory that include Suddbay (2010) contend that institutional research moved from treating organizations as sediment (taken for granted) to being hyper muscular. Any change no matter the magnitude is treated as „institutional“ and any change agent is regarded as an institutional entrepreneur. Suddbay (2010) further contends that institutional research should only value instances of significant profound, field-level change, and not merely incremental changes. The institutional theory should focus more on the processes of how the organizations become institutionalized rather than on the effects of institutionalization. Although scholars vary in the relative emphasize on the elements and level of analysis at which they work, studies recognize the common theme that social behaviour and associated resources are anchored in rules and schemas. Notwithstanding the above, critiques of institutional theory have argued that researchers have overlooked the problem of appropriately measuring the institutions (Braton & Ahlstrom, 2015).

Institution theory provides a useful framework for analyzing questions about how organizations interact with their environment and how factors become institutionalized over time. Today this theory has been welcomed and it is applicable in the areas that affect organization policies, strategies, structures and procedures in the organization and how they become institutionalized over time as the organization interacts with its environment.

The study adopted this theory because it explains the changes brought about in organization internal factors such as social values, regulations that affect decision and technological advancements. Institution theory has put more emphasis on the organization environment which is important in shaping firms' structure and actions. The theory states that organization decisions are not purely driven by rational goals of efficiency but by cultural and social factors and apprehensions for acceptability.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

This section presents the past studies related to the variables of the study. It considers studies done globally, regionally and locally. Its purpose is to survey existing knowledge related to a specific topic, thereby setting a solid foundation for further research.

2.2.1 Direct Funding and Localization of Humanitarian Aid

A study conducted by Eldridge (2025) on Views from the Field: Cash Transfers, Localisation, and Humanitarian Practice in Conflict-Affected Regions, employed variables including aid modality (cash transfers vs. in-kind); localisation dimensions including targeting, coordination, gender inclusion and local agency. The study used qualitative thematic analysis based on in-depth interviews with frontline practitioners in Somalia, South Sudan, Tigray, and Yemen. The study findings indicated that multi-purpose cash transfers are widely seen as more empowering and localization-friendly than in-kind aid. Localisation success hinges on strong targeting, coordination, gender responsiveness, and support for local agency. The study recommended that donors should increase direct cash transfer support to local organisations, commit to multi-year funding cycles, and emphasize participatory design, robust data systems, and culturally appropriate interventions. Findings are context and practitioner-view specific; lack quantitative linkage between direct funding amounts and localisation outcomes. The current study operationalized measurable indicators (e.g., percentage of budgets controlled by local actors, capacity gains, beneficiary satisfaction) and use mixed-method designs to increase the reliability of the findings and hence generalisation.

Darnal (2024) carried out a study on Decolonising Aid: The Global Disconnect Between Donor Rhetoric and Direct Funding to Local Actors. The study looked at percentage of international humanitarian aid reaching local/national actors directly; donor policy frameworks and ideological commitments to localisation. The methodology involved qualitative policy review combining global localisation statistics (IATI data), donor policy analysis, and examination of Grand Bargain commitments from 2023–2024. It was found that despite donor pledges (e.g., the 25% local funding target), only 1.2% of humanitarian aid was directly allocated to local actors in 2022. The gap reflects systemic power imbalances and ideological resistance to truly local-led funding. The study therefore recommended that there should be a shift from sub-granting models to direct grant-making to local actors; invest in local systems and leadership capacities; address colonial legacies in aid architecture. The relevant of this study is to inform the current study on the gap as it lacked primary empirical evidence on the outcomes of direct funding; heavy reliance on secondary reports; had limited insight into how varying levels of direct funding translate into on-the-ground impact. The current study addressed address the limitation by ensuring there is empirical studies to support the secondary reports.

Cerdà-Bautista, Tárraga, Sitokonstantinou & Camps-Valls (2023) did a study on a causal inference approach to cash-based versus in-kind humanitarian aid on food security in the Horn of Africa. The study focused on humanitarian aid modality (cash-based vs. in-kind); food security outcomes (as a proxy for localisation capacity). A causal inference framework using district-level socioeconomic and aid data across several Horn of Africa districts was methodology used to obtain the relevant results. The study found that cash-based aid showed no statistically significant effect on food security at district level overall, although select districts demonstrated improved outcomes when local actors were empowered through direct funding. The study recommends that there is a need to improve data collection quality, refine causal modelling around localisation mechanisms, and conduct targeted analyses of direct funding to local actors. The study has limited representativeness beyond sampled districts; reliance on food security as a proxy rather than direct measurement of localisation funding; data quality concerns. The current study bridged the gap by including measurement to direct funding to local actors and link it to measurable localisation outcomes.

Aguilar and Hansen (2018) examined funding issues for Danish mental health NGOs; the purpose of the study was to demystify that NGO often fail to appreciate their market and donors. Moreover, the paper also intended to identify key factors that influence fundraising success for mental health NGOs and establish the appropriate way of fundraising approach based on mixed methodology study that incorporate two surveys, a case study and literature review. Based on structured review of literature the study established that factors that affect NGO fundraising are unified into framework that is based on decision making. The data of the study was tested using a triangulation system the combined both qualitative and quantitative approach (that is a case study and Survey). Aguilar and Hansen (2018) also established that there are fifteen key factors that determine the optimal approach for mental health when fundraising for NGOs in Denmark. The study concluded that decision making framework can be used as a fundraising approach based on variety of external as well as internal circumstances. NGOs also lack analyses to cope with fluctuating environments and changing client's requirements (Aguilar & Hansen, 2018).

Piotrowicz (2018) examined the in-kind donations, cash transfer and local procurement in the logistics of caring for internally displaced person with reference to Polish humanitarian NGOs and internally displaced person from Ukraine. The study focused on selecting support modes in-kind donations, cash based assistance and local procurement in the context of the Ukrainian crisis as complex emergency example. The study adopted a case study approach and interpretive paradigm, the analysis were based on primary sources of information that included interviews with three humanitarian NGOs in Poland, internal documents as well secondary sources that included published reports. The study finding established that middle income nations such as Ukraine non-standard modes such as cash transfer and local procurement can be used since the necessary infrastructure and market are operational however, Piotrowicz (2018) explains that each mode has limitations,so they should match the local context and the needs of diverse social groups. The study implication is that applying cash transfers and local procurement can reduce supply chain costs. Cash transfers that involve the local community and beneficiaries can better fulfill needs maintaining the community dignity however, for communities that are in conflict zones in-kind goods are better option (Piotrowicz, 2018).

Okorley and Nkrumah (2012) examined the organizational factors that influence sustainability of local NGOs with emphasis from Ghana. Despite the role played by NGOs as agents of

development the sustainability remains a major issues in most of the emerging economies such as Ghana. Therefore the study main objective was to determine the main factors that influence local NGOs in Ghana as case study. Okorley and Nkrumah (2012) adopted a combination of qualitative and quantitative research analysis to determine the study results. The findings of the study established that the availability of funds, supportive leadership, demand driven programmes, community development needs and effective management have a significant influence on the sustainability of local NGOs; the study significantly identified leadership as the most important factor of sustainability and equally the sources of finance and its availability are critical for sustainability of local NGO although all other factors identified are significant too. The practical implications of the study finding is that NGO can adopt several measures to ensure their sustainability (Okorley & Nkrumah, 2012).

Kiweu (2009) examined leveranging donor funding with emphasis to the switch to commercial funding in South Africa. The author aim was to highlight the factors that influence funding decision from the perspective of commercial lenders and suggested commercialization of microfinance as a source of alternative finance. The study adopted a survey method of data collection. The study established that factors that determine preconditions for funding include leadership commitment in financial reporting, sound financial management and record of previous borrowing (Kiweu, 2009).

2.2.2 Partnership and Localization of Humanitarian Aid

International Alert with global partners (2025) study on practical approaches to localisation in peacebuilding: Global and level and quality of localisation in peacebuilding interventions. It involved an 18-month multi-country research project (Nov 2023–Jul 2024) combining participatory discussions, stakeholder interviews, and case documentation across and country reports in Kenya, Rwanda, Lebanon, Syria. Study variables included partnership practices Kenya, Rwanda, Lebanon, and Syria. The study found that locally led partnerships with shared agenda-setting and resource allocation enhanced relevance, sustainability, and community ownership. Additionally, international actors facilitating dialogue, capacity sharing, and decision-making platforms were most effective in fostering localisation. The study recommendations included that organisations should prioritise inclusive, bottom-up partnership models that empower local actors in agenda-setting, offer technical support via joint design and participatory planning. Donors and NGOs should embed localisation metrics in partnership agreements to ensure accountability. Findings are generalisable across

peacebuilding contexts but may differ in other humanitarian sectors like health or food aid which the current study focused on.

Myanmar Development Network & Humanitarian Advisory Group (2024) carried out a study on localisation through partnership: Shifting towards locally-led programming in Myanmar (Phase 3 Outcomes). The focus was on partnership transition practices and progress in localisation. Multi-phase qualitative research tracking the localisation transition between Trócaire and KMSS (2012–2020), culminating in Phase 3 impact analysis was used and it was based on interviews, observations, and project documentation. The findings indicated that local partner KMSS successfully took on leadership roles in project design and implementation, indicating localisation can be achieved with deliberate transition policies. Additionally, the study reported challenges such as resistance from international staff, limited funding continuity for local leadership, and disruptions during COVID-19. It therefore recommended a structured transition planning with clear timelines and milestones between international and local partners, multi-year funding secured for local actors to sustain leadership roles and adaptive mechanisms to maintain localisation momentum during crises. The study gap included it focused on one partnership journey, limiting comparability and also there was no quantitative metrics on localisation gains which the current study focused on.

