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INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (IDIS)

**THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ATTAINMENT OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2 IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF THE
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

BY

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**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE
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November 9, 2021

DECLARATION

I, Esther Bande, hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for a masters degree in any university.

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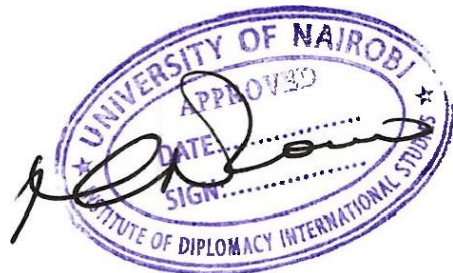
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to all Kenyans who are participating actively toward zero hunger and contributing in steering Kenya towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal Two.

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List of Abbreviation

FAO: The Food and Agriculture Organization.

IFAD: The International Fund for Agriculture Development.

IPC: Integrated Phase Classification

SFA: Sustainable Food and Agriculture.

SDG: Sustainable Development Fund

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

WFP: World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

As Kenya is striving to maintain the momentum in its race towards achieving sustainable development by 2030, its food security situation remains precarious. If Kenya is to achieve zero hunger by 2030, it will need efforts to scale up the gains made. Currently, effects of climatic shocks, COVID-19, locust invasion and an economy that is not growing as was expected, continue to exacerbate food insecurity. While there have been gains from the long-term rains over the years, these gains are being lost because of an economy that fluctuates and has been weakened first because of the post-election violence in 2007/2008 and now even more because of covid-19. This weak economy is negatively impacting access, not just to food, but also its availability. It is estimated that by the end of this year, many Kenyans will be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance. While a majority of Kenyans have access to food, they are still unable to meet the recommended rations. Many Kenyans have access to food that is affordable making diets less and less nutritional. Although Kenya is currently a lower-middle income economy, it still has an estimated 238,000 in the emergency phase (IPC Phase 4). Arid and Semi-Arid lands have the highest levels of food insecurity. Changing climatic patterns have led to poor performance of the short rains. Climate change is impacting negatively on already fragile food security situation. Increasing levels of food insecurity threaten to negate the gains made in Kenya's progress towards zero hunger. While challenges continue to persist, the United Nations World Food programme works together with the government of Kenya in scaling up efforts towards building a sustainable food system that will ensure sustainability in Kenya's food and nutrition security. Hence this study seeks to evaluate the role of WFP in attaining SDG 2 in Kenya. The study relied on both primary and secondary data.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

At the height of globalization, cooperation is key to ensuring development and economic growth especially in the 21st century. Governments can maximize the opportunity that exists in cooperating to promote sustainable development. There are a lot of challenges that a country faces hence working alone will make it harder to overcome these challenges. This does not mean that the state is not key in development. Indeed, state efforts are key in the development of any country and states are usually at the center of policy formulation. They also own and direct the budget processes. International organizations seek to augment state efforts to promote growth and development especially in developing countries.

States are what make international organizations function. Lately, organizations have also become a very important partner to state development. Most states have economic blueprints in the form of national development plans. International organizations align their strategies with national development plans in order to combine efforts that will help states achieve sustainable development efficiently and quickly. With their technical expertise, international organizations work with governments to strengthen their capacities to implement their national development plans coined towards implementing the 2030 sustainable development goals.

International organizations are also important to governments because they complement government efforts especially since they have resources that reduce budget deficits. Most of these organizations have set up multilateral or bilateral agreements between countries. However, one of the most important roles that international organizations play today is lending out technical cooperation and support to UN member states. By technical cooperation and support, international organizations provide intellectual or financial material to countries that require them. One area that International Organizations have continuously given technical support and cooperation is the area of development and in particular, sustainable development. Kenya continues to benefit from technical support and cooperation.

The government of Kenya has set its sight on rapid economic growth where being food sufficient or secure is fundamental for its development agenda that includes the 'big four' and vision 2030. The country has also adopted openness to innovation through devolution which is fundamental in Kenya achieving sustainable development and incorporating SDGs in its

development agenda. Sustainable development goal two is a key focus for Kenya and the country ambitiously seeks to achieve zero hunger and improved nutrition in Kenya by 2030.¹

As the world increasingly becomes globalized and ultimately becoming one global village, communication ties have been strengthened. Any disaster anywhere in the world can easily be noticed and acted upon by the international community. Such disasters are seen as a threat to human existence the essence of the existence of human beings is to develop to make their lives and the environment better, that way the world is seen as developing and is, therefore, a better place to live in.

Anything that affects the global population or part of it, affects the whole world. Other countries of the world are affected either directly or indirectly especially because these issues always tend to have a spillover effect. The UN has universalized and internationalized the world. At the beginning of this century, UN member States committed themselves to a set of sustainable time-bound development goals. These goals remain the world largest corporate sustainability Initiative. They recognized voluntary multi-stakeholder partnerships as significant contributors to realizing inter governmentally approved development goals at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.²

Sustainable development goals are a key world agenda that has managed to invite partnership across the world in many developmental and technical areas. The partnership of states and United Nations Development Programs which is the main sponsor of Sustainable development is mutually beneficial where states help the UNDP fulfill their objective while at the same time UNDP helps states during hard times by offering to share their knowledge and expertise on the issues at hand. In this manner, members of the international community offer their solutions to problems affecting any country. Such assistance is given in cognizance of the fact that a human being, who is not under any major threat, has the drive and a platform to develop to their fullest. This study looked at the role of international organizations in sustainable development in Kenya. What is important in the global system is that active relations between the state and international organizations like the world food program, a key United Nations agency, whose activities focus on sustainable development goal number 2. The World Food Programme has been and is still a key and important actor in fighting global hunger. The World Food Programme responds during

¹ KNBS. Economic Survey 2016.9(Nairobi: 2016.)

² Gicheru, E., “The Role of the Co-operative enterprise model in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).” (The Cooperative University of Kenya: Nairobi, 2011).

emergencies but is also actively working to lessen the impact of climate change by helping societies and states become food secure. This they do through building resilience to promote better livelihoods for sustainability. Third-world states like Kenya are faced with a lot of food security challenges that require not only the partnership but direct intervention of the World Food Programme in Humanitarian Assistance. Kenya is positioned geographically within the horn of Africa a region that grapples with both natural and manmade disasters. Horn of Africa region experiences climatic shocks often moving from drought to floods. Conflict within the region has had a spillover effect in Kenya because it has given rise to large numbers of refugees who are hosted in Kenya. Humanitarian assistance in Kenya is necessary to mitigate against the effects of the above-mentioned issues that pose food security challenges both for the Kenyan population and refugees, who are exposed to food insecurity.³

1.2 Statement of the research Problem

While Kenya shows commitment to fight hunger, its food security situation remains precarious. Climate change remains the biggest contributor to food insecurity as weather patterns continue to remain unpredictable. Global warming is increasing climatic shocks and more making sustainable agriculture difficult to attain. The recent desert locust infestation has largely been attributed to climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic is also weakening the economy thus contributing to food insecurity. Increasing levels of food insecurity threaten to negate the gains made in Kenya's progress towards zero hunger.

Kenya, a UN member state, not only participated in the formulation of SDGs, but its development blueprint is aligned with the global goals. Kenya's commitment is entrenched regionally and nationally. Together with stakeholders, the government of Kenya is committed to the implementation of the 2030 agenda. Kenya's commitment to the sustainable agenda is seen in its economic blueprints from the long-term vision 2030 to the medium-term plans and the county governments planning documents. These SDGs are providing a basis for better and more human-centered development planning.⁴

Despite the progress made, Kenya still faces challenges that will require collaboration with partners to navigate. These challenges include natural disasters like the outbreak of a disease,

³ Gakuru, R.; Mathenge, N., "Poverty, Growth, and Income Distribution in Kenya: A SAM Perspective." AGRODEP Working Paper 0001, (KIPPRA: Nairobi, 2012).

⁴ https://www.researchictafrica.net/countries/kenya/Kenya_Vision_2030_-_2007.pdf

drought, hunger, and starvation. These are situations that have easily spilled out of control hence the need for intervention by the international community through international organizations. Sustainable development has also become one of the key focuses of the world and Kenya cannot be left behind. This study, therefore, analyzed the role of international organizations, specifically the World Food Programme, in scaling sustainable development goal two in Kenya.

1.3 Research Questions

- 1) What is the basis of sustainable development goals?
- 2) What is the role of international organizations in sustainable development goal 2?
- 3) What are some of the challenges the World Food Programme encounters in assisting Kenya to achieve sustainable development goal 2?

1.4 Study Objectives

1.4.1 General Objectives

The general objective of this study was to evaluate the role of international organizations in scaling up sustainable development goal 2 in Kenya specifically focusing on the world food program.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- 1) To assess how much progress Kenya has made in achieving sustainable development goal 2.
- 2) To outline the challenges World Food Programme encounters in assisting Kenya to achieve sustainable development goal 2.
- 3) To evaluate the role of the World Food Programme in achieving zero hunger in Kenya.

1.5 Literature Review

1.5.1 Theoretical Review

1.5.1 Structuralism Theory

The structuralism theory of development proposes that for the third world country's economies to fully be modernized and industrialize, developed countries must intervene. This theory believes that it is only through third-world dependence on developed countries that third-world countries will become economically independent from their Colonial rich world masters. This theory was

developed to explain the relationship between third world and developed countries.⁵ Proponents of this school of thought argue that developing countries will continue to be exploited by developed countries (they are a big source of raw materials and cheap labor) unless these countries take steps to prevent this exploitation. Structuralists argue that the government is the most powerful player in protecting its resources and economy.⁶

The structural theory, therefore, concludes that the success of third-world countries depends on government intervention to spur economic growth through fueling industrialization. This organizational transformation of developing or third-world countries is implemented to create an economy that eventually enjoys self-sustaining growth as this will end the over-reliance on aid from developed states. This theory explains why third-world countries like Kenya seek to build partnerships with international organizations to help them in their economic growth. Organizations like the World Food Programme continues to play a vital role in scaling up sustainable development goal 2 in Kenya by collaborating with the government on different development programs related to food and nutrition security.

1.5.2 Neo-liberal Theory

The neo-liberal model holds that the view that regional and international institutions are important actors in international relations. They provide important linkages for states interaction in the international system. In their book *State Power and World Markets*, Joseph M. Grieco and G. John Ikenberry suggest that international and regional institutions play an important role in mediating and finding solutions to state problems. This role is further enhanced by the independence and neutrality of these institutions. Globalization and innovation in technological advancement have spurred interconnectedness in the world, therefore creating interdependence among states. The point is that regulators are necessary to maintain rules that are just for everyone.⁷

Therefore, organizations and states relate to achieving a common goal. The World Food Programme works closely with member states, Kenya included, to works towards achieving goal two of the SDGs. The role of organizations like WFP is to act as guides and partner with states to

⁵ Cardoso, F. H., and Enzo, F. *Dependency and development in Latin America*. California, (USA: University of California Press, 1979)

⁶ Adar, K. G., Interdependence theory. Unpublished lecture notes, (United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya, 2014)

⁷ Alusa, D., Lesson 2 and 3-Theoretical approaches in IPE. (Unpublished lecture notes, United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya, 2012)

promote solutions to economic or political problems and in doing this helping the country to grow economically and politically. In the Eastern Africa region, conflict and insecurity are the biggest drivers of food scarcity. The World Food Programme has been instrumental in the fight against hunger and recognized for this role through the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize. This recognition was because the organization's efforts to combat hunger worldwide including its work during the coronavirus pandemic. WFP's country-specific strategic plans are designed to align with national developed plans of host governments. This means that both WFP country offices and host governments have a very strong partnership linked to the development agenda. In Kenya, WFP Kenya works together with the government of Kenya to achieve zero hunger through responding to crises, building resilience, and tackling root causes of food insecurity.

1.6 Empirical Review

1.6.2 World Food Program

After being fronted by the United states, the United Nations World Food Programme was founded in 1961 and has been in operations for almost 60 years now. The establishment of WFP was initially meant to be a 3-year experimental programme stemming out of the Food NS Agricultural Organization to provide food aid. It was to be to be reassessed in three years but as crises increased, the experiment proved worthwhile, and WFP rose to the task. Its mission is strongly anchored with Sustainable Development Goal 2 with other activities that complement the other sustainable development goals. Its first intervention was for the Nubian response in Sudan in 1963. In the same year, WFP started its first school meals programme in Togo and was later, in 1965, enshrined as a fully-fledged UN program.

The World Food Programme is the humanitarian arm of food security. It has grown to become world's largest humanitarian organization working towards a hunger free world. WFP's mandate is closely interlinked to other SDGs that promote poverty eradication, peace outcomes and stability for people recovering from conflict, disasters, and the impact of climate change. WFP complements efforts of other agencies like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), as well as Governments. It is founded on four main principles, saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies, supporting food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods in critical situations, reducing risk and enabling people, communities, and countries to meet their food and nutritional needs during

emergencies and finally, reducing undernutrition and breaking the recurring cycle of hunger. Its focus remains on establishing a world devoid of hunger and provision of nutritional aid to the needy and undernourished globally.⁸

WFP's strategy in Kenya is to support the government hasten national ownership of food systems. WFP, for example, supported the government of Kenya take ownership of the school feeding programme. Gradually, the government is responding to emergency food needs as and when shocks occur while WFP assists communities to anticipate shocks and build resilience to these shocks. WFP does not work in isolation. It has actively partnered with the national government, other UN agencies, the private sector among other food security actors, while discharging its mandate.

