

# International Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development (IJPID)




## **Influence of Cash Transfer Program on Socio -Economic Empowerment of Communities in IDPS of Burao, Somaliland**

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** The purpose of this presentation was to study in framed on one main objective which is to reveal the influence of cash transfer programs (CTPs) on socio-economic empowerment (SEE) of IDPs communities located in Burao Somaliland.

**Materials and Methods:** The research design used was descriptive survey design. The study targeted a population of 18,818 comprising of cash transfer officers, Camp Management Committee and IDPs households. A sample size of 105 of the respondents was carefully selected using probability sampling. The research relied on interview guides and research questionnaires as tools for data collection which were subjected to reliability and validity tests to ensure they achieved the recommended status before they were used in the actual study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, standard deviations and means and also inferential analysis such as Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used to analyze the collected data.

**Findings:** This study established that there were a positive relationship cash transfer programs on socio-economic empowerments in communities living IDPs

Burao, Somaliland by use of both descriptive and inferential analysis, the study concluded that poverty alleviation of CTPs had a positive and significance influence on socio-economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao Somaliland.

**Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy:** Universalism theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the influence of cash transfer programs on socio-economic empowerment. From the standpoint of social protection theory, the success of cash transfer programs in fostering socioeconomic empowerment is considered to be a manifestation of the universal principles of justice, fairness, and human dignity. These programs seek to establish a more equitable society where everyone has the chance to better their socioeconomic condition and realize their full potential by tackling the underlying causes of poverty and inequality.

**Key words:** *Cash Transfer Program, Socio Economic Empowerment (SSE), Poverty Alleviation, Food Security, Human Capital Development.*

**JEL Codes:** *I38, O15, Q18, I32 and J24.*

## INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic empowerment is the ability of the historically disadvantaged to engage in economic activities that benefit both the individual and the broader society (Frey & Jegan, 2012), Socio-economic empowerment has been considered to be a public intervention which is meant to help the communities, individuals and households in being able to manage their risks and provides the much-needed support to the vulnerable members in the society.

By communities being empowered both socially and economically, they become able to attain their basic needs, they are not socially excluded from others and are able to cope with the livelihood shock. Cash transfer is a social protection measure which when well implemented my see funds being able to be directed to the target beneficiaries hence able to facilitate various projects that are meant to ensure they become self-reliant members in a society (Abdi, 2019). UNHCR among other humanitarian organizations have come up with programs in order to address the refugees' plight among them being their socio-economic conditions in the camps.

There is need to ensure that socio-economic empowerment process serves the purpose it is intended to serve and not only be a usual stopgap measure. Refugees have to be empowered both socially and economically through various support such as education and training, livelihood support, building of economic infrastructure among others and enable them realize their full potential even if they are very far away from their governments.

Despite the challenges that the refugees may experience when away from their countries of birth, it is very necessary to ensure that they gain full potential in being able to control their own lives and reduce the overreliance on the humanitarian bodies and well-wishers (UNHCR, 2015; Sytnik, 2016).

Socio-economic status refers to the social and economic position of individuals or families within a society, encompassing various dimensions such as income, parental education level, occupation, and access to resources and opportunities (Mistry, Benner, Biesanz, Clark, & Howes, 2010). SES is a multifaceted construct that reflects both material and social advantages or disadvantages (Duncan & Magnuson, 2012)

Somaliland has implemented various cash transfer programs aimed at providing financial assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly during times of crisis. These programs are designed to support households affected by poverty, food insecurity, or natural disasters like droughts, The Somaliland cash transfer program is designed to address food insecurity and enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable households through various cash-based interventions. These include Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities, unconditional cash transfers (UCTs), and "cash+," which integrates cash assistance with other support like livestock provisions. The program has made a significant impact, reaching over 159,000 rural households across Somaliland and Somalia. It has distributed substantial funds to support food security, such as providing USD 14.87 million to households involved in community infrastructure projects and USD 17.43 million in UCTs to agropastoral households. Additionally, the program has focused on building the capacity of local NGOs and communities to manage these initiatives effectively.

These efforts have not only improved food security but also strengthened community resilience by rehabilitating essential infrastructure and forming water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) committees ([Somaliland.com](http://Somaliland.com)) ([Somaliland Standard](http://Somaliland Standard)).