Consortium for South Sudan (2023) conducted a study on accelerating localisation through partnerships – Operational Practices that Strengthen Local Actor Leadership in Humanitarian Response. The study focused on the nature and quality of partnerships, Organisational capacities of NGOs and the degree of localisation achieved. The study focused on mixed-methods approach combining consultations with 96 NGOs (85% local/national) across Wau, Bor, and Juba; qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate operational practices that support localisation. It was found that partnerships are critical but often not equitable; local actors perceive limited influence in decision-making; key capacities needed for localisation include: financial management, project planning, MEAL, HR, fundraising, and organisational development; and that long-term, trust-based partnerships yield stronger localisation outcomes; transparency and mutual respect are essential. The study recommended that there should be support capacity for strengthening in local organisations across the identified six domains; organisations should promote longer-term partnership agreements; and that reform partnership practices to be more inclusive of local leadership across design, finance, and coordination. The study present contextual gap in that it is specific to South Sudan hence the

findings may not generalise across regions. Additionally, the study involved self-reported capacities and perspectives may be subjective. Current study bridge the gap by studying in Kenyan context and also by compare different partnership models across contexts with data collected from adequate sample for generalisation.

Nielsen and Neergaard (2018) examined value creation from strategic partnership between organizations and NGOs. In the last decade there have a been a change in the CSR debate that has question whether organization need to make substantial commitments to corporate social responsibility on how these commitment should be carried out. Nielsen and Neergaard (2018) indicated that most of CSR initiatives are carried out by most corporate organization as collaboration with local NGOs that has given rise to Business NGOs and the partnership are ever increasing and are becoming an important instrument in driving forward sustainability development agenda. The main study main aim was to explore motivations to partner, the value added of business NGO partnership as well as what is enabling and impeding the realization of the value.

The study adopted an analytical model that was based on resourced based view that resulted in three phases that included formation and motivation, implementation and execution and outcome and challenges. The study established that partnership have to be configured to satisfy a variety of different motivations, that results to complex stakeholders' management. The study analysis established that NGOs have realised the importance of classical organization skills that include marketing, management as well as technical system that most corporate organization adopt. The study concluded that partnership fit right into the wider sustainability umbrella (Nielsen & Neergaard, 2018).

Fitzpatrick and Molloy (2014) examined the role of non-governmental organizations in building sustainability community resilience. The study main objective was to explore the findings and the documentation of the impacts of volunteering Step Up programme which is the largest community resilience building programme led by NGOs in Australia. The study adopted a case study model that used questionnaires in adopting qualitative work using evidence based data collected from the project coordinators over the duration of the programme and contextualizing these within a broader resilience framework. Fitzpatrick and Molloy (2014) study findings established that there is advocacy need to create stronger partnership and more significant opportunities for the NGOs to engage in resilience building

activities. The study finding implications is the recognition that there are inherent challenges for management of disaster management agencies trying to engage communities in dialogue around planning risk informed responses and recovery plans for disasters, however, the study established that NGOs are ideally placed to work in and with communities that they service, support and educate during the disaster management (Fitzpatrick & Molloy, 2014).

Hansen and Spitzeck (2011) measured the impacts of NGOs partnership with emphasis corporate and societal benefits of community involvement. The study main objective was to address the partnership between corporations and NGOs dedicated to corporate community involvement. The study adopted a case study strategy in a subsidiary of multinational organization and data was collected based on triangulation of data using interviews, action research and documents. The study established that corporate community involvement is an integral part of the corporate strategy and it is also possible to develop advanced performance measurement system for corporate community involvement while such measurements systems involves output, input and impact level metrics for both business benefits as well as community. The study concludes that community benefits are the best developed and monitored in collaboration with the NGO partner. The practical implication of the study findings is that NGOs can contribute to performance measurements as part of the strategic performance management system of a corporation and how this allows for metrics beyond common level of input that address output (Hansen & Spitzeck, 2011).

2.2.3 Leadership commitment and Localization of Humanitarian Aid

A study by Wenareeba (2025) entitled localization and MEAL: How the Push for Local Leadership is Reshaping Monitoring and Evaluation in the Aid Sector. The study variables included leadership commitment to localisation, autonomy of local actors in MEAL systems and the degree of localisation in aid delivery. Sector analysis and reflective review of trends, including funding mechanisms and leadership attitudes toward local systems was methodology used. The findings indicated that leadership commitment to shift MEAL control to local actors significantly enables localisation. Additionally, there was persistently low funding allocation to local actors which was deemed to reflect leadership reluctance to yield control. It was recommended that international leadership must commit to devolving MEAL authority, increase funding directly to local organisations, and reduce dependence on intermediaries. The study gap involves that it majorly reflective narrative rather than primary empirical research which was the focus of the current study.

Bruschini-Chaumet et al. (2024) study on understanding leadership challenges faced by humanitarian aid workers focused on the degree of leadership commitment at organizational level, flexibility given to local partners and the impact on localisation. The study used survey and qualitative insights from NPHL training participants across multiple contexts (2024), including chi-square analysis by demographics. It was found that organizational leadership that imposed rigid donor-controlled programs constrained localisation; and when leadership allowed local actors flexibility and decision-making power, localisation outcomes improved. The study recommends that there is a need to adopt inclusive leadership policies that empower local partners in decision-making as well as integrate gender-sensitive approaches and support underrepresented leaders. The study limitation is that it focused on perceptions of aid workers, not measurable localisation indicators; demographic variability; insecure environments complicate leadership dynamics. And hence the current study used indicators for leadership commitment which are measurable quantitatively.

A study by Alburo-Cañete (2023) on community Leadership and Humanitarian Coordination during COVID-19 in the Philippines, focused on engagement of community leaders in humanitarian coordination; leadership support mechanisms; degree of localisation in crisis response. The study was conducted through qualitative interviews with 35 community leaders, supplemented by field observation in Manila during COVID-19. The study found that those community leaders who received leadership training and institutional recognition were more effective in coordinating local humanitarian initiatives. The active commitment of external actors to recognise and support local leadership directly influenced success in localising aid. The study recommended that there is a need to invest in leadership development for community-based actors; donor and INGO support should include funding and institutional recognition for local leaders. The study gap involved small and localized sample and primarily on descriptive statistics. this study bridged the gap by including both descriptive and inferential statistics.

ICVA (2021) did a study on localization in humanitarian leadership, mainly focusing on the level of national NGO engagement in coordination mechanisms, and leadership commitment from international humanitarian actors. Mixed-method mapping and documentation across seven MENA responses, including quantitative engagement metrics and qualitative stakeholder interviews was used. The main findings indicated that higher engagement of

NGOs in leadership forums correlated with intentional leadership outreach from international actors. Many local organizations were excluded due to systemic inertia and limited donor/international commitment to inclusive leadership. The study recommended that there should be proactive inclusion of NGO leadership in coordination platforms. Also, capacity-building for local actors to actively participate in decision forums. The study cross-sectional data; limited to MENA region; lacked longitudinal tracking of changes in leadership roles over time. Future studies should measure how leadership commitment by international agencies affects inclusion and influence of local actors longitudinally.

O'Dwyer and Boomsma (2015) investigated the co construction of NGOs accountability with emphasis on aligning imposed and felt accountability in NGOs funder accountability; the underling study objective was to deepen and advanced the understanding of construction of accountability within the relationship between government funders and development of NGOs. The study adopted a case study that examined the process through which an influential Dutch development NGO Oxfam constructed her own accountability while simultaneously seeking to sway modifications in government funder accountability requirements. O'Dwyer and Boomsma (2015) established that Oxfam Novib unveils the dynamic which accountability within a major government fundings scheme. In particular the findings reveals that the process was determined by internal evolution in the orgaization approach to accountability and institutional context that is characterised by consensus based economic and social policy making. The finding of the study has presented a rare data where the development of NGO have proactively sought and secure influence over accountability demands of a key donor. The study has unveils the conditions under which NGO preferred conceptions of accountability may gain or lose influence among key funders (O'Dwyer & Boomsma, 2015).

Fiador (2013) examined the determinants of financial governace practices evidence from Ghanaian NGOs; the study objective of the study was to examine financial governance as practised by NGOs in Ghana and further examine the determinats of the financial governance structures and the study specifically examined the organization level characteristics exhibit the link with governance as it relates to budget preparation, internal controls, budget monitoring, budget execution. The study used a questionnaire to collect data that was analysed through a cross-sectional regression analysis. Fiador (2013) established that the most positively influential factor in explaining NGO's adoption of governance framework is the size. Other variables such organization duration of operation and independence are not

significant across the financial governance proxies and when they prove to be significant is negative. The study findings hold an important policy implications for countries that have attracted significant funding especially for small and medium size NGOs (Fiador, 2013).

Assad and Goddard (2010) examined the stakeholder salience and accounting practices in Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organizations. The study main objective was to investigate the influence of stakeholders on accountability relationships and the development of accounting process and practices in non-organization organization in Tanzania. The approach the authors used in stakeholder analysis was employed to evaluate the positions of stakeholders groups in terms of power attributes, urgency and legitimacy and data analysis was undertaken using a grounded theory approach. Assad and Goddard (2010) established that overseas donors were the main stakeholders with the highest level of salience as result as result in which they demand accountability within Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organizations, the study also established that despite the often proclaimed objective of NGOs is to improving the welfare of local communities the beneficiaries never demand accountability from the local and international NGOs. The differences in the accounting functions of Non-Governmental Organizations are explained by the influence of dominant stakeholders, the management and the credibility of the NGO as well as the varied methods through which the NGO negotiate and account for the funds they receive. Moreover, accountability is virtually unemployed in internal decision making process that indicate the tool for satisfying claims of the high salient stakeholders. The findings by Assad and Goddard (2010) has implications to both stakeholder theory and NGOs accountability. From the grounded theory analysis shows that the stakeholders framework of Mitchell et al. is applicable in three areas of power asymmetries of definitive stakeholders, stakeholders salience asymmetries across organisational phenomena and asymmetries across time (Assad & Goddard, 2010).