Research carried out shows that World Food Programme's interventions are important to the needs of developing countries. This research also reflects the effectiveness of humanitarian and development objectives and expected results. WFP is increasingly investing in ensuring that evidence is generated to showcase the impact of its programs. This is being done in various ways, including through economy-wide impact studies. In the East Africa region, WFP has so far conducted three local economy-wide impact evaluations (LEWIE) in Uganda, Rwanda, and Kenya, to showcase the impact of a dollar invested in the life of beneficiaries and its ripple effect on the wider economy. WFP conducted LEWIE studies in Kenya in 2018 focusing on the Home-Grown School Meals activities. School meals activities were first initiated in Kenya in the 1980s. At the time, WFP and the Government of Kenya (GoK) targeted poor rural areas of Kenya. In 2009, WFP started a gradual and systematic conferral of the programme to the government through the Ministry of Education. The transition was finalized in 2018 and the programme, which is now fully financed by the government, now feeds almost 2 million school-going children in over four thousand schools across Kenya. The focus of this programme is to initiate a countrywide homegrown school feeding program that not only feeds children in schools but also stimulates local agricultural production, through purchases of food from smallholder farmers and local food suppliers.

Kenya's Home-Grown School Meal Program (HGSMP) provides food and cash assistance to schools in arid and semi-arid regions. These regions have the most food-insecure counties with

⁸ World Food Programme. (2016e). World Food Programme's strategic plan (2017- 2021): Executive board second regular session(Rome, 2016)

the lowest school enrollment and graduation rates. The primary objective of the HGSMP is to benefit children in the targeted schools by improving their nutrition and health, school attendance, and capacity to learn. In addition, HGSMP can stimulate local agricultural production, potentially creating welfare gains in the communities around the schools that benefit from the program through increased incomes and consumption and other kinds of market linkages. An expanded and modified HGSMP could potentially create new benefits for local economies around participating schools and the rest of Kenya, by stimulating local production activities and rising household incomes. Understanding local economic benefits is an essential part of any cost-benefit analysis of the HGSMP. It is critical not only for evaluating the HGSMP's full impact but also for designing measures to increase the benefits that this program can create for Kenya's population. The objective of the Home-Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) LEWIE study conducted in Kenya in 2018 was to estimate the HGSMP multiplier effect in the rural Kenya economy. In 2018, WFP handed over the program to the Government of Kenya.

This handover is a very important achievement considering the complex environment in which the WFP operates. The cost-efficiency of its programming also represents areas for improvement for the organization. While WFP has made important milestones to improve the impact of its programmes, challenges threaten to derail progress. Funding is one such challenge. As a fully donor funded organization, WFP's programmes are usually interrupted for lack of predictable and flexible donor funds.⁹

WFP receives its highest funding from governments especially the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, the European Union, and Canada goes ahead the give most of this donation to other humanitarian organizations who serve as their operating partners. This makes WFP a significant partner to the funding states. WFP programming contributes to all donor development priorities which include increasing food security, advocating for sustainable growth, and securing the future of children and the youths. Most of the donor states' programming focuses on three themes: strengthening the effectiveness of programming, strengthening accountability, and supporting flexible funding. WFP's programming is generally aligned with the principles of good humanitarian donorship.

Rapid development changes have happened in Kenya in the fields of food security and drought management. These developments have been made possible by collaboration with international

⁹ World Food Programme. World Food Programme's role in nutrition, (wfp website)

partners either responding to crises or building institutional and technical capacities for the government, county governments, and even individuals to produce food. Efforts in information sharing, coordinated planning, and desires to ensure effective use of resources in the country are depicted by multi-agencies in all areas. Significant improvement in the established framework of food security structures within the country began in the 90s.¹⁰ These developments included the formation of geographical review teams, a revised direction of the Kenya Food Security, and the formation of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group.

FAO reckons that food sufficiency exists when everyone has economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs. Becoming food secure in its entirety is still a major problem not only for third-world countries but also for the developed countries. In the US, the problem is alleviated by providing food security interventions including food aid in form of relief, food stamps, and subsidized food production.¹¹

Food production has worsened in Kenya since the early 70s and the proportion of the malnourished has remained high in sub-Saharan Africa. The country has faced severe food insecurity problems. Research shows that over 10 million people are food insecure and depend on relief food. Households have to adjust to high food prices. Food insecurity in Kenya has also been exacerbated by political instability that is experienced around the electioneering period especially after the 2007/08 post-election violence that displaced more than half a million people in Nairobi, Rift valley, Nyanza, and Coastal provinces.¹²

While the majority of these displaced people have subsequently returned to their places, the vulnerability of the remaining people is felt and has increased agricultural disruption which subsequently causes food insecurity in the country. Food security has three variables; food security determined by production and supply of food, food access measured by general levels of income, and nutrition and general health care as a measure of food utilization. Homes would be considered food secure if all the above measures are met. A change in spending in food items to non-food

¹⁰ World Bank. Kenya Economic Update, Edition No. 13, 'Kazi ni kazi, Informal should not be normal.' (Nairobi, 2016)

¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization., *Save and Grow: A Policymaker's Guide to the Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder crop Production*. (Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2011)

¹² World Bank., The state of Kenya's economy. Retrieved 11/22/2010, 2010, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/KENYAEXTN/Resources/KEU-Dec_2010_SKE.pdf

items such as hospital bills would be a threat to food security. Similarly, a household's purchasing power owing to a reduction in household income may increase food insecurity.

1.7 Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Internationally, sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. In the framework of a state actor and national policies, it refers to the “state efforts to achieve progress (development) qualified by the condition that such efforts should be possible to maintain over the long term (sustainable). In essence, it entrenches a symbiotic relationship between two seemingly mutually exclusive pursuits" sustaining a clean and healthy environment and the economic and social development to support the current generation while mindful of the same environment's ability to support future generations comfortably. It promotes the use of the natural resources in a way that does not lessen its usefulness for future generations or degrade the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystem.

2015 marked the end of Millennium Development Goals of the UN's anti-poverty strategies policies. Their goals were time-specific and globally accepted for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions. Among the issues they wanted to discuss were preventing deadly diseases, reducing income poverty and hunger, encouraging gender equality, free education, and environmental sustainability.¹³

Sustainability Development Goals constituted the UN's development agenda. This was the result of the UN's conference on sustainability and development hosted in Rio De Janerio in 2012. The objective of this conference was to set universal goals and address needs the needs of people in both third world and developed countries to be the same.17 goals that build on the success of SDGs and bring general objectives of ending poverty, protecting the climate from adverse change, and ensuring that people live in a peaceful environment. SDGs also include new issue areas that range from sustainable corruption, peace, and justice among other development priorities. As the UN development agency, the UNDP is tasked with the task of guiding and implementing the goals through their worldwide presence. The belief that the agency is achieving SDGs requires partnership from all governments, the private sector, and civil society, and citizens altogether. It is for this reason that a country like Kenya would receive technical support towards its effort to

¹³ Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Millennium Development Goals Status Report for Kenya. (Nairobi: 2013)

integrate SDGs into its national development. The UNDP team in Kenya suggests for Kenya to integrate SDG's, 4 factors must be considered; an institutional mechanism must be established, reflecting the diversity and scope of the SDG's, a clear plan for the development of the SDG's should be developed followed by strong country ownership built on partnership. They should prioritize and contextualize the SDGs to make them address the country's problem and needs and mobilize resources to fund the SDGs.¹⁴

The achievement of food production in a country is an important key in agricultural development. Food security is defined as a situation, at all times, where people have adequate access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. Food security should also meet dietary needs and food preferences for healthy lives. In the last few years, the country has been undergoing severe drought conditions. This situation is depicted by the high population levels having no proper access to food in the right amounts. Research continues to show that 10 million people survive through relief food as households continue to incur high food prices due to the high cost of living.¹⁵

Maize being the staple food in Kenya is in short supply and most households have a limited supply of food. The current food scarcity problems are attributed to; frequent droughts, in the country, high cost of living that increases the cost of farm input including fertilizers that consequently increased the cost of food production, the post-election violence brought about displacement of a lot of farmers resulting in reduced agricultural production. High global prices and low purchasing power is due to the high poverty levels.¹⁶

Attaining sustainable food security in Africa is one of the biggest hurdles facing African governments and the international community. The ongoing food crisis has affected all countries such as Kenya putting millions of people at the risk of not just hunger but malnutrition. Vulnerabilities in African countries are compounded by political, economic, and climatic challenges that threaten the availability of food. At the urgency to tackle food insecurity, in the need to formulate policies that support local innovations while taking into account the social and political constraints that may arise which includes considering where the rural livelihoods. To advance technology and innovation, a system approach that allows everyone to engage with scientific elites and implementation of food-related research and such initiatives must be

¹⁴ United Nations. Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Reference Guide to UNCTs. 2015)

¹⁵ Godfray, H CJ, Beddington, JR, Crute, IR, et al. Food security: the challenge of feeding 9 billion people, (2016)

¹⁶ Ibid

embraced. Approaches that enable small-scale farmers for to maximize their output will support a pathway to Kenya being food secure. They should also educate them on matters leading to food insecurity. Following the successful implementation of the Economic Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, Kenya vision 2030 was formed by the Grand Coalition Government. It aimed to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized country providing its citizens high-quality life as well as a clean and secure environment. Vision 2030 is being implemented in 5 medium-year terms. The Ministry of Planning and National Development and vision 2030 secretariat have gone through the first 5-year plan paying attention particularly to the feedback from stakeholders as required by the constitution. This has formed the plan for the next 5 years.¹⁷

Responding to crises while working to save lives and securing livelihoods either directly or by investing in strengthening the capacity of countries to respond to food and nutrition emergencies is remains the most important mandate of WFP's operations. WFP is strengthening partnerships with key food actors including and most importantly the government, United Nations agencies, the private sector among others. Strengthened partnerships helps all stakeholders to leverage on their complementary strength and resources. Commitment to partnership and joint action is central to WFP's operations and is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda's global call to action.¹⁸ WFP's interventions are structured and targeted to address the needs of each context. In the region, WFP works with the African Union (AU) and its Regional Economic Communities (RECs) scale up efforts to zero hunger.¹⁹International organizations have played a major role in pushing for sustainable development at the international level and domestic levels. International organizations have played a key role through partnership and campaigning with various institutions ranging from social political and economic development.

1.8 Gaps in the Literature

The above literature was done thematically in line with the study objectives. This is important to the study as it gives a strong background of the study on the roles of an international organization on development, a literature review on World Food Programme as well as a review on Kenya's

¹⁷ Mwenzwa, M, & Misati, J., "Kenya's Social Development Proposals and Challenges: Review of Kenya Vision 2030 First Medium-Term Plan, 2008-2012." American Journal of Contemporary Research. Vol. 4 No. 1 (2017)

¹⁸ Mwenzwa, M, & Misati, J., "Kenya's Social Development Proposals and Challenges: Review of Kenya Vision 2030 First Medium-Term Plan, 2008-2012." American Journal of Contemporary Research. Vol. 4 No. 1 (2017)

¹⁹ World Food Programme. (2016e). World Food Programme's strategic plan (2017- 2021): Executive board second regular session(Rome, 2016)

development was critically analyzed. However, the study topic on the role of the World Food Programme in scaling up sustainable development goal 2 in Kenya, is an area that has not been widely researched, hence there was limited academic writing on the role of WFP on sustainable development in Kenya. This study aims to fill this give gap by giving a comprehensive analysis of this.

1.9 Study Hypotheses

- 1) International organizations are highly involved in the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 2 especially in Kenya.
- 2) Challenges persist in the World Food Programme's effort to helping Kenya attain zero hunger by 2030.

1.10 Study Justification

1.10.1 Academic Justification

This study will make key contributions to the field of international relations and sustainable development. The study will develop a framework as well as a methodology for assessing that will be used to assess the role of international organizations in sustainable development in different countries. The role of the World Food Programme in supporting Kenya and other countries to achieve zero hunger has been under-researched. WFP seeks to assert its role as not just a humanitarian actor but as a key player in the development agenda, a role that has been disputed. The findings of this study will add to the existing literature.

1.10.2 Policy Justification

Development is a key goal for any country. As such, different countries consider sustainable development. The findings of this study will be educative and important to policymakers in development and planning. Key among them will be the Ministry of Treasury and planning, the Ministry of Agriculture as well as other related government agencies, and more specifically the World Food Programme, who will find this study useful as a benchmark in assessing the role of international organizations, in this case, World Food Programme in sustainable development specifically, goal 2. This study will also offer some policy recommendations that will aid policymakers to better understand the role of the World Food Programme in scaling up sustainable development goal two in Kenya.

1.10.3 Justification to the Public

Finally, the public will be the largest beneficiary given that this study will recommend measures to help WFP effectively help in sustainable development goal 2, focusing on achieving Zero Hunger. Development directly impacts the general public and in a country like Kenya where hunger and food insecurity is high, the study findings will be educative, informative, and helpful to the general public.

1.11 Theoretical Framework

This study utilized structuralism, functionalism and neo-liberal theories to explain the role of international organizations like WFP in sustainable development goal 2 in Kenya. The structuralism theory of development proposes that for the third world country's economies to fully be modernized and industrialize, their governments of developing countries must intervene to achieve this. This theory believes that it is only through this that third-world countries will become economically independent from their Colonial rich world masters. This theory was developed to explain the relationship between third-world countries and rich countries. It argues that these countries are used as a source of raw materials for developed countries. They also provide cheap labour. Developed countries will need to impose regulations that will stop exploitation. Structuralists argue that the government is the most powerful player in protecting its resources and economy.