In humanitarian contexts, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) represent one of the most vulnerable groups, facing significant socio-economic challenges due to displacement, instability, and loss of livelihoods. The population of internally displaced people (IDPs) in

Burao, a major city in Somaliland, has been rising gradually due to conflict, drought, and other disasters. These displaced communities often live in overcrowded settlements with limited access to basic services, employment, or stable income, making them highly dependent on humanitarian aid.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in the Burao settlements in Somaliland make up the study's target population. Long-lasting hostilities, periodic droughts, and environmental degradation have been the main causes of this population's displacement. These factors have also weakened traditional livelihoods, particularly in pastoralist groups. IDPs in Burao are a particularly vulnerable population because they frequently lack access to economic opportunities, live in substandard housing and sanitary conditions.

### **Problem Statement**

Established cash transfer programs that facilitated programs that lead to human capital development and financial capital development had a significant positive effect on the empowerment. Ayinkamae (2015) and Nyale (2018) both noted that programs intended to ensure entrepreneurship training had a statistical significance positive effect on the empowerment of the refugees. Kubai and Espen (2021) study revealed that despite the cash transfer programs having positive effect on the empowerment of the target populations, numerous executional errors even prevented many of the targeted individuals from reaping the benefits of the programs.

The execution of cash transfer programs and SEE of the IDP populations have not been taken into account in this research. As a result, the study looked into how the cash transfer program affected the SEE of the Burao IDP settlements. This research will contribute to the broader understanding of how cash transfer programs can be adapted to similar humanitarian contexts, offering evidence-based recommendations for designing more effective interventions to enhance socio-economic empowerment and resilience among displaced populations globally.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The study was framed on one main purpose which is to establish the influence of cash transfer programs (CTPs) on socio-economic empowerment (SEE) of IDPs communities located in Burao Somaliland.

### **Objectives of the Study**

This study was framed on three specific objectives as presented:

- To examine the influence of poverty alleviation of cash transfer program on socio - economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland.
- To examine the influence of food security of cash transfer program on socio -economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland.
- To examine the influence of human capital development of cash transfer program on socio -economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland.

### **Research Objectives**

What is the influence of poverty alleviation of cash transfer program on socio -economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland?

What is the influence of food security of cash transfer program on socio -economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland?

What is the influence of human capital development of cash transfer program on socio -economic empowerment of IDPs communities in Burao, Somaliland?

### **Significance of the Study**

The results of this research study will be useful to a number of organizations, including the institutions of government, NGOs that are already established or are just getting started, volunteer organizations, IDPs living in camps and cities, and scholars. The assistance for IDPs groups and global institutions such as the European Union and the World Bank or This information may be helpful to humanitarian organizations like UNHCR in determining whether the support given to IDPs in Burao cash transfers in various initiatives impact their socioeconomic empowerment. The group of IDPs, who are the primary research example, can be eligible for various initiatives provided by other projects that are appropriate to enhance their socioeconomic prosperity both now and, in the future, making them autonomous when jogging.

### **Limitation of the Study**

The internal displacement people are widely distributed across the 6 camps namely Aden Saleban Camp, Kosar Camp, Ali Hussein Camp, Aqil Yare Camp, Guryosamo and 18 may camp. The researcher was forced to traverse in the 6 Camps posed major challenges in the research. The exercise required greater financial resources and was more involved. The researcher used the research assistants alone to gather information from each of the four camps. Prior to beginning the data collection phase, the researcher had to instruct research assistants on the use of research tools. The investigator needed to cooperate as well.

### **Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study**

**Economic Empowerment:** enhancing the ability of communities to control and access economic resources and opportunities, such as jobs, money, and asset development.

**Poverty Alleviation:** refers to tactics, laws, and programs designed to lessen or eradicate poverty in a neighborhood or society. It entails making sure those who are economically disadvantaged have access to necessities including food, shelter, healthcare, and education in order to improve their living situations.

**Food Security:** is characterized as the state in which every individual, at every moment, has physical, social, and financial access to enough food that is safe, nourishing, and satisfies their food choices and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

**Human Capital Development:** refers to the process of raising each person's potential as a member of a society in terms of their knowledge, talents, and general abilities. Education, training, healthcare, and other investments that increase people's productivity and ability to support both personal and economic well-being and growth are used to achieve this development.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter focused on the community residing in IDP villages while outlining the research demonstrating the impact of the cash transfer program on the socioeconomic empowerment of the IDP communities in Burao. All of this was done to ensure that the research gaps were accurately recognized and that suitable steps to close the gaps were recommended. As a result, the chapter covers the theoretical and empirical literature as well as the knowledge gaps found by an analysis of several studies conducted in the same field.