2.2.4 Capacity Building and Localization of Humanitarian Aid

Concern Worldwide & Research Partners (2025) carried a study on beyond barriers: Capacity strengthening, trust building and localisation in humanitarian systems. The study variables involved perceived capacity gaps of NGOs, investments in capacity-building; and localisation progress indicators (decision-making authority, funding control, ownership). Mixed-method global study involving 293 key informant interviews, 34 focus groups, 811 survey respondents across five contexts (Malawi, Bangladesh, Somalia, DRC, NW Syria) conducted Sep 2022 – May 2023 was conducted. The study findings indicated that capacity strengthening is

identified as one of the most powerful enablers of localisation, but often inadequately implemented or permanently externalised; stakeholders voiced the need for mutual capacity sharing, not just capacity building by NGOs; and that there was a trust deficit, structural risk aversion, and donor-imposed compliance standards hinder effective localisation, even when training is provided. Therefore, it was recommended that there is a need to prioritise local leadership in capacity-building initiatives, develop shared funding models that enable NGOs to control organisational growth, and adopt trust-based, reciprocal capacity sharing among organisations. The main gap presented by this study, which the current study address involve, self-reported data might introduce bias.

Ul Mulk (2024) study on innovatively addressing localisation: Lessons from Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) in Pakistan focused on capacity-building focus (systems strengthening, local systems) and localisation outcomes (local leadership, trust-building, organisational autonomy). Single organisation case study of Pakistan's SRSP, combining document review, organisational analysis, and interviews with local volunteers and management was used. It was found that SRSP's deep investment in building its own organisational systems—rather than relying on external training which was central to its localisation success. It was also found that there was emphasis on trust-building, risk management, and systems resilience enabled SRSP to lead humanitarian responses effectively in its region. Therefore, the study recommends the need to recognise and support local organisations that build their own capacities sustainably. This study used a single-case study making it difficult to generalise to other cultures or institutional settings. The study also lacks comparative analysis with capacity-building models imposed externally. Both limitations were addressed by this study by using mixed-method evaluations.

CAFOD and its local partners guided by the variables: capacity-building approach and the level of localisation (local actor autonomy, leadership, decision-making control). Qualitative case study analysis based on interviews and reflections from CAFOD local partners in Lebanon and Zimbabwe was applied. It was found that traditional top-down capacity-building often fails to empower local actors; and that partners described this as being trapped in an "eternal school" with little graduation into leadership. Additionally, the study found that humanitarian Capacity Strengthening (HCS) model, where local organisations define their own priorities and progression pace, proved more effective for genuine localisation.

The study recommends that there is a need to shift capacity-building to a model that centers partner leadership and pacing; offer flexible grants and peer exchange opportunities to support. The research gap was on methodological where the study reflective and qualitative only, with limited geographic scope and partner representation. This study bridged the gap by involving both qualitative and quantitative research.

Rose and Jayawickrama (2016) investigated the capacity building of institutions for disaster risk reduction; learning from communities first responders. Rose and Jayawickrama (2016) had intended to demonstrate the role of local communities in responding to disasters and crisis; the study highlighted that communities have their own way of dealing with uncertainties that are as result of crisis or disaster. The authors acknowledge that disaster response and disaster risk reduction organization advocate to work with local communities and most seek to build the capacity of these communities. Rose and Jayawickrama (2016) draw a series of case studies gathered together with their experience over the past decade of working with both local communities that have affected by disasters and international organization involved in DDR and Humanitarian responses. The study established that while international organization continue to make attempts to build capacity of local communities, they need to seek working collaboration with local people. The study concluded that international organization must ultimately learn from local communities and help them develop their own capacity building in DDR strategies as well as disaster responses (Rose & Jayawickrama, 2016).

Tadele and Manyena (2009) examined building disaster resilience through capacity building in Ethiopia. The study purpose was to examine the building institutional capacity to prepare, prevent and respond to disaster is among aspects emphasized in the Hyogo framework action 2005 – 2015 to enhance the resilience of disaster affected communities that were derived from past programmes could assist in designing and implementing future capacity building interventions with the intention of building disaster resilience of communities and nations. Tadele and Manyena (2009) established that organization capacity building programmes should adopt a non intervention approach using existing structures. Programmes should be holistic and integrated with coordination being an important ingredient. Capacity building is a slow process and unless all the partners are willing to make a choice in favour of assessing and work the holistic and integrated capacity building. The study also established that capacity building at the center of the building community, resilience and coordination by donors as well as the government agencies is fundamental. The study illuminates areas of

good practice as well as complexities surrounding the delivery of disaster resilience through capacity building and how institutions and humanitarian agencies are implicated (Tadele & Manyena, 2009).

Karunasena and Amaratunga (2016) examined the capacity building for disaster construction and demolition waste management with reference to Sri Lanka as study case. The study objective was to develop and present a theoretical framework for capacity building in post disaster construction and demolition waste management at a national level to address the identified capacity gaps in managing disaster that are as result of natural hazards. The research study collected data through interview, surveys, case studies and expert opinion NGOs and other sector organizations that are involved in post disaster waste management. The study findings established that there is unavailability of single point responsibility and provision for disaster waste in exsisting policies and capacity constraints in prevailing peace and the major capacity gaps were identified as solid waste management. The study also established that an establishment of a regulatory body that enforces rules and regulations with necessary levels of capacities was identified and presented in the theoretical framework that comprised of seven areas that were identified for capacity building in post disaster waste management (Karunasena & Amaratunga, 2016).

2.3 Summary and Research Gaps

Studies have shown that local institutions such as NGOs often draw a deep understanding of the context and international organizations. The literature had documented the role of affected communities in terms of support for self-protection. The central role played by local NGOs, communities-based organization and local authority in responding to crisis. There is need for international institutions to build local capacity for local organizations and power imbalance should be addressed between local and international actors. Few studies have be conducted in localization of humanitarian aid such as Vega and Sanchez (2017) examined the competences in a Not-for-Profit Organization the case of a humanitarian relief organization. Their finding of the study showed that effective competence-based management requires in the first instance an ability to identify an organization's competences and the sources of those competences. Identifying competences can be especially challenging in the context of not-for-profit organizations. Tadele and Manyena (2009) examined building disaster resilience through capacity building in Ethiopia. Their study established that organization capacity building programmes should adopt a non intervention approach using exsisting structures and

the study also established that capacity building at the center of the building community, resilience and coordination by donors as well as the government agencies is fundamental. And from a Kenyan context the study has never been conducted, therefore the researcher is motivated to bridge the knowledge gap by seeking to establish the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County.

Table 1: Summary of the Gaps from past studies

Author(s)	Year	Title of Study	Methodology	Findings	Research Gaps	Focus of Current Study
Oxfam (M. Featherstone)	2021	Local Humanitarian Leadership: Time to Invest	Mixed-methods case studies across 4 countries	Direct funding to local actors improves responsiveness and trust	Lack of data on long-term sustainability	This study focuses long term data which will indicate sustainability
Barbelet, V.	2023	Local Humanitarian Action in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Qualitative interviews with INGOs and local NGOs	Partnerships remain donor-driven with limited autonomy	Few studies on equitable partnerships	Analyze mutual accountability mechanisms in partnerships
de Geoffroy, V., & Grunewald, F.	2023	More Than the Money: Enabling Factors for Localization	Multi-stakeholder consultations & document review	Capacity building is a key enabler but inconsistently supported	Lack of localized indicators for measuring capacity	Explore context-specific capacity development frameworks
IFRC	2024	Leadership for Localisation	Quantitative surveys across 10 national societies	Strong leadership commitment linked to effective aid delivery	Weak empirical links between leadership and localization outcomes	Empirically assess leadership commitment's role in aid localization
Robillard, S.	2024	Power and Partnership in Humanitarian Localization	Ethnographic fieldwork in South Sudan	Partnerships often reinforce power imbalances	Power asymmetries remain under-researched	Investigate participatory partnership frameworks
Nawaz, F., & Khan, S.	2025	Funding Local Actors: Evidence from South Asia	Comparative case studies	Direct funding enhances project relevance and community ownership	Little insight on financial accountability systems	Study financial risk management in direct local funding models
ODI (Tanner & McNamara)	2025	Building Capacity, Building Trust:	Surveys and capacity audits in Asia-Pacific	Structured capacity building leads	Gaps in training impact evaluation	Analyze outcomes of digital training

Author(s)	Year	Title of Study	Methodology	Findings	Research Gaps	Focus of Current Study
		Localising Disaster Response		to better preparedness		in capacity development
SIDA & ALNAP	2025	Localisation Metrics and Monitoring	Meta-analysis of 47 NGO reports	Localization reporting lacks uniform indicators	Need for standardized localization metrics	Develop monitoring tools for localization progress

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The research study is guided by the theoretical framework. The conceptual framework presents and defines the philosophies that attempt to explain the research problem under study with a profound focus on the specific variables being sought by the study.

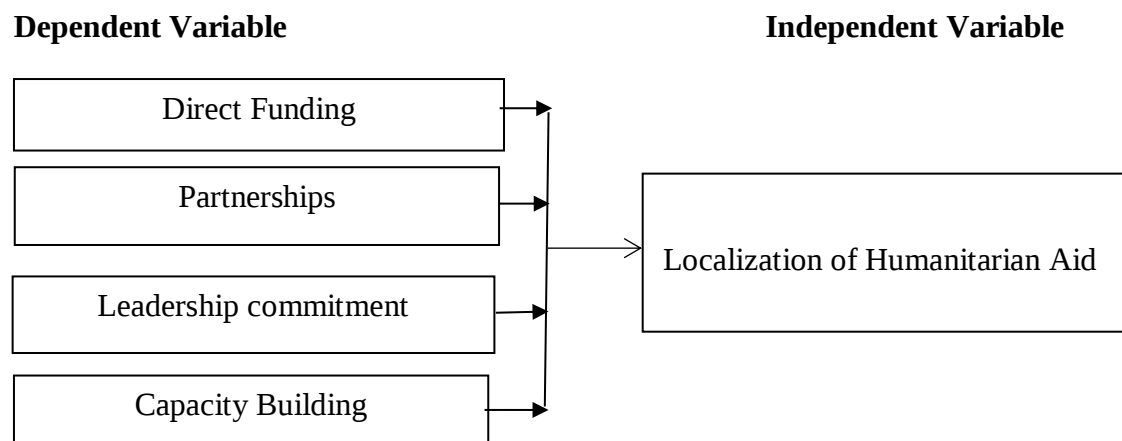


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

Table 2: Operationalization of variables

Variables	Predictors	Analysis Type	Measurement Scale
dependent Variables			
Direct Funding	• Donor Reliability • Availability of funds • Type of Aid • Methods of Fundraising	Inferential and statistics Descriptive	Interval
Partnership	• Stakeholder's Management. • Societal Benefits • CSR Benefits • Corporate Community Involvement	Inferential and statistics Descriptive	Interval
Leadership commitment	• Funder Accountability • Budget Preparation • Internal Controls • Budget Monitoring • Budget Execution	Inferential and statistics Descriptive	Interval
Capacity Building	• Awareness • Training policy • Training budget • Frequency of trainings	Inferential and statistics Descriptive	Interval
Independent Variable			
Localisation of humanitarian Aid	• Relief provided • Accountability of aids delivery • Allocations made to locals • Systems put in place	Inferential and statistics Descriptive	Interval