The structural theory, therefore, concludes that the success of third-world countries depends on government intervention to spur economic growth through fuel industrialization.²⁰ This structural transformation is pursued to create an economy that fuels self-sustaining growth gradually ending over-reliance on aid from developed states. This theory explains why third world countries like Kenya seek an alliance with an international organization to help them in their economic growth, organizations like the World Food program plays an important role in accelerating sustainable development in Kenya by collaborating with the government on different projects.

Functionalism theory, in the context of international relations, does not just look at the state as the main entity of social structure but also looks at non-state actors as important actors. There

²⁰ Cardoso, F. H., and Enzo, F. *Dependency and development in Latin America*. California, (USA: University of California Press, 1979)

is common interest that supersede national interest. These common interests have given rise to global integration. States are beginning to cooperate more with non-state actors to achieve their national interests while non-state actors like the UN work towards achieving global common interests and especially addressing global issues. Specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the World Food Programme are a typical example of the functional approach in operation.

Neoliberal theories focus on the economic aspect of state relations. Proponents of the neo-liberal thought posit that too many government restrictions and aid slow economic development. They support less regulations and argue for increased privatization. Neo-liberalists also argue that lower taxes are a catalyst for economic growth and social development. Globalization and innovation in technology have “connected” the world. They have enhanced interdependence and continue to shape foreign relations of states²¹. Similarly, international organizations align their operation modalities with states to achieve common goals. World food Programme relates with states like Kenya to achieve the goal of ensuring there is food and nutrition security by achieving zero hunger, the second goal of the Sustainable Development Goals. The role of organizations like WFP is to act as a sustainable development partner with states to promote solutions to economic or political problems and in doing this helping the country to grow economically or politically. Collaboration is important for states as they pursue their national interest. The World Food Program has been instrumental in leading the fight against hunger globally through cooperation with states. The mission and vision of the World Food Programme align with Kenya’s development blueprint, Vision 2030.

1.12 Research Methodology

1.12.1 Research Design

This study employed the mixed-method research design. This allowed the study to investigate a broad category of variables and do a comparison of outcomes with results.

1.12.2 Data Collection Method

The study relied on both the secondary and primary sources of data. Secondary data was be obtained from scholarly literature (both published and unpublished) from online sources, books, journals, and articles from libraries. Apart from published written materials, the study also used

²¹ Adar, K. G., Interdependence theory. Unpublished lecture notes, (United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya, 2014)

written materials: Newspaper, graduate projects papers and theses, and the social media accounts of the diplomats.

The primary data was collected through interviews and administered questionnaires to the staff from World Food Programme, the Government officials especially from the Ministry of treasury and planning as well as from the general public.

1.13 Methods of Data Analysis

The recorded data was transcribed, and the relevant information is drawn. Collected data will henceforth be analyzed and interpreted qualitatively. Qualitative data was presented in narrative form through comparison and contrast, as well as through interpreting meaningful patterns of the study topic and drawing conclusions afterward.

1.14 Target Population

This study was based on primary research and the population included: the general public, policymakers within the government of Kenya, World Food Programme staff, and its beneficiaries.

	Target Group	Sample size
1	The general public	130
2	Policymakers within the government of Kenya	30
3	World Food Programme staff and its beneficiaries	40 (20 each)

1.15 Sample Size

A Sample in the research study refers to any group on which information is obtained. The purpose of sampling is to establish the representativeness of what we are studying, and conversely, reduce bias.²² Purposive sampling was used to select those to be interviewed to assist in getting the right information. Hence the study selected individuals from the sample of potential respondents who are suitable to respond to the questionnaire and interviews. The study used personal judgments to select a sample, for undefined population, distribution beyond 10,000, the sample size will be calculated through

$$n = p \times q \times (z/e)^2 \text{ where } n = 0.5 \times 0.5 \times (1.96/0.05)^2 = 384$$

Through Yamane calculation of $n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$ n will be the sample size, N will be the

²² Wallen E.N & Fraenkel, 'How to design and evaluate research in education' 4th ed (Newyork ; MCGraw-Hill, 2021)

population under study. which e being the margin error 0.05

$$n = N / (1 + N (e)^2)$$

1.15 Chapter Outline

Chapter one: Introduces the topic of the study. It contains background to the study, the statement of the research problem, the objectives of the study, literature review, and justification of the study, theoretical framework, hypotheses, and the methodology of the study.

Chapter Two: To assess the basis if sustainable development goals.

Chapter Three: To evaluate the role of international organizations as important actors in sustainable development goal 2.

Chapter Four: To critically analyze the challenges faced by the World Food Programme in helping Kenya achieve sustainable development goal two by 2030.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

THE BASIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looked into the basis of sustainable development goals giving an overview of the SDGs and asking the question of why move towards Sustainable Development and discuss goal two which is zero hunger. It can be said that Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), that ended in 2015, were a precursor of the sustainable development goals. Many countries failed to meet the Millennium Development Goals target by 2015 paving way to the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs were structured to address the shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals and for sustainability. These goals built on the momentum, success, and lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 to 2015.²³ The SDGs differ from the MDGs in a number of ways. While MDGs were primarily concerned with developing countries, SDGs are intended to be universally applicable to all governments and people around the world.²⁴ While there were only eight Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development goals are seventeen. These seventeen goals are a new set of universal goals with realistic targets and indicators that the United Nations member states are required to incorporate in their respective national agendas, and policies over the next 10 years. Although most of the United Nations member states have incorporated these goals in their national development plans, the key question is whether these states will be able to achieve these goals by 2030.

2.2 An Overview on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Emphasizing the importance of sustainability and resilience in the global development framework, the United Nation adopted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development in 2015. This agenda focuses on 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).²⁵ This agenda is a global actionable framework for the people, the planet, and the riches of all nations. It establishes the basis for achieving human rights-based sustainable development.²⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created under the universal notion of sustainable development which requires

²³ United Nations. Major groups and other stakeholders, 2018

²⁴ SDG Compass: the guide for business action on the SDGs, p.7 (2015)

²⁵ UNDP. World leaders adopt Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations Development Programme Available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presenter/pressreleases/2015/09/24/undp-welcomes-adoption-of-sustainable-development-goals-by-world-leaders.html> (2015)

²⁶ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, Preamble

the integration of “economic, social, and environmental components”²⁷ in the pursuit of progress. The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (UNWCED) defines Sustainable Development as that which “meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs”.²⁸

The United Nations reckons that there is interconnectedness between the sustainable development goals. They are indivisible and have a global scope which means they are universally applicable. These goals are also designed in consideration of country capacities, development levels, as well as national policies and priorities. There is a degree of global ambition, but domestic realities have necessitated defining global targets and aspirations to allow each government to craft and nationalize its own goals. This is because each country’s capabilities are not the same.²⁹

Wilson posits that sustainable development is a crucial concept of our time that is not only a way of comprehending the world but also a strategy of overcoming global challenges.³⁰ Roy also argues that sustainable development is the development for the people and by the people, further stating that the people who stay in their respective places are the ones who determine how long they can sustain the development and no one else can.³¹ Sachs notes that Sustainable development is still the most pressing issue of our day. He claims that the globe is in a crisis and hunger and poverty continue to afflict communities and families. Climate change and violent wars are threatening sustainable livelihoods, and the inequality gap is widening.³² This is a key factor why leaders across the globe have come together to promote sustainable development as a new agenda to help guide humanity to the safety and prosperity of nations across the world.

The 17 ambitious sustainable development goals were agreed upon by all heads of member states of the united nations and the international civil society. Adoption of these goals followed extensive deliberations. They are entrenched in the United Nations Resolution, paragraph 54 A/RES/70/1 of

²⁷ Munasinghe, M. ‘Environmental Economic and Sustainable Development.’ World Bank Environmental Paper No.3. (Washington D.C.: World Bank, 1993)

²⁸ World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987)

²⁹ United Nations ‘‘Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. sustainabledevelopment.un.org.

³⁰ Wilson J. Human Resource Development: Learning and Training for individual and Organizations. 2nd Edition, Kogan-Press London and Philadelphia (2006)

³¹ Roy. Community development and social work practice. Report at Brandeis University New York (2003)

³² Sachs, Sustainability remains a Challenge (2015)

25th September 2015. These 17 ambitious global goals include 169 goals officially known as “*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agendas on Sustainable Development*”. The SDG agreement is founded on the concepts of resolution A/RES/66/288, often referred to as “The Future We Want”.

2.2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The sustainable development goals are as follows as indicated in the United Nations Charter.

Goal 1: Through this goal, states will strive to end poverty in all its forms, by the year 2030. This goal stresses on eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere. Extreme poverty is currently measured as people living on less than 1.25 dollars a day. States have committed and are expected to ensure that at least a half the number of men, women and children all ages should at least be out of poverty standards or living conditions by 2030.

Goal 2: This goal’s primary focus is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. Ending hunger implies access by all people, especially the poor and the vulnerable, which includes infants, to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food all year long. By 2030, double the agriculture productivity and income of all small-food producers especially women and indigenous people. Goal 2 seeks to ensure that by 2030 all necessities for a country to meet its food demand for its population should have been achieved through a range for investments, trading, provision of seedlings, animals among others

Goal 3: This goal focuses on the well-being of all people by promoting healthy living. This goal focuses on reduction of the international community mortality ratio to less than 70 per 10,000 live birth, and the end of preventable birth deaths and children under five years of age by 2030. It envisions an end to global epidemics such as HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and tropical diseases by 2030. Under this goal, states commit to scaling prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases thereby reducing deaths from such by one-third. Substance abuse eradication should be key, and it should be prevented. Deaths and injuries due to road accidents should be halved. It also promotes access to sexual and productive health care services. Universal health care coverage for each citizen of a given country should have been achieved by 2030.

Goal 4: This goal promotes, not just quality but inclusive education and calls for learning opportunities for all. By the end of 2030, education for all girls and boys should be free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education. This goal also covers early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education. Vocational, tertiary, and university education should be available

to facilitate an increasing number of youths with skills and talents. Literacy levels should have increased in numbers in the respective countries. There should be no more gender disparities when it comes to education. It should be accessible and equal to all.

Goal 5: Under this goal, gender equality is to be promoted for all women and girls. By the end of 2030 each country in the international system must have ended all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. All forms of gender-based violence against women and girls will have been eliminated and women will get equal opportunities in leadership positions. Promoting gender equality will mean promoting rights to universal reproductive health and reproductive rights. States are committing to undertaking reform geared towards giving women equal rights to economic resources such as ownership and inheritance. Technology will be used to promote empowerment for women.

Goal 6: By 2030, states must have achieved universal access to equitable to safe and affordable drinking water to all, access to adequate and hygiene sanitation, especially to women and girls in vulnerable positions, reducing the pollution of water sources, increase in water use and efficiency.

Goal 7: States are to have achieved access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy by 2030. By 2030, there will be an increased share of renewable energy. By then, research and technological advancement on clean energy will have expanded.

Goal 8: By 2030, states will promote sustained, comprehensive, and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all by 2030. Least developed countries will have achieved a 7 percent gross domestic product growth per year. Through diversification, innovation and an upgrade of technology, countries will have achieved a high level of economic productivity. This will be achieved through formulating policies that promote development.

Goal 9: Under this goal, countries will progressively promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization by building resilient infrastructure. Promotion of small-scale enterprise will only be accelerated through sustainable industrialization in especially developing countries. States will upgrade their infrastructure through technology. This will be made possible through improved scientific research, domestic infrastructure development and increased access to information, communication technology.

Goal 10: States will work toward decreasing inequality, not just externally, but within their borders. There will be progressive sustaining of income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population. This rate will be higher than the national coverage.

Goal 11: Human settlements will be inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable by 2030. States have committed to ensuring that there is safe, affordable housing for its citizens. They will also work toward upgrading slums, improving the transport system that is safe for all and work towards an inclusive sustainable urbanization

Goal 12: sustainable consumption and production patterns will have been attained by 2030. By implementing the 10-year framework on programs on sustainable consumption and production patterns, states will realize this goal by 2030. Efforts will be channeled towards achieving effective and sustainable management of natural resources including a management system of chemicals and all wastes that is environmentally friendly.

Goal 13: States will take deliberate and crucial action to combat climate change and its impacts. Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries will help countries realize this goal. Climate change measures into national policies, strategies will be integrated in national policies. States will also improve education awareness-raising on climate change.

Goal 14: To achieve this goal, states will sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. Conserving this water these water bodies will mean employing deliberate efforts to reduce marine pollution, protecting marine and coastal ecosystem and minimizing the impact of ocean acidification among other measures.

Goal 15: This goal focuses on terrestrial ecosystems and especially forests and plant cover. States have committed to effective management of forests to combat desertification. This commitment also compels states to reduce and eventually stop land degradation and biodiversity loss. Achieving this goal will mean that by 2030, there will be sustainable management of the terrestrial ecosystem including inland freshwater, mountains, forests, drylands and wetlands.

Goal 16: By 2030, states will advance quiet and comprehensive social orders for sustainable development. They will promote justice for all and build compelling, responsible, and comprehensive institutions. Justice for all will mean reducing and eventually ending all forms of violence and torture especially for children. The aim of this call to promote the rule of law at all levels.

Goal 17: Since the 17 goals are interconnected, promoting partnerships to achieve these goals is enshrined under goal 17. Global partnership for Sustainable Development will be possible through technology enhancement in the developing countries, by promoting technology transfer and

development Capacity building, enhancing the international communities in supporting the developing countries on the attainments of the global goals.