## **Socio-Economic Empowerment of Communities Living in IDPs Camps**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) often find themselves in precarious situations due to conflict, natural disasters, or other crises that force them to flee their homes. These individuals typically settle in IDP camps, where they face a myriad of socio-economic challenges. Socio-economic empowerment initiatives aim to improve the living conditions of IDPs by providing them with the tools, resources, and opportunities to rebuild their lives. This literature review explores various approaches, challenges, and outcomes associated with the socio-economic empowerment of IDP communities (Refugees, 2019).

IDP camps are usually characterized by harsh living conditions, including overcrowding, limited access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and clean water, and a lack of employment opportunities. The socio-economic vulnerability of IDPs is exacerbated by the often temporary and insecure nature of their settlements. Studies indicate that these conditions lead to dependency on humanitarian aid, which, while essential, is not a sustainable solution for improving long-term socio-economic outcomes.

For instance, research conducted in IDP camps in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Somalia and Sudan, highlights that the majority of IDPs rely heavily on external aid for their daily survival. This reliance creates a cycle of dependency that hinders the development of self-sufficiency and resilience within these communities. The absence of economic opportunities within the camps further deepens poverty levels, making it difficult for IDPs to achieve financial independence (Affairs, 2021)

The empowerment of communities living in refugee camps or the communities considered to be refugees has always been wide and complex. Based on formulated millennium development goals and the sustainable development goals, the issue to do with empowerment of communities regardless of their current status has been in the forefront in terms of implementation by various international and national organizations that strive to ensure that it is achieved as planned. (United Nations, 2019)

## **Poverty Alleviation on Cash Transfer Program on Socio-Economic Empowerment Community of IDPs**

Cash transfer programs have become a pivotal tool in humanitarian and development interventions aimed at alleviating poverty and promoting socio-economic empowerment, especially among vulnerable populations such as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Displacement often results in the loss of livelihoods, property, and social networks, placing IDPs in a precarious economic position. Cash transfers provide these populations with immediate financial relief, enabling them to meet basic needs while also laying the groundwork for long-term economic empowerment and resilience (World Bank Cash Transfer).

Cash transfer programs are designed to provide immediate financial relief to IDPs, who often find themselves in situations of acute poverty following displacement. The direct provision of cash enables recipients to purchase food, shelter, and other essential goods, which helps to alleviate the severe deprivation that characterizes life in many IDP camps. Research indicates that cash transfers can significantly reduce poverty levels among IDPs by ensuring that they have the resources needed to meet their basic needs (UNHCR Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion).

Conditional cash transfer programs have been regarded as an effective way to reconcile safety nets or more generally social assistance policies with investments in human development benefiting the poor. Simply handing over cash to poor families will not be sufficient to tackle poverty in the long run. Hence, the idea is to transfer cash to the poor “on condition” that the

poor will commit to empower themselves and help bring future generations of poor families out of poverty (Son, 2008).

There are several key characteristics of CCT programs. First, CCT programs are targeted to poor or extremely poor households and have a positive gender bias, since the cash benefits are usually addressed to the female head of the recipient households. Second, some programs such as Progress include a nutrition component that provides cash transfers and nutrition supplements to children, and to pregnant and lactating women. Third, cash transfers vary with the number of children, and the size of these benefits changes with the children's age and gender. Fourth, to encourage greater school attendance for girls, higher transfers are paid for girls than for boys. Fifth, transfer amounts are greater for children at the secondary school age group than those at the primary school age group because adolescent children are expected to have higher opportunity costs of attending school, particularly for poor families (Son, 2008).

There is general consensus in the literature that social grants have had a considerable impact on poverty (Woolard et al., 2011; Neves et al., 2009). Samson et al. (2004) concluded that, while the magnitude of poverty alleviation effects are sensitive to methodological issues (whether the poverty line is relative or absolute, whether it is scaled for household composition, and whether it measures income or expenditure), South Africa's social security system substantially reduced deprivation. For example, using a poverty headcount measure (the number of people in the country below an expenditure threshold), Samson and colleagues estimated a reduction in poverty headcount of 4.3 per cent attributable to the social grants. An alternative impact measure is the "rand poverty gap" (the rand (ZAR) is the South African currency).