2.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter summarises what is discussed in chapter two. This entails reviewing of previous studies that are in related to study variables and are consistent with study intentions. Theoretical literature reviews aid in identifying current theories, their connections, the extent to which they have been studied, and the creation of new testable hypotheses. The existing theories are clarified besides the analysis of the past established knowledge which has outlined the organized understanding of the past studies and the major issues. The chapter also covers study empirical literature which involves evaluation of previous empirical studies to bring to rest a specific issue, research study gaps, conceptual frameworks, operationalization of variables and chapter summary. Literature review encompasses the documentation of information material that relates to study main variables that included direct funding, partnership, leadership commitment and capacity building with the objective of determining and establishing the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter outlines procedure to be used in the study that describes the methodology that was employed in the research study. The section also includes design, pilot study, validity, reliability and ethical consideration. Research design and methodology offers an explanation into the proposed methodology that assisted the study to achieve the main objective of the research study.

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2009) a research design is an arrangement of the procedures for data collection and data analysis in a manner that aims to combine the relevance of the research purpose with procedure hence it's the conceptual structure within which the research study is conducted. A general layout that the researcher uses to respond to research questions is referred to as research design. Cooper and Schindler (2016) describe descriptive design as a process of finding out, what, where and how an incident occurred. This study was carried out using descriptive research design. A correlational research design was used in this study because it helps determine the degree and direction of the relationship between two or more variables without manipulating them (Kombo & Tromp, 2009). Research design focuses on transforming research questions into research project. The quantitative research focuses on responding to the research questions through the collection and statistical analysis of numerical data (Kothari, 2009).

A **correlational research design** is important in research because it helps determine the **degree and direction of the relationship** between two or more variables without manipulating them.

According to Zikmund (2010) quantitative approach is a design that sets out to quantify data in order to use statistics to analyse a set of data and in addition it is the most popular research approach that is adopted to examine the relationship between different variables and measure objective theories (Sekaran, 2009). In this study quantitative approach was used to quantify the theorised relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. This approach was adopted because data gathered using questionnaires was analysed using statistical tools while quantitative approach was adopted to provide an in-depth understanding of the situation. This model collects data from specific instances and occurrences that are

aimed to give results that are generalization to another similar environment. A key facet of quantitative research is that the researcher elects to be an outsider since the primary focus is on collecting objective data. Thus, careful attention is paid not to "pollute" the data via personal involvement with the research subjects (Orodho, 2009). The research study adopted quantitative research design since the primary goal is often to have a better understanding to examine the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County, it's imperative that results obtained is to generalizable to a diverse array of organizations.

3.2 Target Population

Target population as a complete set of individual cases object with some common characteristics to which researchers want to generalize the results of the study (Kombo & Tromp, 2009). While Cooper and Schindler (2016) define target population as the total collection of elements which one wishes to generalize the research inference. According to Kombo and Tromp (2009) target populations are units that have observable characteristics that the study uses to generalize the finding. Borg and Grall (2009) described target population as common set of study units which the researcher wishes to generalize results. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009) describes target population as a complete set of objects or people with common characteristics to which a research study requires to generalise study findings and according to Zikmund (2010) target population is the population which the researcher intends to generalize study results. The study target population for this study were 280 employees working in 9 NGOs in Wajir County. The respondents comprised all the senior managers, middle level managers and non-management at NGOs that operates in Wajir County. NGOs in Wajir County include Wajir South Development Agency (32), Arid Land Develop focus (45), Oxfam (24), World Food Programme (38), Islamic Relief – UK (15), World Vision (25), Save the Children UK (18), Kenya Red Cross (50), Mentor and District Pastoral Association (42) were the respondents of the study as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Target population

Category	Target population	Percentage
Wajir South Development Agency	32	11%
Arid Land Develop focus	45	16%
Oxfam	24	9%
World Food Programme	28	10%
Islamic Relief – UK	16	6%
World Vision	25	9%
Save the Children UK	18	6%
Kenya Red Cross	50	18%
Mentor and District Pastoral Association	42	15%
Total	280	100

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

Kothari (2009) define sample as subject of a population that is selected to represent characteristics of population. Cooper and Schindler (2016) a sample frame is a set of information used to identify a sample population for statistical treatment, the sample frames include identifying information on characteristics of the individual to aid in data analysis and allow for division of frames. Kombo and Tromp (2009) define a sample frame as the set of source materials from which the sample is selected. Their definition also includes the purpose of sampling frames which provide a means for choosing the particular members of the target population that are to be interviewed in the research study. More than one set of materials may be necessary and this is generally the case in a multiple survey with a multi-stage nature. Zikmund (2011) also refer to a sampling frame as a source list containing all names of the universe. Specifying the sample frame is crucial as it itemizes all items in the population from which a sample is obtained for analysis so as to test the research hypotheses. Cooper and Schindler (2016) argue that a stratified proportional sample increased efficiency and submit enough data for analysis.

Borg and Grall (2009) observed that sample drawn randomly is unbiased and all the populations have an equal chance of being selected. According to Kombo and Tromp (2009) indicated that a sample size of 10%, 20% and 30% of the target population selected using stratified random sampling which ensured representation of key sub groups. In this context,

the researcher used 30% of the target population to optimize the sample size. The study sample population is shown below in table 3.

Table 3: Sample Size

Category	Target Population	Sample Size
Wajir South Development Agency	32	10
Arid Land Develop focus	45	14
Oxfam	24	7
World Food Programme	28	8
Islamic Relief – UK	16	5
World Vision	25	8
Save the Children UK	18	5
Kenya Red Cross	50	15
Mentor and District Pastoral Association	42	13
Total	280	85

3.4 Research Instruments

Research instruments are measurement device for instance, survey, test, and questionnaire. Both open-ended and closed questionnaires were formatted to contain sections reflecting the study variables. Respondents were able to provide acceptable explanations to Open-ended questions, whereas closed-ended questions kept the questionnaire at a manageable length, thereby encouraging the respondents to answer. Questionnaires were deemed reasonable since they were appropriate to be administered simultaneously to a large number of people at their convenience (Orodho, 2009). According to Orodho (2009) each item on the questionnaire should be developed to address a specific objective and research question of study. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents through emails and the drop and pick method.

3.5 Pilot Study

The pilot study aims at establishing the validity and reliability of instruments of research (Cooper & Schindler, 2016). Prior to doing primary research, a Pilot study was conducted to establish reliability and validity of the research instruments used in gathering research information (Kombo & Tromp, 2009). The study used content validity to assess the extent to which data

was gathered through questionnaires. Schindler and Cooper (2018), states that a population for the pilot can range from ten to a hundred items according to which technique is being assessed, but it is not compulsory for it to be statistically selected. pilot test comprised of 10% of the target population which comprised of 28 respondents who were not considered in the final study. The purpose of testing the research instruments was to see if the questionnaires were clear to the respondents, determine whether feedback provided by the respondents would effectively address the subject area, assess and identify any problems encountered by the respondents in completing the questionnaires that may not have been anticipated when the questionnaire was created.

3.5.1 Validity

Content validity draws an inference from test scores to a big area of items similar to those on the test. Cooper and Schindler (2016) explains that understanding and expertise covered by the test items that represent a larger area of same dynamic. Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, based on the research results. The researcher used both content and face observation to ascertain validity of the questionnaire. Validity is the correctness and capacity of interpretations founded on the study results.

3.5.2 Reliability Test

The term “reliability” refers to a measurement that produces consistent and equal findings (Blumberg et al., 2005). It assesses the researcher’s consistency, precision, productivity and reliability (Chakrabartty, 2013). Reliability denotes the degree to which it is free of bias, ensuring that measurement is constant across time and across the many objects in the instruments. The term “reliability” was used to assess the consistency of measurements given to the same people at different periods, as well as the equivalence of groupings of items from the same test. The higher the dependability, the more accurate the results were, which increased the chances of making correct decision in the study.

The study adopted test-retest reliability method. This method measures the consistency of results when you repeat the same test on the same sample at a different point in time. This is important because respondents might experience different moods, or external conditions might affect their ability to respond accurately. Test-retest reliability can be used to assess how well a method resists these factors over time (Sekaran & Bougie, 2015). In this study, questionnaires were conducted on 10% of the target population to ensure that it is relevant and effective. The researcher then waited for 14 days and repeated the questionnaires to the same respondents.

Reliability was tested using questionnaires duly completed by 28 randomly selected respondents. The selected respondents were not used in the final study sample in order to control biasness. Questionnaire responses were put into a statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 24 and Cronbach's alpha coefficient generated to assess reliability. The closer Cronbach's alpha coefficient is to 1, the higher the internal consistency reliability (Sekaran, 2010). In this study, a coefficient of 0.7 and above was achieved which is recommended for a newly developed questionnaire.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is important in the research process because it allows dissemination of accurate information. The study used secondary data for literature review; these materials used included books, journals, reports, magazine and online resources. The researcher collected primary data for this study report and use secondary data for literature review. The study used questionnaires to collect primary data. According to Kombo and Tromp (2009), data collection is important in research because it allows for the dissemination of accurate information and development of meaningful programmes. The study used questionnaires to collect data. Questionnaires are more efficient and economical tool for descriptive research for the sample size that is chosen.