2.3 Why Sustainable Development?

The United Nations' Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development is one of the most recent and ambitious initiatives to be endorsed by all 193 member states. Agenda 2030, which encompasses 17 sustainable development goals, establishes the basis for sustainable development through 2030. These goals, which are universally applicable to all countries, aims to mobilize efforts to eradicate all forms of poverty, reduce inequality, and combat climate change.³³ What makes Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development stand out is because its key foundation is around human rights The agenda is based on international human rights treaties and states that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals aim to ensure that every individual's human rights are adhered to.³⁴

Agenda 2030 also incorporates the human rights ideals of non-discrimination and equality, which are addressed in the agenda's primary vow, which is to "leave no one behind" to reach the most marginalized people first.³⁵ Even though Agenda 2030 is not legally binding, it may be claimed that it represents a trend in the work for human rights-based sustainable development. Furthermore, Agenda 2030 promotes global collaborations and emphasizes expressly that the private sector is one stakeholder required to contribute to the agenda's realization. This indicates that Agenda 2030 not only represents a trend in how we work for sustainable development based on human rights, but also a trend in which the United Nations calls non-state actors in general, and businesses, in particular, to collaborate to achieve sustainable developments and human rights for all.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) apply worldwide to every individual country and are not limited to certain countries from certain regions. Furthermore, the SDGs have a broader reach and address the core causes of underdevelopment and the need for all people to benefit from sustainable development. Additionally, through balancing the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic, and environmental) the SDGs seek to address climate change as both a necessary component of poverty eradication and a means to an end. Climate is an important aspect of sustainable development. Every form of development is anchored the environment. Another major feature of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal is that, unlike earlier United Nations

³³ The United Nations. The Sustainable Development Agenda. 2015

³⁴ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, pg. 72-91

³⁵ United Nations. Leaving no one behind: the imperative of an inclusive development. Executive summary p.1 (2016)

international treaties, the SDGs were established through the UN's most participatory, transparent, and complete process ever. The input was obtained from a diverse variety of social sectors and all corners of the globe.

Even though the SDGs are not legally binding, the states who signed the resolution are expected to establish a framework at the national level on the attainments of the 17 set SDGs, this done by depending on policies, programs, and development plans established by the respective countries. The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly have also developed a set of global indicators to track and measure progress towards the 17 SDGs.³⁶ According to paragraph 90 of the Agenda 2030 resolution, member nations must submit voluntary national reviews (VNRs) to the United Nations every year at the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The voluntary national review serves as a platform for follow-up and collaboration, as well as the sharing of experiences. It also comprises major groups and other significant stakeholders, such as workers and trade unions, among others.³⁷

In 2015, the United Nations Development Finance Fund in Addis Ababa established strategies to successfully mobilize financial resources for Agenda 2030, which resulted in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).³⁸ A multistakeholder collaboration has been identified as a key method for mobilizing efforts and financial resources to accomplish the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was recognized that resources from both domestic and international sources, including both the public and private sectors, would be required.³⁹ The cost of financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), according to UN estimates, is 3 billion dollars, which is thirty times the total annual globe. This means that the United Nations considers everyone responsible for reaching the target by 2030, which involves the state, institutions, private corporations, the international community, and civil society organizations.⁴⁰ This goes to show how the reaching the objectives created under Agenda 2030 is critical for all states in the international system and for the goals to be achieved it involves a collaboration of various institutions and sectors.

³⁶ United Nation. The Sustainable Development Agenda. (2015)

³⁷ *ibid*

³⁸ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Globala malen for hallbar utveckling. (2006)

³⁹ Addis Ababa Action Agenda. *www.un.org*. 13 July 2015.

⁴⁰ *ibid*

2.4 Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2

According to Ricardo, huge strides have been achieved around the world in recent decrease the levels of poverty among people, create employment, and safeguard the precious planet. Despite the strides made, many people continue to live in deplorable conditions where their fundamental needs are not satisfied.⁴¹

Governments decided in 2015 to eradicate hunger, increase food security and nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, with a stated goal of eliminating hunger and malnutrition by 2030. This goal marked a significant step toward the progressive realization zero hunger because everyone has a right to food. It sought to build on and go beyond preceding commitments made in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and those made at the 1996 World Food Summit.

There has been progress towards zero hunger in the recent decades in reducing undernourishment but, new estimates from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) indicate that certain drivers have increased the numbers of food insecure people to over eight hundred million. Food insecurity is highly driven by conflict and climate-related emergencies and are contributing to high levels of malnutrition. Additionally, governments have struggled to develop satisfactory solutions in several sectors. In these sectors, tighter collaboration will be required to accomplish progress on shared goals such as those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals.⁴²

Sustainable Development Goal 2 has a lot of connection to other SDGs since a majority of the goals are contingent to food security and nutrition globally. For example, guaranteeing food security and nutrition is dependent on eradicating poverty (SDG 1), and vice versa, like hunger, poverty and malnutrition are all linked. Food security and nutrition are major drivers of other Sustainable Development Goals, as well as beneficiaries of their attainment, including improved health (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), and inequality reduction (SDG 10). Food systems are also crucial for sustainable fisheries (SDG 14) and responsible production and consumption (SDG 12) and mitigating climate change (SDG 13).⁴³ This shows that Sustainable Development Goal 2 is significant and only in dealing with it will some of the goals in Agenda 2030 be attainable.

⁴¹ Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz. Chief Executive, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

⁴² FAO. Climate-Smart Agriculture: Sourcebook. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3325e/i3325e.pdf. (2013)

⁴³ Fan, S. "A New Global Food System for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals." Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <http://www.ifpri.org/blog/new-global-food-system-achieving-sustainable-development-goals>. (2016)

The global food system must be altered to be nutrient-sensitive and health-driven, beneficial and productive, naturally feasible and able to withstand climatic shocks. It should be inclusive and built on a varied, viable, and an active private sector to fulfill the range of goals. While these dimensions may have trade-offs, they also have complementarities. As a result, countries must prioritize and specify a suitable sequencing of interventions to minimize trade-offs and maximize synergies when working with limited resources. Nutrition and a health-driven value chain that produces healthy, nutritious, and sustainable meals are essential, especially as the globe is witnessing population expansion, urbanization, and more intense agriculture and industrial activities. Building a productive and efficient food system will help fulfill present and future demand. A productive food system will increase food production with fewer resources and decreasing the wastage and loss of food. To maximize negative repercussions on our planets, such as land degradation, deforestation, and overuse of species, the system must be environmentally sustainable.

Climate-smart initiatives, such as low-carbon policies, agroforestry techniques, zero-till farming, and climate-ready crop varieties are critical for the fight towards zero hunger.⁴⁴ Smallholder farmers, women, and youths, in particular, need to be included in the global food system since they typically lack access to assets and markets, putting them at risk of being left out of food value chains. In conclusion, food systems ought to be based on assorted, competitive and a vibrant private sector working in an empowering environment that incorporates adequate macroeconomics and sectoral policies.

According to Hawkes, trade and trade policies are very significant in turning the food system around, by expanding the availability of healthy foods and lowering food prices, trade can help to promote health and nutrition.⁴⁵ Trade can facilitate regions with low production to benefit from the trade as trading can be done in the region with high costs so as to balance the low production rate this is due to shifting in the trading pattern is according to Glauber.⁴⁶ Trade is an important part of ending hunger in the international system, trade policies should be in a way that is fair to all most

⁴⁴ FAO ; Climate-smart agriculture, and similar concepts such as ‘eco-efficient agriculture,’ encompasses practices that aims at improving productivity while ensuring adaptation, resilience, and mitigation in relation to climate change, having as final objectives food security and development. (2003)

⁴⁵ Hawkes, C. ‘‘ Nutrition in the Trade and Food Security Nexus’’. In The state of agricultural commodity markets 2014-16, edited FAO. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). www.fao.org/3/a-i5223e.pdf

⁴⁶ Glauber, J. ‘‘Trade barriers ain’t the way to fix Nutrition.’’ Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institution (IFPRI). <http://www.ifpri.org/blog/trade-barriers-arent-way-fix-nutrition>.

especially those that find themselves in vulnerable situations especially women, children, elderly persons, and persons living with disabilities.

In addition to trade policies, governments should encourage domestic policies and investments that help alter the food system to combat hunger and malnutrition, particularly for poor communities who are always left out from the gain of practicing free trade. This is the reason why initiatives should be created to reach all, especially, informal settlements and rural areas. All-inclusive initiatives that consider women, children, elderly people and people with disabilities as part of the food system are vital to bridge the food and nutrition insecurity gap. Persons living with disabilities can be helped by the establishment of well targeted investments and productive safety nets that enable families to withstand shocks, build assets, and become food-sufficient which in return will tackle the issue of hunger.

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating all kinds of malnutrition will not be met if there is no shift in policies that ensure countries scale up efforts to achieve zero hunger, especially in the developing countries. Further, the current global food system that includes production of food, its processing, its distribution and eventually its consumption does not appear to be providing sufficient income and inclusion for the poor. Simultaneously, it strains natural resources and the local habitat, as well as emitting considerable amounts of greenhouse gases, all of which jeopardize the timely fulfillment of the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Improvement in health standards, quality of water and sanitation, good nutrition and education, particularly in rural areas should be prioritized in public investments and services. Investments should also help to build a more egalitarian agrarian system by allowing smallholder farmers and landless laborers to own land and have access to water. It is critical to improve the functioning of financial markets, enhance rural infrastructure to allow for fast transportation of food to markets for easy access, and support intermediate cities. Climate resilience requires investments in shock responsive initiatives and safety nets that support adaptation to climate change and mitigation of the impact of global warming. Women empowerment programs should be a key mandate for every country, and the removal of biases that affects vulnerable groups should be an everyday objective. According to Pardey et al, developing countries need to promote productivity of small holder farmers/producers by increased investment in agricultural research, development and innovation. In this context, ensuring that international agreements on intellectual property rights, especially

those included in regional trade agreements, are not limiting the capacity of poor countries to exploit the technology required to end hunger and malnutrition is critical.⁴⁷

2.4.1 Key targets of Sustainable Development Goal 2

SDG2 primarily focuses on ending hunger and ensuring constant access to safe, nutritious, and adequate food for all people, mainly the poor and vulnerable populations, including infants by 2030. This goal seeks to drive a time-bound agenda to eradicate all types of malnutrition. This includes meeting the globally agreed-upon targets for stunting and wasting in children under the age of five by 2025 and address the global food insecurity crisis. Adolescent girl's nutritional needs, pregnant and breastfeeding women's nutritional needs of the elderly. A sustainable food production system within states will incorporate implementing resilient agricultural practices. Such practices have the potential to increase productivity and production while also helping maintain ecosystems, strengthening capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and gradually improving land and soil quality.

2.4.2 Means of Implementation Targets

To successfully achieve food security and improve nutrition standards through promotion of sustainable agriculture thereby ending global hunger, SDG2 has eight targets that will need to be met. These targets include access to nutritious and safe food globally, working towards an end to malnutrition, promoting small-scale agriculture that will double their productivity and income, promoting agricultural practices that are resilient and sustainable, food production that is genetically diverse, improving rural infrastructure, technology and extensive research, removing agricultural trade barriers that distort markets and stabilizing food markets through access to information. These targets are enshrined in the Doha Development Agenda that was developed during the Doha Development Rounds⁴⁸.

2.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter has tackled the basis of sustainable development which has been done under the overview of sustainable development goals. It provides an overview of all seventeen sustainable

⁴⁷ Pardey, P.G., B.D. Wright, and C. Nottenburg. "Are Intellectual Property Rights Stifling Agriculture Biotechnology in Developing countries?" In 2000-2001 IFPRI Annual Report. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

⁴⁸ "World Trade Organization Negotiations: The Doha Development Agenda". Congressional Research Service. Retrieved 03 September 2021

development goals, seeks to understand the value of sustainable goals by answering the why question. This chapter also brings out a distinction between previous Millennium Development Goals of 2000-2005 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and finally, it casts a focus on sustainable development goal 2 which is zero hunger. What stands out is how sustainable development goal 2 can be achieved as the majority of countries are yet to achieve set objectives with 9 years left. The big question remains; Can states attain zero hunger by 2030? Are government and international policies put in place sufficient and effective to help states achieve zero hunger by 2030? What is lacking and what more can the international system do towards realization of goal 2?.

From the research study it is safe to say SDG 2 is a critical part of the entire Agenda 2030 as a majority of the set goals, if not all, align with goal two. International organizations, including Rome-based United Nations agencies, have provided vital platforms to deal with the issue of hunger, ranging from proving research centers, advanced technology, organizing seminars to educate the masses on the importance of being able to sustain themselves food-wise. Giving outlines on what can be done different to prevent environmental calamities that exacerbate food and nutrition insecurity. The role of states and a growing global population in taking initial steps to combating food and nutrition insecurity cannot be underscored.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter provided an outline of sustainable development goals, outlining the basis of this goals but first looking at how they came to be, what they are and why were they are important. Looking at the historical background, it was critical that the chapter addressed the Millennium Development Goals that paved way for a much broader, sustainable and all-inclusive global development agenda enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals. This chapter begins to zero in on the research topic by looking, not just at sustainable development goal two, but more specifically the role of international organizations in the realization of zero hunger by 2030.