This quantifies the total value of the magnitude of the gap between the incomes of the poor and the income required to keep people out of poverty. Using this measure, researchers estimated that the cash transfer system reduced poverty by 45 per cent (Samson et al., 2004). More recently, other studies have reached similar conclusions. Using data from the 2006 General Household Survey, Posel and Rogan (2012) suggested that 64.3 per cent of all South Africans would have been poor had they relied only on income earned from employment, but that with the inclusion of social transfers, the extent of poverty fell to 59.1 per cent (Plagerson, 2015).

The World Bank issued in 2009 the report Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty which highlighted the relevance of CCTPs on addressing smart investments in the developing world facing potential negative social impacts from the Financial Crisis of 2008-2009. The World Bank (2009) defined the CCTPs as "programs that transfer cash, generally to poor households, on the condition that those households make (Cotto, 2018).

### **Food Security of Cash Transfer Program on Socio -Economic Empowerment of IDPs Communities**

One of the priorities of the international community is alleviating food insecurity, as stated in Goal 2 of the recently approved 2030 Agenda: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The region with the highest prevalence of food insecurity is sub-Saharan Africa (SSA); most of the efforts must be concentrated there. Food insecurity is mostly widespread among rural households who have either no land or only small plots, and who live in conditions of extreme poverty. Traditional agricultural/ economic interventions alone are unlikely to generate substantial improvements, as they are rarely specifically targeted to the poor. Yet social protection schemes, in particular the emerging cash transfers (CTs), have great potential. Evidence shows, however, that while these measures effectively expand food consumption and asset accumulation, thereby

increasing households' resilience, CTs must be linked to other interventions in order to sustainably graduate households out of food insecurity.

Several scholars have analyzed the effects of CTs on various indicators of education, consumption, health and poverty, but little attention has been paid to the complex phenomenon of food security. A comprehensive understanding of how these schemes affect the different dimensions of food security, in particular access to food and drinkable water, adequate sanitation/health services and food utilization, is needed. In a recent DIE Discussion Paper (Burchi, Scarlato, & d'Agostino, 2016) the authors use an innovative conceptual framework to provide a systematic overview of how CTs impact different aspects of food security.

This review, which covers nine middle- and low-income countries in sub-Saharan countries, does not include fragile states where CTs are mostly designed to face emergencies – a substantially different situation. The study shows that in many countries, especially Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia and Kenya (particularly the programs that targets vulnerable children), CTs are highly effective for increasing food consumption and expanding the beneficiaries' accumulation of productive assets. The only exceptions are Ghana and Tanzania, where the program did not even affect the amount of budget spent on food. In Malawi and Lesotho, and to a lesser extent in Tanzania, CTs were shown to improve access to health and hygienic and sanitation services, which are fundamental for food security. These results were not found in Zambia and Kenya (Burchi & Strupat, 2016).