Advantages for the self-administered questionnaire are cost and the anonymity provided to the respondent. The decisions to use these methods are aimed at improving the quality of data collected. Due to the large size of the county, Questionnaires were administered to the respondents through emails and the drop and pick method.

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the Management University of Africa (MUA) and permit from the National Commission for sciences in order to collect data from the field. Questionnaires were then delivered to the respondents to be filled in. The researcher assured the respondents that the data collection instruments were used solely for academic purposes, and that their responses were to be kept private. The researcher also gotten an endorsement from the university then, the information was gathered during the stipulated period of 2025. Data was then transformed into qualitative data which took up a numerical value and quantitative form for easy analysis.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis, according to Zikmund (2010), is “the use of logic to comprehend the data acquired with the goal of detecting consistent patterns and summarizing the relevant elements disclosed in the study.” Coding, editing, data entry and monitoring the entire data processing technique are all part of this process. Data analysis was driven by the research objectives and the measurement of the data obtained to determine the patterns shown in the data collected about the specified variables. Data from the questionnaires was first evaluated for completeness, coded, tabulated and analysed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 24 by descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) to capture the characteristics of the variables under study and inferential statistics (correlation and linear regression model) which was used to analyse the relationship of the dependent and independent variables.

This study used inferential statistics to show the relationship that exists between the study variables and results were presented using tables. Pearson correlation matrix was used whereby, it helped in predicting and describing the association between the variables in terms of magnitude and direction. The correlation test was conducted at the 5% significant level with a 2-tailed test. Thus, the significance critical value was 0.05 above which the association was deemed to be significant and vice versa as recommended by Bryman and Bell (2011).

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was checked to reveal the overall model significance. In particular, the calculated F statistic was compared with the tabulated F statistic and a critical point value of 0.05 was used to determine whether the overall model was significant or not. A multiple linear regression model was used to test the significance of the influence of the independent variables (determinants) on the dependent variable (humanitarian aid in Kenya).

The multiple linear regression model was as laid below;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon_1$$

Where:

Y = Localization of humanitarian aid

(β_i ; $i=1, 2, 3, 4$) = various coefficients for the independent variables

X_i for;

X_1 = Direct funding

X_2 = Partnerships

X_3 = Leadership commitment

X_4 = Capacity Building

ε_1 = error term

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The research was guided by the following ethics during the period of the study; Research authorization permit was obtained from the participating institutions; the researcher strived for honesty in all communications. The respondents respected and the researcher ensured questions are answered as per expectations of the research, interjecting questions, intelligibly. The researcher picked respondents without any discrimination and participants was asked to sign the consent forms in order to contribute in the research. The researcher explained to the respondents that the information that they give was used only for the study and the information collected would not be accessed by third parties. The researcher also explained that meaningful data for this study was achieved if they contribute their views about research topic. The researcher explained to the respondents that the data that is being collected for this study was treated in confidence and that the findings are meant for a project of Management University of Africa. The researcher assured the respondents that confidentiality was upheld throughout the study period. The researcher explained to the respondent's anonymity was upheld throughout the study period.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This section of the research study outlines procedure, methods and stages that guided the researcher in accomplishing the study process. The main objective of this section is providing background and justification to the chosen research methodology. Research methodology describes offers and explains an explanation into what type of research is all about. The section provides a link between empirical study results and study model that answers why, what and how the questions to the approaches and methodological choices that were made relating to the study. This chapter therefore outlines and covers research design, study population, sample and sampling techniques that were adopted, data collection procedures for both qualitative and qualitative, data analysis, pilot study, validity, reliability and ethical consideration.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The data that the researcher gathered is examined in this chapter. The research statistics are used to interpret the data. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Discussions under each section is also presented. The raw data was processed, assessed, and tabulated to clearly show the factors that affected how humanitarian relief was distributed in Wajir County.

4.2 Presentations of Research Findings

This section gives the response rate, bio data for this study and the reliability results.

4.2.1 Response Rate

As per the sample size, a total of 85 questionnaires were printed and administered to the respondents. A total of 78 questionnaire which is equivalent to 92% were returned while 7 of them were not returned.

Table 4: Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Response	78	92
Non-Response	7	8
Total	85	100

The response rate is shown in Table 4. According to the data, 92% of the respondents completely filled out and returned the surveys, whereas 8% of the respondents failed to do so. According to the data, the majority of the respondents were able to take part in the study which according to Kothari and Grag (2015) is sufficient for data analysis.

4.2.2 Reliability Test

To make sure the data collecting tool was effective in gathering pertinent information for the study, a pilot study was conducted. Cronbach's alpha, a statistical coefficient that assesses a

set of items' internal consistency inside a questionnaire, was used to gauge the reliability of these measures. Table 5 depicts the pilot study's findings summary. It shows strong reliability on all scales examined, with Cronbach's alpha levels greater than 0.7 indicating adequate reliability. These results highlight how well the questionnaire routinely captures the constructs it wants to measure, thus supporting its suitability for the main study.

Table 5: Reliability Analysis of Pilot Test

Scale	Cronbach's Alpha (α)
Direct Funding	0.754
Partnerships	0.932
Leadership Commitment	0.876
Capacity Building	0.738
Localization of Humanitarian Aid	0.721
Average	0.804

Table 5 demonstrates the instrument's capability to accurately and consistently measure the variables of interest for the study. The average Cronbach's alpha score of 0.804 across all scales further validates the instrument's reliability, ensuring that the subsequent data collection process would yield dependable and interpretable results.

4.2.3 Analysis for Bio Data

4.2.3.1 Gender Analysis

The data for the gender of the respondents was analysed and the results are as presented in the table 6 below.

Table 6: Gender of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	57	73
Female	21	27
Total	78	100

The data as shown in Table 6 indicate that men made up the majority of respondents, with 73% of them being male and 27% of them being female. This demonstrates that the study included

participants of both sexes. As a result, men made up the majority of NGO employees in the Wajir County. Kothari and Grag (2015) indicate that respondent's gender is one the most crucial feature in understanding the respondents' views about particular phenomenon as it shows their commitment, skills and enthusiasm required in carrying out the study.

4.2.3.2 Age Analysis

The data for the age of the respondents was analyzed and the results are as presented in the table 7 below.

Table 7: Distribution of Respondent by Age Group

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-25yrs	6	11
26-30yrs	17	20
31-35yrs	37	39
36-40yrs	6	10
41-45yrs	7	12
over 46yrs	5	9
Total	78	100

According to the findings in table 7, 39% of the respondents were between the ages of 31 and 35; while 11% of the population was 18 to 25 years old, 20% was 26 to 30 years old, 10% was 36 to 40 years old, 12% was 41 to 45 years old and 9% was over 46 years. The age distribution of the respondents reveals that the majority were over 31 years old, had a variety of experiences, and understood the significance of the study. According to the 2019 population and housing census 34 percent of Kenya's population is between the ages of 15 and 35 years. This sizeable workforce has the potential to have a big impact on the economy. According to Kothari and Grag (2015) age shows the level of the maturity of the respondents and in that sense of age becomes more important in examining the response.

4.2.3.3 Level of Education of Respondents

The data for the respondents' level of education was analysed and the results are as presented in the table 8 and figure 2 below.

Table 8: Highest Level of Education

Age	Frequency	Percent
Primary	0	0
Secondary	12	15
College	15	19
Degree	40	52
Masters	8	10
PhD	3	4
Total	78	100

Table 8: Respondent's Level of Education

According to the table above, 49% of respondents said they had an undergraduate degree. Those who said they had a college qualification came in second with 23% of the total; 7% of respondents said they had earned a primary qualification, 16% said they had secondary qualification, 14% had masters while 3% said they had a PhD or pursuing it. The results show that most respondents had completed their undergraduate degrees, placing them in a favorable position to answer well and provide rich data for our study. As echoed by Kothari (2013) education is one of the most crucial parameters that might affect the respondents' attitude and behavior and getting to understand the importance of carrying out research.

4.2.3.4 Job Experience in the Organization

This section seeks to find the experiences that respondents have on their current job. Table 9 give the results.

Table 9: Job Experience

Years in service	Frequency	Percent
1-3 years	6	8
4-8 years	17	22
9-12 years	42	54
13 years and above	13	16
Total	78	100

Table 9 shows job experience of the respondents. Based on those respondents, those who

have worked for a period of 1 year and 3years constituted 8%, 4-8years were 22%, 9-12 years were 54% and those who had worked for, 13 years and above were 16%. From the study majority of the respondents had worked for between 9-12 years. This is contributed to the respondents' good experience of understanding the importance of per taking a research study in the improvement of the economy in a particular area. Based on Bell and Bryman (2011), respondents who have worked in and organization for a long time are likely to provide more responses because they understand dynamics of an organization or an institution.

4.2.3.5 Responses by the positions Respondents held in the organization

The section seeks to determine the positions that various respondents held. Table 10 below shows the results.

Table 10: Positions Held in the Organization

Position held	Frequency	Percent
Senior Management	10	13
Middle Level Management	41	53
Subordinate	27	34
Total	78	100

Table 10 above intended to establish the position held by the respondents in the organization. From the study it is clear that majority of the respondents were middle level management represented by 53%, while 13% were senior level management and 34% were subordinate staff in that organization. This indicate that all the levels of staff were represented in the study giving diverse views on the objectives. The findings are supported by Bryman and Bell (2011), who said that respondents who have worked in an organization for a long period of time are in better position to understand its dynamics and answer questions with expertise.

4.2.3.6 Organization's Name

The section shows the responses given on the various names of the organizations where the respondents were working. Table 11 shows the results.

Table 11: Organization's Name

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Wajir South Development Agency	8	10%
Arid Land Develop focus	12	15%
Oxfam	6	8%
World Food Programme	7	9%
Islamic Relief – UK	5	6%
World Vision	6	8%
Save the Children UK	7	9%
Kenya Red Cross	13	17%
Mentor and District Pastoral Association	14	18%
Total	78	100

The results in table 11 indicate that all the organizations involved in humanitarian aid in Wajir County were represented in this study and hence their opinion were considered.