Despite progress made in achieving levels of development globally, including significant advancement in food production, the persistence and extent of global hunger remain astounding. More than eight hundred million people suffer from hunger daily, according to the current state Food Security and Nutrition in the World report,⁴⁹ and this number has been progressively increasing over the last three years. In addition, about two billion people are food insecure, meaning they lack access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food. Vulnerable populations such as women, children, elderly people, and people living with a disability are the most affected by hunger. To add to this malnutrition, the globe is increasingly confronted with the threat of overweight and obesity, which is rapidly increasing in the international community and has over the years reached pandemic proportions. What role has international organizations played in the progress towards SDG 2? this chapter will highlight the need for strong policies, the pros and cons of globalization in tackling goal 2, the risks involved in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 2. In this chapter, focus is on the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

To meet the world's food and nutrition needs in the twenty-first century, food systems must undergo significant changes. Economist Jeffrey Sachs, while speaking at the 2021 pre-summit of the United Nations Food Systems Summit in Rome, emphasized that a world food system exists but, it is based on large multi-national companies, private profits, a very low measure of

⁴⁹ FAO State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, (2019) <https://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf>. Accessed September 12, 2021

international transfers to help poor people, extreme irresponsibility of powerful companies with regard to the environment and a radical denial of rights of poor people⁵⁰. Food systems are supposed to hasten the transition to Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) to achieve global food security, healthier diets, societal well-being, and environmental protection.⁵¹ Sustainable Food and Agriculture are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, which intends to encourage people and institutions to rethink the global development paradigm by moving the debate from willingness to the capacity to act in accordance with the 2030 Agenda.

3.2 SDG 2: The Role of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is one of the important international organizations leading global efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security.⁵² It was founded in 1945 and has its headquarters in Rome. Being naturally involved in activities geared towards food security, FAO adapted well with the SDG 2 through its primary activities and its five strategic objectives and mandate to “End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture,”⁵³ FAO has helped set up various committees and platforms to ensure the achievement of food security through influencing policy formulation and governing frameworks on agriculture, food safety, livestock, nutrition, rural development, and natural resources management. FAO has offered a collection of standards, guidelines, and codes of practices for the purpose of ensuring consumer health and fair practices in the food trade.

In this spirit, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)⁵⁴, has produced a vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) based on five principles that will serve as a foundation for crafting policies and strategies, laws, and incentives that will support SFA and rural development all over the world. These principles are (1) increasing productivity, employment, and value addition in food systems; (2) protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems; (3) improving livelihoods and fostering inclusive economic growth; (4) enhancing the resilience of people, communities, and ecosystems, and (5) adapting to new challenges. These principles are translated

⁵⁰ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeKeGzeZ_6Q

⁵¹ Campagnolla, C; Rametsteiner, E; Gutierrez, D. Sustainable Agriculture and Food System: Towards a Third Agriculture Revolution. From Zero Hunger 2019, 140-157.

⁵² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Food-and-Agriculture-Organization>

⁵³ e-Bulletin Vol.22, Tsushima-naka, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8530 Japan © Okayama University 5 (September 2018)

⁵⁴ FAO. Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs: 20 Interconnected Actions to Guide Decision-Makers, FAO: Rome, Italy, 2018; ISBN 978-92-5-130626-0

into twenty interrelated activities that governments, in collaboration with key stakeholders, should implement to speed the transition to Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA).

In addition to transforming food and agriculture, these twenty practical and interconnected Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) measures aim to accelerate attainment across the agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs)⁵⁵. FAO, in effect, plays a very significant role in the 2030 Agenda⁵⁶, and the SDGs are specifically aligned with FAO's strategic framework.⁵⁷ This is the reason why FAO clearly identifies the SDGs to which contribution is made for each activity.⁵⁸ Evidence on business behavior collected along the interlinks between Food and Agriculture Organization actions and SDGs can be used to show whether and how the agro-food sector contributed to Agenda 2030's goal of Sustainable development.⁵⁹

FAO has also been involved in livestock issues as part of food security measures as it provides a multitude of help to the food sector and in terms of quality of food, manure to help the growth of food crops in a domestic setup and proves essential in terms of agricultural activities majorly in rural sectors where they are used to plough and fetch water for planting and in harvesting efforts. Pertinent animal health challenges are purposefully addressed through better and robust animal health services in a bid to improve efficiency in terms of production and general animal health which in turn affects the general food security cycle.⁶⁰

FAO has also been key in helping and addressing global cross-cutting issues that impact food security and agricultural processes. The organization has been key in addressing issues that exceed the capacity of national governments, these may be issues like swine flu that spread rapidly and affected poultry across the world, or issues such as the locust attacks through the horn of Africa,

⁵⁵ F.A.O (2018). *TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs: 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers*. Retrieved September 16, 2021.

⁵⁶ FAO. Sustainable Development Goals. Available online: <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/> Accessed on September 12, 2021

⁵⁷ FAO. Food and Agriculture in the 2030 Agenda 2016, Available online: <http://www.fao.org/3/i6105e/i6105e.pdf>. Accessed on September 12, 2021

⁵⁸ F.A.O (2018). *TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs: 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers*. Retrieved September 16, 2021.

⁵⁹ F.A.O (2018). *TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs: 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers*. Retrieved September 16, 2021.

⁶⁰ Skuce P.J., Bartley D.J., Zadoks R.N. & MacLeod M. . – Livestock health and greenhouse gas emissions. Moredun Research Institute, Edinburgh. Scotland, 74 pp. (2016) Available at: https://www.climatechange.org.uk/media/2031/livestock_health_and_ghg.pdf (accessed on 14 September 2021).

these are termed as pandemic animal and plant diseases that can cause cross-cutting issues and destabilize food security throughout regions.⁶¹

Detecting and managing major risks necessitates technical expertise from a variety of areas. Food security requires genetic resources, genetic material conservation, and access is critical for preserving biodiversity and furthering research. Farmers' fields have lost genetic variety as a result of the usage of hybrid and transgenic one type which is in line with other modern mechanized farming techniques. Simultaneously, transgenic approaches offer a wider use of genetic variants to tackle long-standing and new challenges.

Natural resources are limited in this case some agriculturally important natural resources have the characteristics of global common goods: they are shared by all but are vulnerable to depletion (rivalrous but non-excludable). These resources need to be managed in a coordinated, multinational manner. The most prominent examples are biodiversity and climate change, Climate change is a reality in the international system. A net global loss of agricultural area altered crop adaptability, more frequent natural disasters, poorer carrying capacity for rangelands, and interference with fisheries are the main implications of climate change on agriculture. Food and Agriculture Organization has taken these activities very seriously and hence the organization has created programs to educate communities on the preservation of the environment to yield food that can sustain the community especially the developing countries.

Its effects on different regions, on the other hand, are predicted to vary. The most vulnerable individuals live in tropical and equatorial regions, which are likely to bear the burden of the costs, while the temperature in the regions is expected to benefit from increased yields and land availability. Agriculture, on the other hand, is responsible for 14% of all global greenhouse gas emissions, this is where FAO comes to play, making sure as we fight against hunger the environment also should be conducive to promote the production of food. Greenhouse emissions are the greatest cause of climate change effects. Transgenic organisms, often known as genetically modified organisms (GMOs),⁶² get some of their genetic material from other species. Transgenic varieties, unlike hybrid or other enhanced varieties, cannot be obtained only by breeding. This is

⁶¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals Natural Resources Management Officer, FAO Junko Nakai

⁶² A portion of the genetic material of transgenic organism, also referred to as genetically modified organism (GMOs), originates in other species. In contrast to hybrid or other improved varieties cannot be obtained through breeding alone.

the reason the Food and Agriculture Organization plays an significant role in identifying the above-mentioned breeds and recommending the appropriate ones.

According to the Center for Global Development, this is the second threat when deforestation and other land-use changes are factored in, the figure rises to 31%.⁶³ Secondly, the issue at the global level is to keep pressing for a comprehensive global climate agreement while also contributing to various measures (such as the REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) + anti-deforestation project) that help countries absorb and reduce emissions hence standard levels created by the international community are adhered to in the protection of the environment. FAO has the mandate to make sure the international standards in food safety are followed even if an organization is providing food aid in the fight against hunger. Moreover, agricultural trade rules are complicated by food safety concerns. Different countries have different interests, and safety measures might mask protectionism. Because of the pest transmission, international trade in plants and plants products keen attention is paid to the process of processing food to reach the most vulnerable groups. Agricultural trade will continue to expand, and international standards will become increasingly crucial for developing countries with a stake in global agricultural markets. How to sell agricultural products internationally for the developing countries as a way to promote food security and sustainable development in all sectors of human life. ⁶⁴

In affluent countries, strict governmental and private safety regulations frequently prevent small-scale, low-income farmers from accessing markets for high-value agricultural goods. The third threat that requires technical knowledge is high and volatile food prices that limit the developing countries in accessing food. Poor households and small-scale producers with low-risk management capabilities are the ones who suffer the most from the rising and less stable food costs. Information sharing mechanisms, new rules for international trade, elimination of biofuels mandate and subsidies, and finally price stabilization schemes are examples of global efforts to alleviate the effect of price hikes and fluctuations.

According to FAO's report on the future of food and agriculture; Trends and Challenges, the degradation of natural resources, as well as the adoption of plant pests and diseases, are limiting the overall agricultural products that can be achieved using present technologies. Plant varieties

⁶³ World Bank, World Development report (2010): development and climate change, Washington: World Bank (2009)

⁶⁴ World Bank Report on development (2010)

adapted to farmers in hot arid areas especially in the continent of Africa with limited access to fertilizer and irrigation schemes are a big difficulty for the majority of states in Africa.⁶⁵ Land acquisition is a complicated process, large-scale land acquisition frequently by foreign investors, has been spurred by rising commodity prices.⁶⁶ This tendency has the potential to degrade the environment and displace or impoverish local residents, particularly where regulatory institutions are weak and national frameworks fail to respect customary tenure and usage rights. Only well-drafted contracts can ensure that investments do not harm ecosystems or livelihood; legal rules are required to ensure that contracts and practices match these criteria. Because much large-scale land acquisition is transnational, international standards that go beyond the existing voluntary principles for responsible agriculture investment may be needed. The Food and Agriculture Organization is at the forefront to make sure the right agricultural standards are adhered to for Sustainable Development Goal 2 to be realized by 2030 as outlined under Agenda 2030.

3.3 SDG 2: The role of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)

The United Nations' International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is a UN specialized agency dedicated to ending poverty and hunger most especially in the developing world. It was founded in 1977 and has its headquarters in Rome. Other than being a specialized agency of the United Nations, IFAD is an international financial institution. Since 1978, IFAD has provided low interest loans and grants to projects that have reached millions of people. It is an international organization helping countries achieve zero hunger and therefore a key actor for sustainable development goal 2. IFAD invests in rural people giving them the tools they need to improve their food security, family nutrition, and adequate income, it also assists them in developing resilience, expanding their enterprises, and taking control of their growth and food security. International Fund for Agriculture Development creates and finances projects that help populations move out of poverty and hunger through low interest loans and grants. According to IFAD, three-quarters of the poorest people in the world live in the rural settlements of the developing nations. The majority of the population depend solely on agriculture for their livelihoods.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). (rep.). *The future of food and agriculture: Trends and challenges*. Rome.

⁶⁶ A set of seven guiding principles for government and companies to avoid harmful side effects of private investments in agriculture, developed by FAO, IFAD, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

⁶⁷ Presentation by IFAD President on food security: The role of International Fund for Agriculture Development; Available online <https://www.ifad.org/speech/asset>. Accessed September 13, 2021

According to the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Report, rural areas are home to 75% of poor people in developing countries. In 2021, when the majority of the world's population is expected to live in cities, rural poverty will still account for 60% of poverty. The rural decline is one of the root causes of urban poverty and early urbanization. It is disproportionately distributed among countries in greater needs.⁶⁸

International Fund for Agriculture and Development's approach to agriculture and rural development is to provide funding, technical advice, and partnerships to help national organizations which include civil society, farmers' groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and also the private sector. This increases rural incomes and food security in a sustainable way. As a result, it contributes to the development of local capacity in developing and developed countries. Being that IFAD's main focus is in the rural settlements, IFAD helps farmers with farm inputs, marketing, and processing as well as supporting farmer organizations, in order to eliminate rural poverty and hunger and to improve and advance food security. The financial and technical contribution of the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) complements and increasingly catalyzes those of governments, other local institutions on agriculture, and other donors both local and international.

From 2010 to 2012, the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) granted about \$ 1 billion in loans and grants to developing countries' governments, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve food security and sustainability. For the coming years, IFAD has a target of providing developing countries with more than \$ 2 billion per year. To achieve such targets IFAD seeks co-financing from international donors, recipient governments, and the international business sector. International Fund for Agriculture and Development received around US \$ 1.5 billion in co-financing from the above-named sources in 2012. Despite the huge sum, that IFAD managed to get from the institutions an estimate of 60 million people was the only number that IFAD pulled out of poverty⁶⁹ meaning the majority of the world's population were still under poverty hence hunger was not avoidable.

According to Linn et al, the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) Strategic Framework 2011-2015 recognizes the scaling up effect to reach a much larger number of poor people as 'mission-vital', recognizing the need to influence a much bigger number of poor people. To achieve these goals Brookings Institution's study of IFAD's scaling up was conducted

⁶⁸ IFAD, Rural poverty report: the challenges of ending rural poverty. Rome (2001)

⁶⁹ IFAD, Rural poverty report: the challenges of ending rural poverty. Rome (2001)

in the year 2010 to 2011. It revealed that International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) has solid scaling up options, but a more systematic approach was required.⁷⁰ This was a way to scale up on rural agriculture for sustainable food availability. The case of rural development in the Peruvian Highlands was deemed to be an excellent illustration of how the International Fund for Agriculture Development has scaled up successful initiatives in the past, however, as with other donors, most successful projects are not scaled up.⁷¹

3.4 SDG 2: The Role of the World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) was established in 1961 as the United Nations system's only institution dedicated only to food aid, adding a new dimension to multilateral cooperation. World Food Programme's mandate has been to employ food aid hence economic and social development, provide food and related logistics support in times of emergency, and promote global food security since its inception in 1963. The World Food Programme has expanded from a three-year pilot program from 1963 to 1965 with a budget of less than \$ 100 million to become the primary international source of grant food aid for both development programs and emergency relief. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization, the largest one focused on hunger and food security, and the largest provider of school meals with its headquarters in Rome.