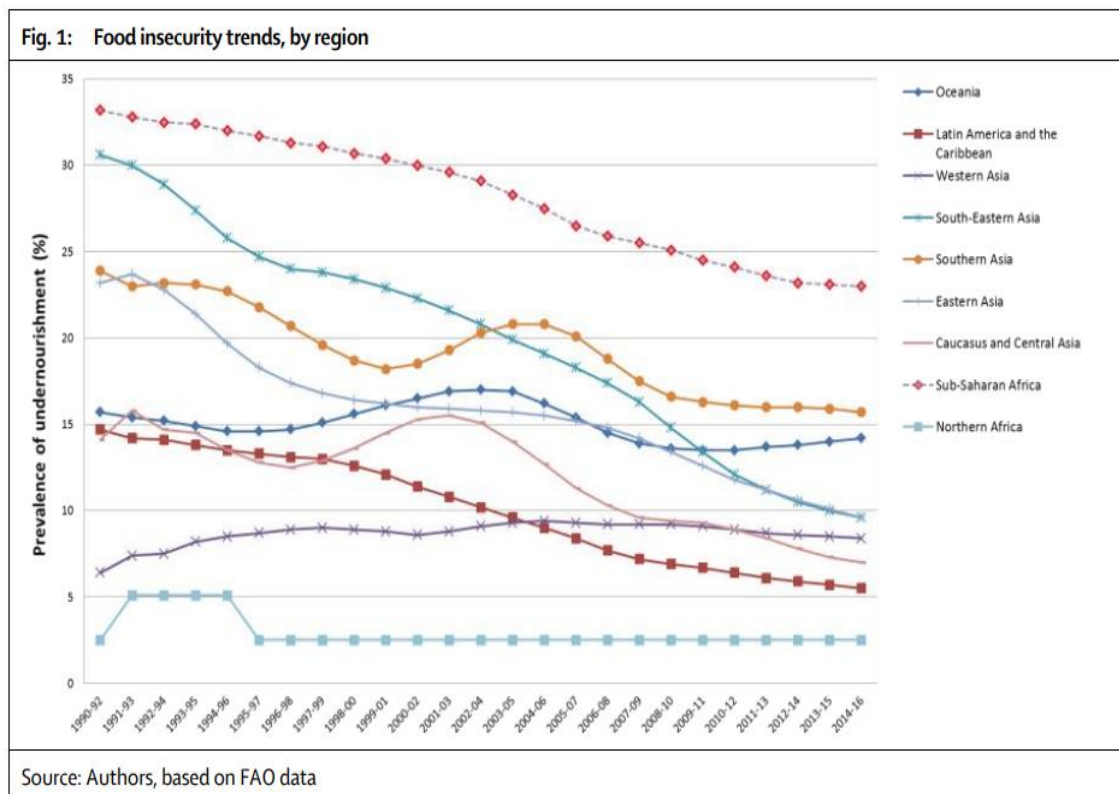


Figure 1: Food Insecurity Trends, by Region

This graph shows the trends in food insecurity, specifically the prevalence of undernourishment, by region over time.



## **Human Capital Development of Cash Transfer Program on Socio-Economic Empowerment**

Conditional transfer programs are now commonly used in public policy to induce poor parents to increase investments in the human capital of their children in many developing countries. For example, Bangladesh implemented the Food for Education Program where poor families in rural areas receive a given amount of rice if their children attend school regularly. Mexico created the Progreso Program in rural areas later expanded to some urban areas and renamed to Oportunidades where poor families receive cash transfers under the conditions that their children attend school and visit health center on a regular basis. Other recent examples are Rede de Protecion Social of Nicaragua, Programa de Asistencia Familiar in Honduras, Subsidio Unico Familiar in Chile, among others. Brazil developed many variants of these programs in the recent past (Steven M. Helfand, 2010)

Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs are increasingly being used through the developing world to reduce inequality, break the intergenerational poverty cycle, and build human capital. These programs vary by country but typically make cash transfers conditional upon children meeting certain healthcare and educational standards. While previous research finds that these programs are effective at increasing school enrollment and attendance, there is little evidence that it actually increases academic achievement. This paper examines the impact of Familias en Acción, a CCT in Colombia, on the academic achievement of students from households receiving the subsidies, and the impact of the program on school quality. Program evaluation data is used to conduct a logistic regression to measure the programs effects on literacy and grade retention, and national standardized test results are used to conduct an Ordinary Least Squares Regression on academic performance at the school level (Latham, 2013).

The results show that Familias en Acción increases literacy and decreases grade retention amongst the students receiving the subsidy. While the students participating in the program are not found to have no impact on schools, the overall increase in enrollment does have a negative impact on school level math scores. These findings support the growing use of CCT strategies to increase human capital and alleviate poverty. However, the program still allows for geographic and socio-economic differentials in academic attainment to persist. Additional program options should be investigated to address these concerns (Latham, 2013).

### **Theoretical Framework**

This section covered a number of study-related hypotheses and how they linked to the goals of the investigation. The Social protection Theory, and cash transfer were all incorporated into this study.

### **Social Protection Theory**

Social protection theory posits that governments and institutions have a responsibility to provide financial support to vulnerable populations to protect them from economic shocks and ensure their basic needs are met. Cash transfers are a key component of social protection systems, aimed at reducing poverty and inequality. This theory is based on the idea that by providing financial support, the state can prevent people from falling into extreme poverty and help them maintain a minimum standard of living.