4.2.4 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics for this study mainly focused on the study variables including direct funding, partnership leadership commitment, capacity building and localization of humanitarian aid. The interpretation for the main statistics for means and standard deviation is also presented.

4.2.4.1 Direct funding

This section gives the results for the descriptive statistics related to the Likert questions given in relation to the direct funding.

Table 12: Descriptive statistics on Direct Funding

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Donor reliability determines how funds are distributed in Wajir County	78	1	5	3.38	0.439

Availability of funds from international NGOs and Donors determines how funds are distributed Wajir County	78	1	5	3.40	1.198
Type of humanitarian aid in Wajir County is mainly direct funding from donors	78	1	5	2.66	0.470
Methods of Fundraising adopted is determined by NGOs and Donors in Wajir County	78	1	5	3.50	0.365
There is a budget allocated humanitarian Aid	78	1	5	3.55	0.308
Aggregate				3.298	0.556

The findings which are presented above show aggregate mean and standard deviation (Mean = 3.298; SD = 0.556) that the direct funding have great potential in realizing the desired outcomes. The respondents largely confirmed (Mean = 3.38; SD = 0.439) that donor reliability determines how funds are distributed; that availability of funds from international NGOs and Donors determines how funds are distributed Wajir County (Mean = 3.40; SD = 1.198); that the type of humanitarian aid in Wajir County is mainly direct funding from donors (Mean = 2.66; SD = 0.470); that the methods of Fundraising adopted is determined by NGOs and Donors in Wajir County (Mean = 3.50; SD = 0.365); and that there is a budget allocated humanitarian Aid (Mean = 3.55; SD = 0.308). Eldridge (2025) agrees with the findings indicated that multi-purpose cash transfers are widely seen as more empowering and localization-friendly than in-kind aid; and that localisation success hinges on strong targeting, coordination, gender responsiveness, and support for local agency.

4.2.4.2 Partnerships

This section gives the results for the descriptive statistics related to the Likert questions given in relation to the partnerships.

Table 13: Descriptive statistics on Partnership

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Partnership can change NGOs provide humanitarian relief in Wajir County	78	1	5	4.10	1.042

Stakeholder's Management as part of partnership strategies influences distribution of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.78	1.009
Partnerships brings societal benefits in terms of aid to people living in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.71	1.328
CSR activities created through partnership create aid to people in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.61	0.410
Community are involved in corporate activities which brings aids to people in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.58	0.565
Aggregate				3.76	0.871

The findings which are presented above show aggregate mean and standard deviation (Mean = 3.298; SD = 0.556) that the partnerships have great potential in realizing the desired outcomes. The respondents largely confirmed (Mean = 4.10; SD = 1.042) that partnership can change NGOs provide humanitarian relief in Wajir County; that stakeholder's Management as part of partnership strategies influences distribution of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County (Mean = 3.78; SD = 1.009); that the partnerships brings societal benefits in terms of aid to people living in Wajir County (Mean = 3.71; SD = 1.328); that the CSR activities created through partnership create aid to people in Wajir County (Mean = 3.61; SD = 0.410); and that community are involved in corporate activities which brings aids to people in Wajir County (Mean = 3.58; SD = 0.565). International Alert with global partners (2025) found that locally led partnerships with shared agenda-setting and resource allocation enhanced relevance, sustainability, and community ownership. Additionally, a study by Consortium for South Sudan (2023) found that partnerships are critical but often not equitable and that key capacities needed for localisation include: financial management, project planning, fundraising, and organisational development; and that long-term, trust-based partnerships yield stronger localisation outcomes; transparency and mutual respect are essential.

4.2.4.3 Leadership Commitment

This section gives the results for the descriptive statistics related to the Likert questions given in relation to the leadership commitment.

Table 14: Descriptive statistics on Leadership Commitment

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Funder are accountale for the allocations made to locals in Wajir County	78	1	5	3.18	1.837
Leaders prepare budget to enhance projects for people living in Wajir County	78	1	5	3.30	0.198
Leaders have created internal Controls for the aids given to poeple in Wajir County	78	1	5	3.87	1.171
Budget is keenly monitored for optimal used of the aids Wajir County	78	1	5	4.11	1.005
Leaders ensure prudent budget execution towards projects allocated for Wajir County	78	1	5	3.39	1.281
Aggregate				3.57	1.098

The findings which are presented above show high aggregate mean and low values of standard deviation (Mean = 3.57; SD = 1.098) meaning respondents viewed the items used to explain leadership commitment were important and had similar opinion. The response for funder being accountale for the allocations made to locals in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.18; SD = 1.837) that leaders prepare budget to enhance projects for people living in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.30; SD = 0.198); that leaders have created internal Controls for the aids given to poeple in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.87; SD = 1.171); that budget is keenly monitored for optimal used of the aids Wajir County had (Mean = 4.11; SD = 1.005); and that leaders ensure prudent budget execution towards projects allocated for Wajir County had (Mean = 3.39; SD =1.281). These findings concur with Alburo-Cañete (2023) study findings which revealed that active commitment of external actors to recognise and support local leadership directly influenced success in localising aid

4.2.4.4 Capacity building

This section gives the results for the descriptive statistics related to the Likert questions given in relation to the capacity building.

Table 15: Descriptive statistics on Capacity Building

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Community are aware of the disaster response mechanisms put in place.	78	1	5	3.72	1.339
Strategies for disaster risk reduction are known to the community in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.84	0.798
There is a training policy in place	78	1	5	3.76	1.272
Regular trainings are conducted among community and people managing humanitarian aids in Wajir County.	78	1	5	3.73	1.063
There is a training budget prepared and approved	78	1	5	3.72	1.062
Aggregate				3.77	1.119

The findings which are presented above show high aggregate mean and low values of standard deviation (Mean = 3.77; SD = 1.119) meaning respondents viewed the items used to explain capacity building were important and had similar opinion. The response for community are aware of the disaster response mechanisms put in place had (Mean = 3.72; SD = 1.339) that strategies for disaster risk reduction are known to the community in Wajir County (Mean = 3.84; SD = 0.798); that the training policy is in place in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.76; SD = 1.272); that regular trainings are conducted among community and people managing humanitarian aids in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.73; SD = 1.062) and that the training budget is in place in Wajir County had (Mean = 3.72; SD = 1.063). The study findings agreed with study by Concern Worldwide & Research Partners (2025), which indicated that capacity strengthening is identified as one of the most powerful enablers of localisation, but often inadequately implemented or permanently externalised, and that there was a trust deficit, structural risk aversion, and donor-imposed compliance standards hinder effective localisation even when training is provided.

4.2.4.5 Localization of the Humanitarian Aid

This section gives the results for the descriptive statistics related to the likert questions given in relation to the Localization of the Humanitarian Aid.

Table 16: Descriptive statistics on Localization of the Humanitarian Aid

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There is relief provided specifically to help community in Wajir County	78	1	5	4.18	0.219
Local government are accountable for the humanitarian aid aimed at helping community	78	1	5	3.82	0.128
National government have made adequate allocation of humanitarian aids managed locally	78	1	5	4.20	0.470
There are systems put in place to ensure humanitarian aids are localised	78	1	5	3.69	0.364
Aggregate				3.97	0.295

The findings which are presented above show high aggregate mean and low values of standard deviation (Mean = 3.97; SD = 0.295) meaning respondents viewed the items used to explain localization of humanitarian aid were important and their opinions were not diverse. The response for relief provided specifically to help community in Wajir County had (Mean = 4.18; SD = 0.219) that local government are accountable for the humanitarian aid aimed at helping community (Mean = 3.82; SD = 0.128); that national government have made adequate allocation of humanitarian aids managed locally had (Mean = 4.20; SD = 0.470); and that there are systems put in place to ensure humanitarian aids are localised had (Mean = 3.97; SD = 0.295).

4.2.5 Inferential Statistics

The analysis under this section involves correlation analysis and regression analysis.

4.2.5.1 Correlation Analysis

The study also carried out a correlation analysis to establish if there were correlations between the predictor variables: Direct funding, partnership, leadership commitment and capacity building on Localization of the Humanitarian Aid. The results were shown in Table 18.

Table 17: Correlation Analysis

Variable		Localization of the Humanitarian Aid
Direct funding	Pearson Correlation	.695
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	78
Partnerships	Pearson Correlation	.717
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	78
Leadership Commitment	Pearson Correlation	.651
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	78
Capacity Building	Pearson Correlation	.892
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	78

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 17 shows that there is moderately positive and statistically significant relationship ($r = 0.695$; $\text{Sig} = 0.003$) between the direct funding and Localization of the Humanitarian Aid. This implies that direct funding enhances localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. The study also revealed a positive and statistically significant correlation ($r = 0.717$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$) between partnerships and localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County which implies that improved partnership enhances localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. In addition, the study explored the relationship between leadership commitment and localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. The findings revealed ($r = 0.651$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$) a strong positive correlation between the two variables. The findings implied that the more commitment are the leaders in Wajir County the more enhanced localization of the humanitarian aid. The study also revealed ($r = 0.892$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$) a strong, positive and statistically significant relationship between capacity building and localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. This indicate the more competent are the players, the more ability to localize the humanitarian aid.

4.2.5.2 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was used to estimate the relationship between the study variables. It established if the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable were statistically significant. First to address specific objectives, the simple regression analysis for each variable is presented.

4.2.5.3 Direct fundings

Table 18: Model Summary under Direct funding

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.695 ^a	.484	.450	.4408

a. Predictor: (Constant), Direct Funding

According to the findings presented in table 18, there is generally a strong and positive correlation ($R=0.695$) between the direct funding and localisation of the humanitarian aid. In addition, the regression model R-Squared value of 0.484 indicate the 48.4% of the variation in the localisation of the humanitarian aid can be explained by the variation in the direct funding holding other factors constant.

Table 19: ANOVA Results under Direct funding

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	8.329	3	2.776	19.413	.000 ^b
Residual	10.747	75	0.143		
Total	19.075	78			

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

b. Predictor: (Constant), Direct funding

ANOVA results in Table 19 show that model assessing the effect of direct funding on the localisation of the humanitarian aid is statistically significant, with an F-value of 19.413 and a p-value of .000, indicating that direct funding is a significant predictor of Localisation of the humanitarian aid.