World Food Programme is at the vanguard of the United Nations system's fight against hunger and poverty in this dual function, and it is well-positioned to play a link role in the continuum from emergency relief to development. As part of the development programmes in the poorest nations, a higher priority is now placed on disaster prevention, preparedness, and mitigation, as well as post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation. Emergency aid on the other hand is used to help both relief and development efforts to the extent practicable. In all situations, the goal is to save lives, enhance the nutrition and well-being of the most vulnerable individuals at important stages in their lives, and produce jobs, income, and assets, boosting poor people's and communities' self-sufficiency, notably through labor-intensive work programs. Food aid is critical for human protection and preservation in the first situation – saving lives. Food aid is an investment in the development of human resources in the second scenario, nutritional improvement. In the third instant, achieving self-sufficiency, food aid is utilized to help poor people mobilize their most

⁷⁰ Linn, J., A Hartmann, H. Kharas, R Kohl and B. Massler. Scaling up the fight against rural poverty. An Institute Review of IFAD 's Approach. Working paper No.43. Washington DC: Global Economy and Development program, Brookings Institution . (2011)

⁷¹ Based on internal IFAD documents and information provided by Barbara Massler of AGEG Consultants eG (for the Brookings Institution and IFAD)

plentiful resource: their own labor, resulting in employment and income as well as the infrastructure needed for long-term, equitable development.

World Food Programme food assistance was supplied to boost consumption, investment, employment, and income levels above what would have been achievable without it. Working under the Food and Agriculture Organization Surplus Disposal Principles⁷², the main mandate would be to provide food aid in ways that actively promoted development in poor developing countries, rather than just getting rid of unwanted agricultural surpluses that couldn't be disposed of through commercial trade or subsidized exports, to stimulate rather than discourage agricultural production in food and recipient countries and to avoid disruption of in-country food supplies. In the formation of the World Food Programme, food was to be distributed without any political gain directed to the organization in terms of food distribution the organization was to remain neutral at any given time.

Since its inception the World Food Programme (WFP), has provided more than \$ 30 billion in aid, involving more than 120 million tons of food. In the last three decades. the World Food Programme (WFP) has aided over 3600 development initiatives across the globe and provided 2800 emergency and relief operations, feeding the poor and food- insecurity in the majority of the developing world. The World Food Programme has used its development resources in a variety of ways to boost food production in developing countries, including land development and improvement of projects involving irrigation, drainage, flood control, other related works: land settlements or resettlement schemes; and agriculture adjustment programs in which small farmers have been assisted to transform their traditional farming techniques. Other options have included funding agriculture training programs, assisting women in agriculture output, and environmental protection.⁷³ World Food Programme has intentionally attempted to improve food production throughout the developing nations, particularly in low-income, food-deficit nations, to gradually phase out the need for food aid through this diverse range of projects.

The World Food Programme has also helped in the fight against hunger by providing food not only to humans but also to livestock development during droughts, the feeds are mainly sorghum, maize, and barley. Through its social behaviour change communication programme (SBCC), the WFP provides an evidence-based strategy used to improve health. It consists of a collection of

⁷² FAO Uses of Agriculture Surpluses. Principal Recommendation by the FAO (Rome: FAO) (Subsequently revised and expanded in five versions) (1954)

⁷³ WFP and ADB Food Aid for Development in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rome and Abidjan: World Food Development and African Development Bank), (1987)

communications approaches, activities, and tools used to positively influence behaviour with regard to food and nutrition. SBCC is an important aspect of programming where behaviour change is needed to improve nutrition. WFP has also contributed to the development of rural infrastructure in areas where the transport system is disrupted. Infrastructural development enhances livelihoods of especially rural populations living in agricultural potential areas. It creates opportunities to access markets, for agricultural produce and inputs, as well as access to basic education and health services. Such projects connect local communities to main towns and markets thus contributing to the establishment of new settlements and greater agricultural activity in those areas. By supporting local development, the project aligns with WFP's current vision which seeks to address entrenched inequity and isolation, with the goal of leaving no-one behind and contributing to unity, interconnectedness, and peace in the long-term, while maintaining its core life-saving programming. allow for the smooth movements of livestock or their products to the markets as a way of creating employment and making a livelihood out of livestock farming, in addition, World Food Programme has provided clean water supplies for the livestock, and also encouraging the developing countries to plant fodder crops and shrubs. Investing in livestock improves food availability of a population which in the long run promotes the goal toward eliminating all form of food shortage and hunger, which is one of the key objectives of Agenda 2030 if Sustainable Development Goals.

World Food Programme is solely dependent on the goodwill of the international community and also through donations both domestically and internationally. While donor procedures for expediting the delivery of emergency food aid remain in need of reform, the World Food Programme (WFP) has looked for other innovative and pioneering ways to speed up deliveries, including borrowing, diverting ships, purchasing, and prepositioning food stocks in a strategic location.⁷⁴ WFP has an internal advance financing mechanism that allows country operations to access advance finances when there is an emergency. It ensures that WFP responds immediately when needed and has significantly improves delivery emergency supplies thus averting hunger and malnutrition.

The World Food Programme (WFP), over the years, engages in joint action with other agencies of the united nations to tackle root courses of food insecurity and provide emergency food aid when needed. During the covid 19 pandemic, WFP partnered with the International organization for

⁷⁴ Luehe, E. 'Food Aid in Crisis Situations', *Quartely Journal of International Agriculture*, vol. XXII, pp. 95-107 (1984)

Migration (IOM) to conduct trends in food security in major migration hotspots. This study led to the publication of a joint report titled; *Populations at risk: Implications of COVID-19 for hunger, migration and displacement*. It established that there are linkages between food security and mobility. Food insecurity, especially when combined with conflict, can be one of the main drivers for people to migrate.⁷⁵ The 1980s saw the start of a strong collaboration between WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), this also increased the involvement of the World Food Programme in emergency operations. Because of high levels of displacement and increasing number of refugees, the World Food Programme was given the mandate to provide food assistance. According to UNHCR, in 1970 there were a total of 2.5 million refugees in the world, followed by in 1980 refugees were at 11 million worldwide and in 1993 refugees were above 18 million.⁷⁶ WFP has also worked with UNICEF, especially when there is a human conflict culminating in large numbers of people being affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Both agencies are working towards fighting malnutrition. While UNICEF focuses on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), WFP's assistance provides treatment and preventative measure for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

3.5 Conclusion

It is well within the international community's capability to eliminate hunger by 2030. To do this, there must be political will and the goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals must be addressed directly rather than indirectly. This has been the message from international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) with the mandate to end hunger in the world. This message was emphasized during the International Conference on Financing for Development. On 23rd September 2021, UN Secretary-General convened a Food Systems Summit as part of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Summit launched bold new actions to deliver progress on all 17 SDGs, each of which relies to some degree on healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems. It awakened the world to the fact that we all must work together to transform the way the world produces, consumes, and thinks about food. This

⁷⁵ World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2020). (rep.). *Populations at risk: Implications of COVID-19 for hunger, migration and displacement* (November).

⁷⁶United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR). *The state of the world's refugees 1997 – 1998: A Humanitarian Agenda* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

summit brought together a diverse range of important stakeholders including academia, policy influencers and shapers, governments, the private sector among others.

Economic growth particularly broad-based growth in agriculture and the rural sector is a prerequisite for long-term poverty reduction and hunger reduction. Simultaneously, immediate action to eliminate hunger must be prioritized. Hunger is a cause as well as an outcome of poverty. Fighting hunger is a high-return investment in growth and general prosperity, not just a moral necessity or an act of human compassion, this is in accordance with various development bodies of data. In the fight against hunger and food insecurity, so much information has been provided and now the international community is aware of what will work and what cannot work, and the strategies so are applied accordingly.

CHAPTER 4

CHALLENGES THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ENCOUNTERS IN ASSISTING KENYA ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter of the study looked at the role of International Organizations Sustainable Development Goal 2. This chapter therefore assessed the Challenges World Food Programme Encounters in Assisting Kenya Achieve Sustainable Development. WFP as an international organization is a key player in ensuring that Kenya attains zero hunger by year 2030. WFP uses various strategies to achieve this. One of these strategies is through a partnership with the National and County governments to help drive the agenda of making Kenya food secure through climate migration programmes and food production, availability, and affordability projects. As such the role of WFP requires close cooperation with the government and other development partners in addressing food and nutrition insecurity, the key goal of SDG2. There cannot be meaningful development if citizens are unable to put food on their table. However, in undertaking their mandate of helping Kenya realize SDG 2, WFP is faced with a number of challenges that continue to hinder it from achieving this all-important goal. This chapter therefore will provide an analysis of these challenges using both secondary and primary sources of data. Being an analytical chapter, the study relied heavily on both secondary and primary data from the respondents.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section provides an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents. This will include response rate, age, gender, and level of education.

4.2.1 Response rate

The questionnaire and google forms were used to obtain responses from the respondents. These questionnaires were administered to the staff from the World Food Programme and Government officials especially from the Ministry of treasury and planning. Google forms were used to collect data from the general public. Data from the questionnaires, interview guides and google forms were then used to analyze through content analysis. The response rate for this study was 60% as indicated in the table

Table 4.1: The response rate for google forms and questionnaires

Ser	Target Group	Questionnaire's respondents	Response rate
1.	The staff from the world Food Programme	30	10
2.	the Government officials especially from Ministry of treasury and planning	30	7
3	Academicians	70	50
5	The general public	70	53
Total		200	120

Source: Researcher, Primary data. (2021)

Mugenda and Mugenda affirm that if the rate of response is 50% then it is considered okay for data analysis, on the other hand, a response rate of 60% is considered good for data analysis, whereas over 70% response rate is excellent for data analysis. In this study, the response rate was 60% from the questionnaire, Interview guide, and google forms. The 60% response rate was good enough for data analysis.

4.2.2 Gender

From the questionnaire, interview guide, and google forms, the male respondents accounted for 68% while the female respondents accounted for 32%. (see figure 2.1). This is mainly because a bigger percentage of data was collected in Male-dominated workplaces.