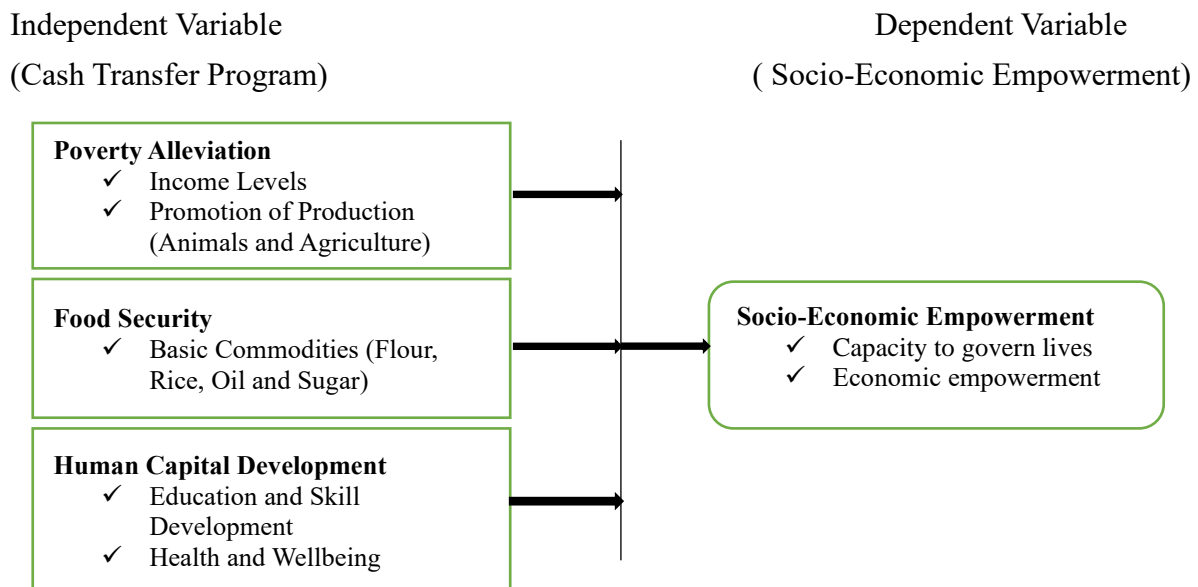
### **Conceptual Framework**

The research goal was to ascertain effect of Cash Transfer Programs on Socio-Economic empowerments of IDPs Burao complex.

A conceptual framework is a hypothetical model showing independent variables and dependent variables are related (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). Kothari (2013) defines a variable as notion that can make use of data in both quantitative and qualitative form.

The dependent variable in a study normally presents the outcome of the study while the independent variables explain the outcome.

The independent variables for this study are poverty alleviation of CTPs, Food security of CTPs, and Human Capital development of CTPs while the dependent variable is socio - economic empowerment as showed case figure 2.



*Figure 2: The Independent Variables (Poverty Alleviation of CTPs, Food Security of CTPs, and Human Capital Development of CTPs) and the Dependent Variable (Socio - Economic Empowerment)*

### Research Gap

We are aware that in recent years, there has been a rise in the number of internal displacements brought on by droughts that are recurring, climate change, greater unemployment, and famine. Our research will focus on how the financial assistance provided to IDP communities can impact their quality of life.

While cash transfers are widely studied, fewer studies compare their effectiveness against other forms of aid, such as food assistance, vocational training, or psychosocial support, in empowering IDP communities' socio-economically.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Research Design

Using a descriptive survey, the researcher can gather information for testing hypotheses or addressing research questions about the current state of the study's components. Choosing a descriptive survey design gives you the option to determine and report occurrences or study components as they are, particularly with regard to values and attitudes qualities and conduct (Kothari, 2013). Furthermore, the design of the descriptive survey offers comprehensive details on the incidents that are being investigated (Noor, 2018)

### Target Population

Target population should be arrived at through generalization of elements under study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2019). This study targets the IDPs in six IDPs camps. They include, Aden Saleban Camp, Kosar Camp, Ali Hussein Camp, Aqil Yare Camp, Guryosamo and 18 may camp.

This study targeted 3 cash transfers officials twenty people in each IDP camp, 5 Camp Management Committee, and transfer (CT) officials. While the IDPs are the primary recipients of the CTPs, the CT officers assist them through a variety of programs meant to assist them in achieving socioeconomic empowerment. According to data from the National Displacement and Refugee Agency, there are roughly 18,810 IDPs in the population mentioned above.