Table 20: Regression Coefficients under Direct funding

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.436	.842		1.704	.094
	Direct Funding	.557	.220	.296	2.538	.014

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

The results of the regression analysis which are presented in table 20 shows the predicted beta for the direct funding as ($\beta = 0.557$) and a constant term of 1.436. Introducing the constant and the predicted value into the regression model yields:

$$Y = 1.436 + 0.557X_1$$

The model interpretation is that Localisation of the humanitarian aid (Y) is 1.436 when direct funding is held constant. A unit increase in direct funding would increase Y by 0.557.

4.2.5.4 Partnership

Table 21: Model Summary under Partnerships

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.717 ^a	.514	.490	.5102

a. Predictor: (Constant), partnerships

According to the findings presented in table 21, there is generally a strong and positive correlation ($R=0.717$) between the partnerships and localisation of the humanitarian aid. In addition, the regression model R-Squared value of 0.514 indicate the 51.4% of the variation in the localisation of the humanitarian aid can be explained by the variation in the partnerships created holding other factors constant.

Table 22: ANOVA Results under Partnerships

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	11.319	3	3.773	20.617	.000 ^b
Residual	13.748	75	0.183		
Total	25.067	78			

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

b. Predictor: (Constant), partnerships

ANOVA results in Table 22 show that model assessing the effect of partnerships on the localisation of the humanitarian aid is statistically significant, with an F-value of 20.617 and a p-value of .000, indicating that partnerships is a significant predictor of Localisation of the humanitarian aid.

Table 23: Regression Coefficients under Partnerships

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.831	.842		0.987	.084
	Partnership	.459	.312	.243	1.471	.010

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

The results of the regression analysis which are presented in table 23 shows the predicted beta for the partnership as ($\beta = 0.459$) and a constant term of 0.831. The simple regression model would be:

$$Y = 0.831 + 0.459X_2$$

The model interpretation is that Localisation of the humanitarian aid (Y) is 0.831 when partnerships are not changing. A unit increase in partnerships would increase Y by 0.459.

4.2.5.5 Leadership Commitment

Table 24: Model Summary Under Leadership Commitment

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.651 ^a	.424	.412	.3908

a. Predictor: (Constant), Leadership commitment

According to the findings presented in table 24, there is generally a strong and positive correlation ($R=0.651$) between the leadership commitment and localisation of the humanitarian aid. In addition, the regression model R-Squared value of 0.424 indicate the 42.4% of the variation in the localisation of the humanitarian aid can be explained by the variation in the leadership commitment holding other factors constant.

Table 25: ANOVA Results Under Leadership Commitment

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	5.291	3	1.764	9.433	.001 ^b
Residual	14.054	75	0.187		
Total	19.345	78			

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

b. Predictor: (Constant), Leadership commitment

ANOVA results in Table 25 show that model assessing the effect of leadership commitment on the localisation of the humanitarian aid is statistically significant, with an F-value of 9.433 and a p-value of .001, indicating that leadership commitment is a significant predictor of Localisation of the humanitarian aid.

Table 26: Regression Coefficients Under Leadership Commitment

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.201	.747		1.608	.077
	Leadership Commitment	.633	.219	.203	2.890	.030

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

The results of the regression analysis which are presented in table 26 shows the predicted beta for the leadership commitment as ($\beta = 0.633$) and a constant term of 1.201. The simple regression model would be:

$$Y = 1.201 + 0.633X_3$$

The model interpretation is that Localisation of the humanitarian aid (Y) is 1.201 when leadership commitment is constant. A unit change in leadership commitment would increase Y by 0.633.

4.2.5.6 Capacity building

Table 27: Model Summary under Capacity Building

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.892 ^a	.796	.515	.4677

a. Predictor: (Constant), capacity building

According to the findings presented in table 27, there is generally a strong and positive correlation ($R=0.892$) between the capacity building and localisation of the humanitarian aid. In addition, the regression model R-Squared value of 0.796 indicate the 79.6% of the variation in the localisation of the humanitarian aid can be explained by the variation in the capacity building initiatives holding other factors constant.

Table 28: ANOVA Results under Capacity Building

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	6.320	3	2.107	19.189	.002 ^b
Residual	8.237	75	0.1098		
Total	14.557	78			

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid
b. Predictor: (Constant), Capacity Building

ANOVA results in Table 28 show that model assessing the effect of capacity building on the localisation of the humanitarian aid is statistically significant, with an F-value of 19.189 and a p-value of .002, indicating that capacity building is a significant predictor of Localisation of the humanitarian aid.

Table 29: Regression Coefficients under Capacity Building

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.986	.721		1.368	.076
	Capacity Building	.508	.409	.227	1.242	.034

a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid

The results of the regression analysis which are presented in table 29 shows the predicted beta for the capacity building as ($\beta = 0.508$) and a constant term of 0.986. The simple regression model would be:

$$Y = 0.986 + 0.508X_4$$

The model interpretation is that Localisation of the humanitarian aid (Y) is 0.986 when capacity building is constant. A unit change in capacity building would increase Y by 0.508.

4.2.5.7 Multiple Regressions

The multiple regression analysis gives the combined effect of the independent variables on the localization of humanitarian aid. The results are presented in terms of model summary, ANOVA results and Regression coefficient gave the overall final model.

Table 30: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.754 ^a	.569	.477	.4903

a. Predictors: (Constant), Direct Funding, Partnerships, Leadership commitment, capacity building

According to the findings presented in table 30, there is generally a strong and positive correlation ($R=0.754$) between the independent variables for this study and localisation of the humanitarian aid. In addition, the regression model R-Squared value of 0.569 indicate the 56.9% of the variation in the localisation of the humanitarian aid can be explained by the variation in the direct funding, partnerships created, leadership commitment and capacity building initiatives.

Table 31: ANOVA Results

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	10.536	4	2.634	107.344	.000 ^b
Residual	8.539	348	0.025		
Total	19.075	352			

a. Dependent Variable: localisation of the humanitarian aid

b. Predictors: (Constant), direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment, capacity building

ANOVA results indicate that regression model, which includes independent variables (direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment, and capacity building), is highly significant in explaining variations in localisation of the humanitarian aid. F-value of 107.344, with a significance level of 0.000, shows that the model is statistically significant, meaning that independent variables collectively have a significant effect on localisation of the humanitarian aid. Regression sums of squares (10.536), is much larger than the residual sum of squares (8.539), suggesting that the model accounts for most of the variance in localisation of the humanitarian aid. These results confirm that direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment and capacity building included in the model significantly contribute to explaining variance in localisation of the humanitarian aid.

Table 32: Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.831	.749		2.445	.084
	Direct funding	.469	.372	.243	1.261	.010
	Partnerships	.276	.176	.160	1.568	.156
	Leadership Commitment	.687	.323	.299	2.127	.015
	Capacity Building	.559	.289	.176	1.934	.014
a. Dependent Variable: Localisation of the humanitarian aid						

The results of the regression analysis which are presented in table 32 shows the predicted coefficient values for Direct funding ($\beta_1 = 0.469$); for the partnership as ($\beta_2 = 0.276$); for leadership commitment ($\beta_3 = 0.687$); for capacity building ($\beta_4 = 0.559$) and a constant term of 1.831 The simple regression model would be:

$$Y = 1.831 + 0.469X_1 + 0.276X_2 + 0.687X_3 + 0.559X_4$$

The model interpretation is that Localisation of the humanitarian aid (Y) is 1.831 when direct funding, partnerships, leadership commitment and capacity building are constant. A unit change in direct funding would increase Localisation of the humanitarian aid by 0.469; a unit change in partnerships activities would increase Localisation of the humanitarian aid by 0.276; A unit change in leadership commitment would increase Localisation of the humanitarian aid by 0.687; A unit change in capacity building would increase Localisation of the humanitarian aid by 0.559.

4.3 Limitation of the study

This study targeted a broad area of the factors affecting localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County. This may be a limiting factor since not all the factors determining localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County were studied.

Not all the respondents were willing to participate in the exercise and therefore limiting exhaustive collection of sufficient data. However, provision of the letter from University, NACOSTI permit and explaining to the participant that the study was for academic purposes, participants were willing to participate and provide relevant data.

Finally, there was a problem of the population which sparsely populated therefore making it difficult to access all the organizations effectively. Use of the research assistant made it

possible to navigate the whole of the research area,

4.4 Chapter summary

The research distributed 85 questionnaires to the respondents and 78 of them were returned having been fully responded to. The data analyzes involved bio data, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and regression analysis. SPSS assisted in data analysis and results displayed in form of tables and figures. The researcher encountered some limitations which were countered and hence the research process was possible.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestion for further studies that are based on the determinants of localization of humanitarian aid in Kenya a survey of non-governmental organizations in Wajir county.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Based on the study the respondents indicated that an organization receives direct support when a governmental body or an intermediary organization with similar responsibilities gives it money. Direct funding is very important as this ensures that funds reach the intended NGOs and individuals. However, this has not been the case in Wajir county as most of the humanitarian aid doesn't reach the locals. Based on whether direct funding have impact on how NGOs localize their humanitarian relief, Donor reliability determines how funds are distributed to National and local NGOs, Availability of funds from international NGOs and Donors determines how funds are distributed to National and local NGOs, type of humanitarian aid required by local communities determines how funds are distributed to National and local NGO and methods of fundraising adopted by National and local NGO determine the method of funding adopted by international NGOs and Donors the response was rated as; strongly agreed 37.58%, agreed 25.73%, neutral 18.75%, disagreed 11.25% and 6.78% strongly disagreed. Based on the findings the study reveals that direct funding affect localization of humanitarian aid.