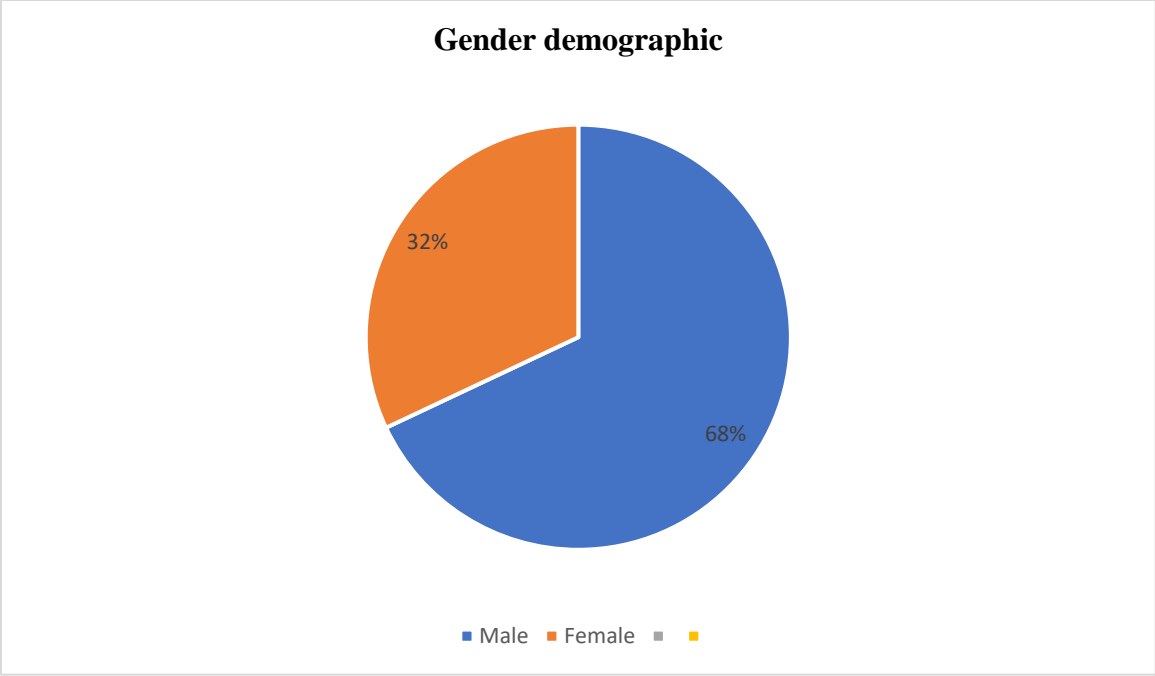


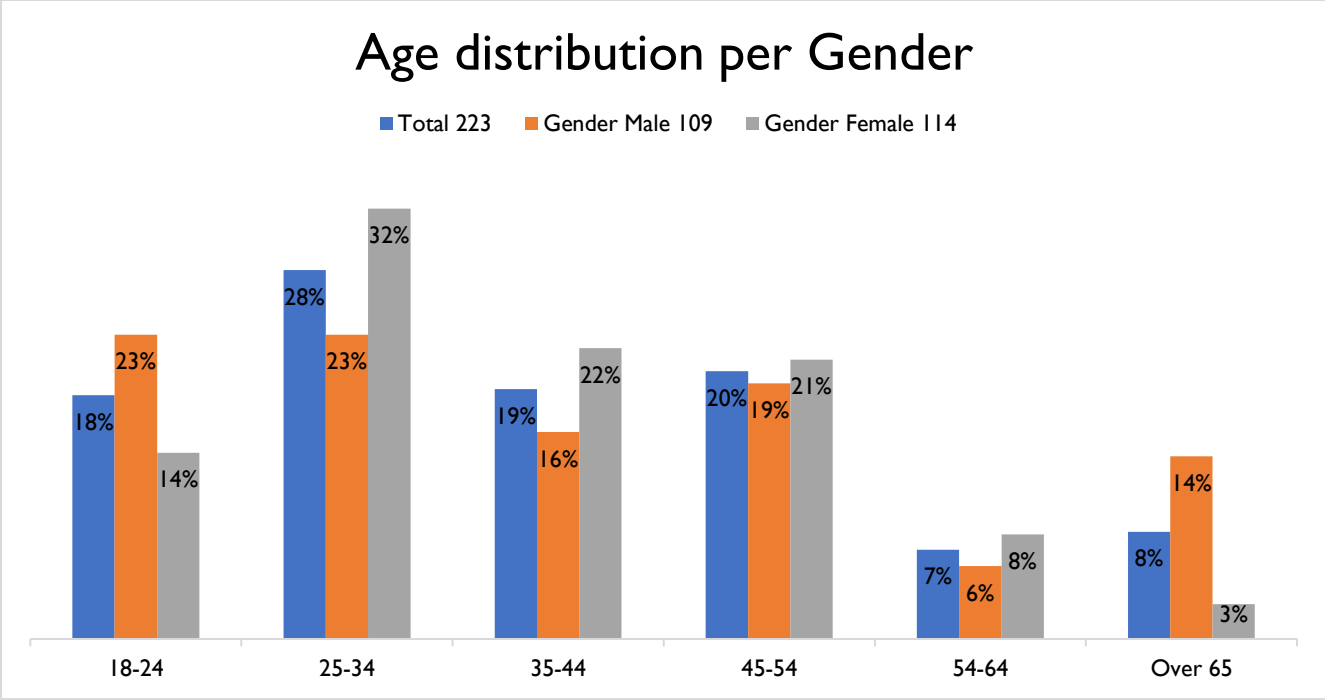
Figure 4.1 Gender of the respondents

Source: Researcher, Primary data. (2021)

4.2.3 Age of the respondents

Of the 120 respondents, two-thirds of the participating respondents were aged between 19 and over 65 years, (28% comprised of those aged between 25-34 years, while a fifth were aged 45-54 years). Those aged between 35-44 years were 19%. It's important to note that of the entire sample only 18% are below 18-24 years; (See figure 2.2 below). This, therefore, presents a survey sample that is well knowledgeable based on their own past experiences.

Figure 4.2: Age per Gender



Source: Researcher, Primary data. (2021)

4.2.4 Level of education of the respondents

Table 4.2-Level of Education

Level of education	percentage
No formal education	0%
KCPE	6.1
Below KCSE	6.4
FORM 4 Certificate	14.9
Diploma	18.2
Degree	40.8
Others	13.6

Source: Researcher (2021)

The level of education of the respondents was also obtained considered in this study. As indicated in Table 4.2 above, the majority of the respondents had form four certificates at 14.9% followed by those with diplomas and Degrees at 18.2% and 40.8% respectively. Based on the level of education, the respondents were highly adequately informative for the study.

The Challenges World Food Programme Encounters in Assisting Kenya Achieve Sustainable Development

The majority of land in Kenya is arid and semi-arid and only 16 percent of land is arable and expected to support over 80 percent of the population. The arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) are especially prone to prolonged effects of climate change in the form of droughts and flash floods. Agriculture and livestock production generate a third of Kenya's gross domestic product and employ 65 percent of the population living in rural areas. Most of the agricultural production comes from smallholder farmers, who, particularly in the ASALs, suffer from limited access to land, technologies, inputs and irrigation. With livestock rearing being a key livelihood in the ASALs, livestock productivity is still undermined scarcity of water and pasture and limited extension services, and weak value chains.

Devolution brings both opportunities and challenges for achieving Zero Hunger in Kenya. Devolved functions are providing a platform for strengthening institutions which are central to the successful implementation of food security and nutrition policies and strategies. Significant improvements in agriculture have not translated into a reduction in the burden of malnutrition, particularly in northern Kenya. This is primarily due to a poor linkage between agriculture and nutrition interventions and outcomes. In this light, the Ministry Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries is leading the development of an Agri-nutrition framework which aims to contribute to sustained reductions in malnutrition through coordinated service delivery by public and non-state actors and community empowerment for production and utilization of safe and nutritious foods.

While Kenya is transforming rapidly, bottlenecks persist in the food system and the ability of vulnerable populations to engage in it effectively. These bottlenecks, combined with rapid population growth, climate change, and gender inequalities, generate persistent levels of food and nutrition insecurity.

At the same time, protective measures for food-insecure populations remain limited in coverage: only a small percentage of the population access national social protection schemes. Furthermore, credit, insurance and other financial services are uncompetitive, underdeveloped, and difficult to access. When a natural or man-made shock hits, smallholder farmers and pastoralists alike face reduced access to nutritious food, and apply unsustainable coping strategies, such as sale of their productive assets, which reverse gains made in building production and resilience to shocks.

The food insecurity is further compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods that has affected food access and availability for Kenyans. A recent World Bank Report

on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 revealed that while employment and income levels are slowly recovering, they are still below pre-COVID levels. The findings also showed that households are still employing negative coping mechanisms, with about one-third of Kenyan households lacking enough food in the first quarter of 2021.⁷⁷ Given the slow progression of the vaccination campaign, and the multiple vulnerabilities of COVID-19, drought and increased malnutrition, there is a need to ensure food and nutrition security programmes targeting the most vulnerable are sustained and scaled up to avert associated effects including mortality.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted negatively on local food systems with farmers reporting lower income in the short term and the likelihood of a reduced interest in farming in the longer term. The restrictions put in place to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus have resulted in decreased availability of farm inputs and migrant farm workers, increased transportation costs for farmers transporting their produce to markets and delays in supply chain occasioned by the COVID-19 testing requirement for truck drivers. Vendors in markets have reported decreased sales at the onset of pandemic but this may have slightly improved with the lifting of the restrictions. WFP market and supply chain monitoring in collaboration with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners continue to monitor situation and issue regular reports.

Every day, the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners works towards helping Kenya attain zero hunger. WFP's programmes are designed with an exit strategy aiming to increase national ownership of SDG2. WFP's strategic orientation in Kenya is anchored on achieving certain strategic outcomes including providing relief and emergency assistance to populations affected by food insecurity; working with targeted smallholder producers and vulnerable populations to help them benefit from a strong food system that is resilient to climate shocks. WFP also seeks to help build knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to support adaptation to climate change, diversified livelihoods and better nutrition; facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to promote inclusive commercial food systems and enhance consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified foods; working with national and county institutions in Kenya to help them strengthen capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable

⁷⁷ World Bank. 2021. Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya on Households: Rapid Response Phone Survey, Round 1. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35173> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO

populations by 2030 and engaging in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes , nutrition services and social safety nets.

These complementary programmes address the core roots of hunger and help people become more resilient allowing them to produce food thus moving away from emergency food aid. Unfortunately, due to economic hardship and the high cost of living many people cannot fully fund their dietary needs and fully implement the World Food Programme’s strategies because of economic hardships. This makes it very difficult for the international organization to fully assist Kenya realize zero hunger⁷⁸.

Ending hunger remains one of the key goals of the Kenyan government through vision 2030 and the Big four agenda which are Kenya's short term and long-term sustainable development goals. As such the World Food Programme remains a key partner of the Kenyan government in ensuring zero hunger. In their bid to ensure zero hunger is achieved, however, World Food Programme has faced a number of challenges. these include.

4.3 Resourcing Constraints.

Decreasing resources compared to increasing needs remains a major challenge facing World Food Programme in helping Kenya achieve zero hunger by 2030. For Kenya to achieve zero hunger by 2030 through active partnership with the World Food Programme, WFP’s resourcing needs to be aligned with the actual needs. Financial demand is projected to be satisfied by enlisting the help and commitment of key development partners that are striving to reduce poverty and provide food and nutrition security. All development partners, including the government, international development agencies, and the private sector, need to step up and mobilize resources.⁷⁹

Resourcing constraints continue to slow the gains made by the World Food Programme in supporting Kenya to become food secure by 2030. In various parts of Kenya, especially in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALS), the food security situation is deteriorating. Food insecurity and severe hunger are also on the rise due to the effects of Covid-19. Humanitarian agencies like WFP are stretched financially as they confront financing problems and impediments to reaching impacted communities. For example, after failing to secure \$3 million in urgent financing, the United

⁷⁸ World Food Programme 2011 <https://www.wfp.org/advocacy>

⁷⁹ Ongaro, W.A., 2011. A Study On Budgetary Allocation And Absorption In Agriculture Sector- Ministries In Kenya. TAABCO Research And Development Consultants, SINO House, Rose Avenue, Off Argwings Kodhek Rd, Nairobi, Kenya

Nations World Food Programme (WFP) had to halt its school meals program in Mali, affecting over 180,000 students in around 1,000 schools.⁸⁰

For developing countries like Kenya with high poverty levels, there is a need for a greater financial budget to ensure that the goal of zero hunger is achieved. National development, especially developing pathways to food security, will require a heavy resource injection to be realized. As much as the Government of Kenya requires to allocate resources towards sustainable agriculture, development partners like WFP will need to be well funded, for them to make meaningful progress in scaling up the realization of SDG 2 in Kenya. Experts argue that money does not always get to rural areas where people who need it the most are, partly because organizations like the World Food Programme are underfunded.⁸¹

According to a report issued on August 17, 2021, by the National Drought Management Authority, food insecurity in Kenya is projected to remain until the end of the year, leaving an estimated 2.1 million people in urgent need of food aid. Recently, the Government declared drought a national disaster. In June, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations in Kenya said that the country needed 9.4 billion Kenya Shillings to mitigate the effects of the drought between July and November. Most of these affected areas in Kenya were also dealing with the impact of the desert locust infestation. The World Food Programme is forced to stretch limited resources to reach as many people in need as possible as it partners with the government for zero hunger.

4.3 Economic Hardship and High Cost of living

Economic hardship and high cost of living limits the WFP from achieving its intended goal of ensuring zero hunger through food security in Kenya. The majority of Kenyans are struggling to put food on their table. According to Oxfam, Kenya's poverty is changing due to growing urbanization. Nairobi's population is expected to nearly quadruple to over six million people by 2025, with 60% of citizens living in slums with little or limited access to even the most basic amenities like clean water, sanitation, housing, education, and healthcare. Whereas the most extreme poverty was historically located in distant rural regions, half of all impoverished Kenyans

⁸⁰ Republic Of Kenya, 2020. Economic Review Of Agriculture. Ministry Of Agriculture, Nairobi, Kenya

⁸¹ Von Braun, J.. Food And Financial Crises: Implications For Agriculture And The Poor. Food Policy Report No. 20, Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2018.

would live in towns and cities within the next ten years. The growing urban population poses a problem in terms of providing services, jobs, and a sufficient food supply for inhabitants.⁸²

Many of the rural poor are subsistence farmers or landless individuals who lack access to the resources needed to produce food and must rely on the sale of their labor to survive. Rural poor people rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, either directly as farmers or hired labor, or indirectly through agricultural-related industries. Trading, transportation, and processing, for example, employ a significant number of small businesses and are important for agriculture, yet these entrepreneurs rely on farming for their livelihood. People who are food insecure do not regularly generate enough food for themselves and do not have the financial means to acquire food from other producers. Food may simply not be accessible at any price during times of hunger. Many villages in Kenya's ASALs currently rely on relief food for survival.⁸³

Protests have taken place in Kenya about the rising cost of living. "Protests against the soaring cost of petrol began, with organizers pledging to take mass action until Kenyans are cushioned against rising living costs." Food may become unavailable to some sections of society as a result of high food costs. As the English proverb goes, "a hungry man is an angry man," and desperate people may be driven to take to the streets to protest the government's failure to address the food crisis. This might result in social discontent as well as other negative political effects like political instability.⁸⁴

Daily, men and women throughout the world struggle to provide nutritious meals for their families. Even in a society where sufficient food is produced to feed humanity, thousands and millions of individuals go to bed hungry every evening. In 2019, one hundred and thirty million individuals in 55 countries were plagued by food insecurity. a third of the world population is malnourished a major problem of modern-day is to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. In recent times, substantial concerns have emerged in the world economic framework, as well as substantial shifts in the world stage. In Kenya economic hardship is brought about by the high level of unemployment and a limiting education curriculum that focuses more on theory than experimental learning. A majority of Kenyans study for paid employment with low interest in becoming food

⁸² Lusting, N., *Coping With Rising Food Prices: Policy Dilemmas In The Developing World*, Working Papers 2009-04, The George Washington University, Institute For International Economic Policy, 2009.

⁸³ KIPPRA & Ministry Of Agriculture, *The Kenya Agricultural Compendium, Crop Statistics Volume 2*, Kilimo House, Nairobi, 2010.

⁸⁴ Heady, D. And Shenggen, Fan; *Anatomy Of A Crisis: The Causes And Consequences Of Surging Food Prices*. *Agricultural Economics* Volume 39, Issue Supplement S1, Pages 375– 391, November 2008

producers. High levels of corruption contribute greatly to the high cost of living that fuels food and nutrition insecurity. The slow pace of eradicating corruption poses a great challenge in Kenya's meeting its development goals especially SDG 2.