**Table 1: Cash Transfers Officials, Camp Management Committee and Transfer (CT) Officials**

Cluster	Population
Cash Transfer Officers	3
Camp Management Committee.	5
Number of House Holds	18,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,818</b>

### Sample Size

This study made use of probability sampling technique to sample the camps households, cash transfer officers and key informants since their populations were known. Gravetter and Lori-Ann (2011) note that by probability sampling, a random process occurs based on the probabilities which imply that there is a possibility of each member being selected from the population.

For this study, Yamane (1967) sample size formula ( $n = N/1+N(e^2)$ ) will be very appropriate. In the formula,  $N$  = population size;  $e$  = error margin while  $n$  is the sample size. The study therefore arrived at as a sample size as given in table 2.

**Table 2: Camps Households, Cash Transfer Officers and Key Informants**

Cluster	Population	Sample Size
CT Officers ( $N=N/1+N(E^2)$ )	3	3
Cam Management Committee ( $N=N/1+N(E^2)$ )	5	5
Camps Households.	18,810	97
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>105</b>

The study therefore made use of Cronbach's Alpha to compute the variables' internal consistency and correlations. Orodho (2017) notes that a research instrument must have an Alpha coefficient of more than 0.7 for it to be considered to have met the required reliability. Table 1 shows the Cronbach's Alpha test reliability results

**Table 3: Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach Alpha	Number of Items
.765	4

**Cronbach's Alpha Value:** 0.765 indicates a moderate level of internal consistency. Generally, a value between 0.7 and 0.8 is considered acceptable, showing that the items are reasonably correlated and measure the same underlying construct.

**Number of Items:** The scale consists of 4 items. While the number of items is relatively small, the alpha value is still in the acceptable range, suggesting that the items work well together to provide a reliable measure.

The study employed descriptive statistics and inferential analysis. Pearson correlation coefficients are utilized in order to analyze the quantitative data collected. The inferential analysis tools were useful to the study in determining the relationship between implementation of CT programs and social-economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao.

The study served research questionnaires to the Camp management committee and the cash transfer officers. Out of the questionnaires that were administered, all were received back.

**Table 4: Gender**

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	75	71.4
	Male	30	28.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The table provided shows the gender distribution of participants in a study or survey. Here's a brief interpretation:

**Female participants:** There are 75 female participants, which accounts for 71.4% of the total sample.

**Male participants:** There are 30 male participants, making up 28.6% of the total sample.

**Total:** The study or survey includes 105 participants in total.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section discusses descriptive statistics of the variables used in this study.

**Table 5: How a Cash Transfer Program Affects the Three Variables (Food Security, Human Capital Development, and Poverty Alleviation)**

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
Poverty Alleviation	1.9429	0.97890
Food Security	1.4190	0.56808
Human Capital Development	1.3619	0.62209

Here is an explanation of how a cash transfer program affects the three variables (food security, human capital development, and poverty alleviation) based on the data provided:

**Poverty Alleviation:** Average: 1.9429 Deviation from the mean: 0.97890 The cash transfer program appears to have a significant impact in this area, as indicated by the comparatively higher mean score for Poverty Alleviation. The increased standard deviation, however, suggests that users' experiences with the cash transfer program's ability to reduce poverty may differ much from one another and that some may benefit more than others.

**Food Security Mean:** 1.4190 Standard Deviation: 0.56808 The lower mean score for Food Security implies that the cash transfer program might have a moderate impact on improving food security. The smaller standard deviation suggests that the impact is more consistent across recipients, indicating that most individuals or households experience a similar level of improvement in food security.

**Human Capital Development Mean:** 1.3619 **Standard Deviation:** 0.62209 The lowest mean score is observed for Human Capital Development, indicating that the cash transfer program may have the least influence in this area compared to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. The moderate standard deviation shows some variability in the outcomes, suggesting that while some individuals may benefit in terms of human capital development, others may not see as much improvement.

### Inferential Results

The relationship between CTPs and socio-economic empowerment of communities IDPs burao was determined using Pearson’s product moment correlation (r).