The majority of respondents indicated that partnership affect localization of humanitarian aid in Wajir County. Based on the findings on whether does partnership change how NGOs provide humanitarian relief, Stakeholder's Management of the local and national NGOs influences the partnership between local and international NGOs and international organization and this influences the localization of humanitarian aid, the benefits to society determines the partnership between local and international NGOs and international organization and this influences the localization of humanitarian aid, Corporate Community Involvement determines the partnership between local and international NGOs and international organization and this influences the localization of humanitarian aid and CSR Benefits of the international NGOs and international organization influences the localization

of humanitarian aid in Wajir County; 39.46% strongly agreed, 25.03% agreed, 19.64% were neutral, 11.42% disagreed while 4.45% strongly disagreed.

The study revealed that leadership commitment affects localization of humanitarian aid since 38.99% strongly agreed from the findings. From the findings; evaluating the impact of leadership commitment on the localisation of humanitarian relief provided by NGOs, NGOs Funder accountability determining the localization of humanitarian aid of NGO, budget Preparation determining the localization of humanitarian aid of NGO, Internal Controls determining the localization of humanitarian aid of National and International NGO, budget Monitoring determining the localization of humanitarian aid of NGO and budget Execution determining the localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County; 38.99% strongly agreed, 28.27% agreed, 18.31% were neutral, 9.38% disagreed and 5.06% disagreed.

Capacity building is one of the major elements that affect localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. In most, it has a significant share in the overall determination of the localization of the humanitarian aid. On rating whether evaluating the impact of capacity building on the localization of humanitarian relief provided by NGOs, disaster response mechanisms determines capacity building between local and international NGOs, disaster risk reduction determines capacity building between local and international NGOs, capacity Building Programmes determines capacity building between local and international NGOs and working Collaboration mechanisms determines capacity building between local and international NGOs in Wajir County; 40.54% strongly agreed, 23.39% agreed, 20.00% were neutral, 10.53% disagreed while 5.52% strongly disagreed.

5.3 Conclusions

Direct funding is funding delivered to an organization directly by a governmental body or an intermediary organization with similar responsibilities. Internationally locals especially non-governmental organizations have had a challenge of receiving donations directly. Based on our study it has been found that most of the respondents concurred with the research that direct funding affects localization of the humanitarian aid in that the money that is released by the donors doesn't reach the locals in totality. The relationship between donors and NGOs is unfair and biased. NGOs are perceived as been dependent on their donors and having no choice but to comply with the donors' demand in order to receive funding. This is evidenced

from the findings that most of the respondents agreed that partnership impact location of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County.

Since NGOs exist to provide volunteer labor, it is anticipated that they act in a morally upright, accountable, and responsible manner. Leadership commitment International has been working with key players in the humanitarian sector to identify the corruption risks that are present in humanitarian operations and to develop strategies to minimize and reduce these risks so that vital resources are utilized for their intended purposes. Based on the finding's leadership commitment has been a problem in Wajir county NGOs. Building capacity is the process of enhancing the knowledge, talents, procedures, and resources that enable organizations and communities to endure, adapt, and prosper in a world that is undergoing rapid change. There have been a lot challenges in impacting capacity building to locals hence making it difficult to localize humanitarian aid.

5.4 Recommendations

In Wajir County, Kenya, direct funding has a big impact on how localized humanitarian aid. The following suggestions for how direct funding can aid localization initiatives are provided: financing training initiatives, skill advancement, and infrastructural development, financing initiatives suggested and carried out by neighborhood groups, influential locals, or impacted people and also improves collaboration, information flow, and assures effective resource utilization by providing financial assistance for coordination platforms, workshops, and information sharing tools. Adopting direct financing strategies and putting these suggestions into practice will enable humanitarian relief in Wajir County to be more responsive, sustainable, and localized, ultimately resulting in more effective and impactful aid to the afflicted community.

In Wajir County, partnerships are essential for facilitating the localization of humanitarian relief. Here are some suggestions for improving collaborations; systems for cooperative planning, information exchange, and coordination and collaboration ensures that the skills, resources, and local knowledge of many actors are properly tapped, engage community meetings to pinpoint the most urgent need and choose the best localization tactics, increasing capacity and giving local organizations more power. Collaboration among humanitarian organizations would enable them to better comprehend and respond to the unique demands and difficulties encountered by the residents of Wajir County.

In Wajir County, leadership commitment is essential for the localization of humanitarian relief. It promotes effective collaboration, establishes confidence, and ensures accountability. Here are some suggestions for encouraging openness in the localization of help: open communication, information sharing, reporting and documentation, proper monitoring and evaluation and engaging local media and society. Aid groups can increase confidence, uphold accountability, and effectively interact with the community in Wajir County by promoting openness. Transparent procedures empower the neighborhood and encourage sustainable development, which helps localize aid initiatives.

Building capacity is crucial for localizing human aid in Wajir County. It entails enabling local people, groups, and communities to efficiently organize, carry out, and maintain aid projects. Here are some tips for increasing capacity in the context of localizing aid: Conduct a thorough evaluation of the local capability that includes infrastructure, resources, skills, and knowledge. Identify the strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvement areas, Give top priority to training initiatives that close urgent gaps and support aid localization goals, develop tailored programs, Encourage mentoring and knowledge-sharing. Aid groups may empower local actors in Wajir County by investing in capacity building, allowing them to take the lead in addressing the needs of their community. Building local capacity promotes true localization and helps keep aid programs sustainable and successful.

5.5 Suggestion for further Study

The researcher observed a need for further research since the survey could not exhaust all the determinants of localization of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County. It is therefore suggested that similar studies should be carried out in different settings apart from innovation finance and human resource measurements to establish other factors that may affect financial stability and performance of the firms mostly SMSMEs like competition, government policy and others.

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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear respondent

I study at Management University of Africa in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Development Studies of the Management University of Africa. I am conducting a study title: ***Determinants of Localization of Humanitarian Aid in Kenya: A Survey of Non-Governmental Organization in Wajir County***. For this reason, I humble request you to assist in filling the attached questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Material that you will provide is strictly for academic and shall not be used for any other purpose and your names shall not appear in this study. Your input will go a long way to facilitate this research study.

Thank You

Yours Truly,

ABDIRIZAK ABDI KONTOMA

MDS/3/00014/1/2018

The Management University of Africa

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondent kindly answer this questionnaire to the best of your knowledge and ability the questionnaire is divided into two sections. The research findings will be used for academic purposes. However, the will disseminate the findings to assist the respective stakeholders and organisations improve their practice and policy.

SECTION ONE: Personal Data

1. What is your gender?

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age bracket?

18 years – 25 years () 26 years – 30 years ()

31 years - 35 years () 36 years – 40 years ()

41 years - 45 years ()

46 and above ()

3. Highest Level of Education

Primary () Secondary ()

College () Degree ()

Master () PhD or Pursuing ()

4. Years in Service

1 year – 3 years () 4years – 8 years ()

9 years – 12 years () 13 years and above ()

5. Position Held in the organization

Senior Management ()

Middle Level Management ()

Subordinate ()

Any other ()

SECTION TWO:

Direct funding

Use the likert scale provided to respond to the following statement on direct funding's as determinant of localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County to the best of your knowledge and ability. Where 1= Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Disagree and 5= Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Donor reliability determines how funds are distributed Wajir County					
Availability of funds from international NGOs and Donors determines how funds are distributed Wajir County					
Type of humanitarian aid in Wajir County is mainly direct funding from donors					
Methods of Fundraising adopted is determined by NGOs and Donors in Wajir County					
There is a budget allocated humanitarian Aid					

Partnership

Use the likert scale provided to respond to the following statement if partnership is determinant of localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County to the best of your knowledge and ability. Where 1= Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Disagree and 5= Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Partnership can change NGOs provide humanitarian relief in Wajir County					
Stakeholder's Management as part of partnership strategies influences distribution of the humanitarian aid in Wajir County.					
Partnerships brings societal benefits in terms of aid to people living in Wajir County.					
CSR activites created through partnership create aid to people in Wajir County.					
Community are involved in corportae activities which brings aids to people in Wajir County.					

Leadership commitment

Use the likert scale provided to respond to the following statements on leadership commitment as determinant of localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County to the best of your knowledge and ability. Where 1= Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Disagree and 5= Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Funder are accountale for the allocations made to locals in Wajir County					
Leaders prepare budget to enhance projects for people living in Wajir County					

Leaders have created internal Controls for the aids given to poeple in Wajir County
 Budget is keenly monitored for optimal used of the aids Wajir County
 Leaders ensure prudent budget execution towards projects allocated for Wajir County

Capacity building

Use the likert scale provided to respond to the following questions on capacity building as determinant of localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County to the best of your knowledge and ability. Where 1= Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Disagree and 5= Strongly Disagree

Question	1	2	3	4	5
Community are aware of the disaster response mechanisms put in place.					
Strategies for disaster risk reduction are known to the community in Wajir County.					
Capacity building programmes have been put in place in Wajir County.					
Regular trainings are conducted amond community and people managing humanitarian aids in Wajir County.					
Community are aware of the disaster response mechanisms put in place.					
Traing policy and budget is prepared and approved					

Localisation of Humanitarian Aid

Use the likert scale provided to respond to the following questions on localization of humanitarian aid of NGO in Wajir County to the best of your knowledge and ability. Where 1= Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Disagree and 5= Strongly Disagree

Question	1	2	3	4	5
There is relief provided specifically to help community in Wajir County					
Local government are accountable for the humanitarian aid aimed at helping community					

National government have made adequate allocation of humanitarian aids managed locally
There are systems put in place to ensure humanitarian aids are localised

Thank you for the responses

APPENDIX III: LIST ON CATEGORIES OF NGOs IN WAJIR COUNTY

- 1) Wajir South Development Agency
- 2) Arid Land Develop focus
- 3) Oxfam
- 4) World Food Programme
- 5) Islamic Relief – UK
- 6) World Vision
- 7) Save the Children UK
- 8) Kenya Red Cross
- 9) Mentor and District Pastoral Association

APPENDIX VI: NACOSTI PERMIT

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA Ref No: 130140	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION Date of Issue: 31/May/2023
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. Abdurizak Abdi Kontoma of The Management University of Africa, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Wajir on the topic:	
DETERMINANTS OF LOCALIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID IN KENYA; A SURVEY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WAJIR for the period ending : 31/May/2024.	
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