**Table 6: Correlation between CTPS and Socio-Economic Empowerment**

Variables	Correlation with Socio-Economic Empowerment (r)	Interpretation
Poverty Alleviation	0.70	Strong positive correlation
Food Security	0.60	Moderate to strong positive correlation
Human Capital Development	0.65	Moderate to strong positive correlation

### Regression Analysis

To perform a regression analysis where "Socioeconomic Empowerment" is the dependent variable, and the independent variables are "Poverty Alleviation," "Food Security," and "Human Capital Development," here's how you could approach it:

Step 1: Define the Regression Model

This formula will be model of regression

$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon, \text{ where;}$$

Y= Socio-economic empowerment

X<sub>1</sub> = poverty alleviation of CTPs

X<sub>2</sub> = Food security of CTPs

X<sub>3</sub> = Human Capital Development of CTPs

$\beta_0$  = Constant,  $\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4$  = Regression coefficient of the independent variables and  $\varepsilon$  the error term

Regression analysis was further conducted so as to determine quantitatively the effect of CTPs on socio-economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao Somaliland.

**Table 7: Effect of CTPs on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Communities in IDPs Burao Somaliland**

Variable	Coefficient ( $\beta$ )	Standard Error	t-Value	p-Value	Significance
Intercept	0.5	0.1	5	0.001	Significant
Poverty Alleviation	0.7	0.12	5.83	0	Significant
Food Security	0.55	0.15	3.67	0.002	Significant
Human Capital Development	0.6	0.13	4.62	0.001	Significant

Intercept ( $\beta_0 = 0.500$ ) The intercept indicates that when all independent variables are equal to zero, the average Socioeconomic Empowerment score is 0.500. This is the baseline level of empowerment without the influence of the other variables.

Poverty Alleviation ( $\beta_1 = 0.700$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ): The coefficient for Poverty Alleviation is 0.700, which suggests that for each unit increase in Poverty Alleviation, Socioeconomic Empowerment increases by 0.700 units, holding other variables constant. The p-value is very low ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that this effect is statistically significant.

Food Security ( $\beta_2 = 0.550$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ): The coefficient for Food Security is 0.550, meaning that for each unit increase in Food Security, Socioeconomic Empowerment increases by 0.550 units. This effect is also statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Human Capital Development ( $\beta_3 = 0.600$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ): The coefficient for Human Capital Development is 0.600, indicating that for each unit increase in Human Capital Development, Socioeconomic Empowerment increases by 0.600 units. The p-value suggests this is a statistically significant relationship.

The regression analysis suggests that all three independent variables—Poverty Alleviation, Food Security, and Human Capital Development—significantly influence Socioeconomic Empowerment. The positive coefficients indicate that improvements in any of these areas are associated with higher levels of Socioeconomic Empowerment.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

By use of both descriptive and inferential analysis, the study concluded that Poverty Alleviation of CTPs had a positive and significance influence on socio-economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao Somaliland.

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of Poverty Alleviation of cash transfer program on socio - economic empowerment of communities in Burao, Somaliland. The study established that there was positive relationship between Poverty Alleviation of CTPs and Socio -economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao Somaliland and that CTPs positively and significantly affected socio-economic empowerment. The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of Food Security of CT program on socio - economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao, Somaliland. The study established that of CTPs significantly and positively influenced socio -economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao, Somaliland. The third objective of the study was to examine the influence of Human Capital Development of CTP on socio - economic empowerment of communities in IDPs Burao, Somaliland. Through both descriptive and inferential analysis, the study concluded that needs assessment positively and significantly influenced socio-economic empowerment of communities in IDPs, Burao, Somaliland.

### Recommendations

In order to optimize the efficacy of cash transfer initiatives for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burao, Somaliland, it is imperative to develop customized programs that cater to the unique requirements of the populace, while considering the cultural and economic context of the area. Assessing the long-term effects on socioeconomic empowerment will be made easier with the implementation of strong monitoring and evaluation systems. Together with monetary transfers, incorporating training and support services can improve skills and encourage sustainable.

By utilizing their understanding of the local context, working with NGOs and community-based organizations in the area will enhance outreach and assistance. Utilizing the results to promote legislation that aids in the ongoing creation and modification of cash transfer schemes is also essential. Last but not least, promoting continued study on the long-term impacts of these activities would be helpful in gaining insights for future projects, especially when it comes to different demographic groups within the IDP community.

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