4.4 Lack of political will

Lack of political will is a huge hindrance for the world food programme in discharging their mandate. WFP relies hugely on collaboration with both the county and National government in Kenya. The majority of food and nutrition policy tools rely on efficient implementation of government policies. Regulation is lacking to ensure coordination with food actors including the national and county governments, the private sector and the World Food programme. Positively, devolution provides an important pathway to building a strong food system in Kenya but even at the developed level, political good will is very essential. Political good will should be reflected in budgetary allocations to food and nutrition security. Public policy design has so far failed to adequately incorporate both national and government goals and interests from the start, limiting ownership of SDG 2.⁸⁵

The Government of Kenya has also been slow in the path to zero hunger, especially in ASALS. Kenya remains highly food insecure with the government making little or no efforts at all to ensure that the country becomes food secure by 2030 with only 9 years left. According to the 2019 Global Hunger Index, millions of Kenyans are going hungry, and the country is suffering from severe hunger. The hunger situation was worsened by the covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. The population of Kenya is 46 million people. Each year, 14.5 million Kenyans experience food insecurity and poor nutrition, according to the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research Analysis. In severe situations, 2.6 million Kenyans were estimated to be food insecure in 2019.⁸⁶

The government is the primary institution that should ensure the safety and well-being of all Kenyans. There is the insufficient political will to ensure there is sustainable development. A majority of the Kenyan population continues to live in poverty with millions going hungry.

According to interview finds at World Food Programme, people in Kenya who are most vulnerable to food scarcity reside in arid areas, which account for roughly 80% of the country's land area. Families that are food insecure are likely to reside in rural regions, are impoverished, and rely on

⁸⁵ Ariga, J., Jayne, T.S., Kibaara, B. And Nyoro, J.K., 2009. Trends and Patterns In Fertilizer Use By Smallholder Farmers In Kenya, 1997-2007. WPS 28/2008. Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy And Development, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁸⁶ Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, 2019. Strategic Plan, 2019-2021

farming for a living. In these rural areas majority of the county governments are reluctant to invest in the agricultural sector which would ensure food security. One of the officers at WFP stated that the majority of rural residents have shifted from agriculture to other businesses like Boda Boda which poses a serious threat to the future of food security in Kenya since the rural areas are the country's food basket.⁸⁷

The lack of political will is evident in the high cases of corruption on irrigation projects and farm input importation in Kenya. The majority of the irrigation projects in Kenya have hugely failed due to corruption. For instance, the 400,000-hectare Galana-Kulalu Food Security Project, which is one of Kenya's largest irrigation systems and was to focus on the production of cereals, cattle, and fish for both internal and export use, has faced serious corruption issues and has not yet started producing the required quantity of products to contribute towards food security in Kenya.⁸⁸

One of the big four Agendas by President Uhuru Kenyatta was food security. WFP was one of the key partners in the drive to ensure food security was achieved under the big four agenda. However, the government seems to be slowing down on this agenda and instead put a heavy focus on the Building bridges Initiative (BBI). This dealt a major blow to the role of the WFP to ensure that Kenya is food secure through the big four agenda. This showed a lack of commitment on the part of the government to ensure implementation of the Big 4 agenda in which food security was a critical component.⁸⁹

The government has also failed to help farmers modernize their agricultural practices and increase their access to markets and resources like seeds and fertilizers. Unfortunately, despite their long existence, these initiatives have been plagued by anomalies. For example, there are times government has been accused of importing fake fertilizers that have affected food production contributing heavily to food and nutrition insecurity in Kenya.

For a long time, the government was slacking in investing in infrastructure. Food prices rise as a result of poor infrastructures, such as a lack of roads. Transport expenses, for example, account for roughly two-thirds of the cost of maize. It also contributes to food losses. This is due to inadequate roads and various local government fees levied on crops – such as corn – which carry from county to county. Because of the large number of people who rely on agriculture as their

⁸⁷ Oral Interview with Official at WFP on 14th September 2021

⁸⁸ Oral Interview with Official at WFP on 14th September 2021

⁸⁹ Republic of Kenya, The Impact of Rising Food Prices On Disparate Livelihood Groups In Kenya. The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), Nairobi, Kenya., 2018

primary source of income, as well as the need to produce more food at a lower cost, it is critical to support the farming sector. To safeguard farmers, the government should have an insurance scheme that compensates farmers for food losses caused by natural shocks such as the recent desert locust infestations or crop failures.⁹⁰

Underinvestment in rural infrastructure is a significant reason why food production has remained stagnant and low. Rural roads are underdeveloped in certain high-potential locations, making it difficult for farmers to access markets and transfer their products from production centers to urban consuming centers. Farmers opt to sell their products at throwaway prices to middlemen due to a lack of storage and drying facilities for cereals such as maize. Farmers are unable to store their products at harvest time in order to take advantage of higher prices later in the year due to a lack of storage and drying facilities. This is due to poor government and private sector investments in rural infrastructure.

4.5 Political instability

Political instability has a direct effect on World Food Programmes aiding the country in achieving Sustainable development. A Politically unstable environment is a major driver of food and nutrition insecurity. Political instability not only denies communities the opportunity to engage in meaningful agriculture but also have a negative impact the NGOs and international organizations such as WFP in fulfilling their mandate. Instability negates gains made and hampers progress of existing programmes. This instability also affects private sector investment. Case in point is the recent expulsion of UN staff members from Ethiopia in relation to the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia.

Political instability destroys the conducive peaceful co-existence for economies to develop sustainably through a number of factors, including limiting capital formation (both physical and human), it consumes a lot of brainpower, devastating institutions, a glass ceiling on free media, and limiting mass information for knowledge of its citizen's people. Most aspects and operations of food systems are affected by violent conflict, particularly the manufacturing, distributing, and marketing parts. Although Kenya has no experienced major political instability since 2007/2008, political tensions around the electioneering period pushes farmers to stop investing in agriculture in the fear of losing their crops should the tensions escalate to active conflict. Because farmlands

⁹⁰ Gitu, W. K., Agricultural Development and Food Security in Kenya: Building A Case For More Support. A Paper Prepared for The Food and Agriculture Organization, 2014

and neighboring rural regions are frequently conflict hotbeds, conflict, whether active or latent, has a negative impact on food production. conflict routinely attack and destroy production equipment, seize land, and evict, harm, or massacre farmworkers and other laborers at the heart of the production process. While the World Food Programme works with rural farmers, political instability hampers its ability to help these farmers build resilient and food secure livelihoods.⁹¹ Food security for the afflicted people would continue to be a mirage unless the authorities, in conjunction with all key stakeholders, such as the communities, effectively address these issues. These issues have made it hard for the World Food Programme to implement programs, for example, their supported feeding programs were difficult to be implemented in some inter-community conflict wars in Baringo. In Warring Areas Food for education programs were taking place. Food for education (FFE) programs, which include in-school food and take-home meals contingent on attendance rates, is a frequent strategy that WFP was using to encourage kids to go to learning institutions and to alleviate short-term famine, allowing kids to focus and study. In-school lunches and take-home meals are the two most common types of FFE initiatives. The main goals of both approaches are to enhance educational performance and raise kid's eating habits, as well as their nutritional state. But due to the inter-ethnic conflict among the neighboring communities, WFP has been forced to suspend its programmes in certain areas because of insecurity⁹².

4.6 Climate change

Climate change is a modern-day threat that is impacting every sphere of life. In particular, Climate change continues to threaten the future of the Planet. Globalization is regarded as a contributor to changing environmental conditions. Population growth and increased movement of persons around the world potentially prompt industrialization and the consequential increase in demand for ecosystem goods and services⁹³. Unsustainable industrialization characterized by the poorly controlled extraction of ecosystem goods and resources, resulting from globalization and movement of persons, has created an ecological imbalance that has caused, among other things, global warming. The movement of people, goods, and services around the world has both direct

⁹¹ World Food Programme ,2021 May, World Food Programme and Crisis Group Partner to Strengthen Conflict Prevention and Support Pathways to Peace, Int. Crisis Group

⁹² Mayoli, B. (2008). E Operational Environment and Constraints for NGOs In Kenya: Strategies for Good Policy and Practice. Retrieved February 9, 2014, From International Environmental Law Research Centre Website: [Http://Www.Ielrc.Org/Content/W0002.Pdf](http://www.ielrc.org/content/W0002.pdf)

⁹³ Russell Bishop, Confronting Climate Change, Africa's Leadership on An Increasingly Urgent Issues

and indirect impacts on the environment. One of the impacts of this movement is the emission of greenhouse gases to the environment that make worse global warming and, hence, climate change. The other impact is the exertion of pressure on local resources more than often left unchecked has led to resource-based conflicts⁹⁴.

Climate change poses a threat to both present and future prosperity. African states are warming faster than the rest of the globe, a pattern that is predicted to grow over the coming years. Projected climates are always speculative, and future consequences are impossible to forecast. This emphasizes the importance of moving quickly and putting procedures in place to deal with bad climate ordeals. Hence the world food programme always takes note of the projections and prediction to cushion the areas that are likely to be affected by these adverse climate changes, so that the community in those areas do not entirely feel the adverse effects of climate changes. It is so obvious that when a country gets warmer the production of food goes down and hunger and malnutrition go up. But when the effects of global warming are so advance, several families are affected therefore overwhelming the WFP in achieving the first goal of sustainable development, which is ending poverty levels and hunger.⁹⁵

The impact of climate change in Kenya has been severe, sustainable development is in the balance due to the ravaging impacts of climate change. This has proved to be a challenge for both states, individuals, and even organizations that are trying to ensure sustainable development. Sustainable future and Environmental health have become important issues that require international cooperation in the 21st century, but little has been accomplished. There is a special link between the environment, food security, and sustainable development. Already food insecurity is mostly due to climate change with has had adverse effects on the weather patterns as well as soil fertility and rainfall in the continent. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without a food secure Kenya.⁹⁶

Climate change also continues to be a major source of poverty in Kenya. Kenya being an agricultural country means that climate change has affected the livelihood of the majority. The universe was falling short of its goal of ending undernutrition and hunger by 2030. Food insecurity increased in absolute and relative levels in 2020, owing in great part to COVID-19's social and economic effects. However, unlike COVID-19, developing a vaccine to safeguard populations

⁹⁴ Jean-Léonard Touadi (2018 Climate Change, Conflicts and Permeant Instability in Kenya, Italian Institute For International Political Studies

⁹⁵ Oral Interview with official at WFP on 14th September 2021

⁹⁶ Oral Interview with official At WFP on 14th September 2021

around the world from the escalating issue has been impossible not until recently when it was found and largely developing countries inclusive of Kenya has received the lesser vaccine.

Food security and nutrition are protracted threats due to climate change. Agricultural production is reduced, nutritional quality and dietary patterns are compromised, and freshwater and sanitation are interrupted, all of which wreak havoc on nutrition. According to the ministry of treasury and planning, the project that if the issues are not acted upon immediately to reduce and eliminate the negative effects of climate change, the probability of hunger and poverty might increase by 20%. Undernutrition is anticipated to be the leading cause of kid's fatalities as a consequence of climate change. Several people in northern Kenya have a tough living, with the existence of famine and battle with wildlife for land and water resources and grassland, after days of no rain owing to changing climate conditions. The heavy rainfall of 2021 is still below normal, with little less than half of ASAL counties experiencing less than half of normal rainfall as of March 2021, and the rainfall has been unevenly distributed in time and place. Many counties are expected to experience food insecurity as grazing lands and browse conditions deteriorate, rivers and streams dry up, cattle body states deteriorate, and nutrition levels decrease. The drought level and fight for grazing land by the wildlife and human beings makes it difficult for sustainable goals to be achieved because climate change is not dependent fully on the government and World Food Programme but, on several activities, my human being that's are out of their control leads to the climate change.⁹⁷

The World Food Programme continues to collaborate with national and local governments in Kenya to secure and solve food security and nutrition issues. Food aid is also being provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to refugees and immigrants, as well as needy Kenyans affected by food shortages. Climate change and bad weather due to high rainfall can always make access to the areas where food is needed very impossible. Too much rainfall always affects the bad roads hence accessibility by road to might be difficult. The experts issued a strong cautionary statement towards Kenya and the African continent. "Northern Kenya is becoming demonstrably drier and warmer, similar to its desert counterparts in the Horn of Africa, and researchers are uncovering the signs of global warming. The area dries fast in the twentieth century than it had in the previous

⁹⁷ World Food Programme (2019), WFP Kenya Country Brief April 2021
https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000128982/download/?_ga=2.37306855.614673981.1632720368-501004655.1632720368

two millennia. In the last 20 years, the region has been hit by 4 devastating droughts, a quick recurrence that has driven thousands to the brink of extinction.⁹⁸

When a country is hit by this kind of climate change agricultural production might not be optimized hence the World food Programme will have to depend on the donors and relief food but not the agricultural products within the country hence the full realization of the sustainable development goal of food security might not be achieving. The adverse impacts of climate change on natural assets in Kenya's north put a strain on current methods for sharing resources like foods and grazing land, and hence projects risk of conflicts escalating into violent clan battles over the scant resources that are available. Nomads graze their animals on grass that already exists, leaving the earth barren. The Turkana community has started turning to farm as a source of income. But, given the presence of other herdsman populations in the region, tribal confrontations over the natural resource in the irrigated lands are a possibility. When there is conflict over pastoralist and agriculturist accessibility by an international organization to the warring areas becomes difficult.⁹⁹

4.7 Conclusion

Conclusively, the chapter's findings point to the importance of SDG 2 in Kenya's development plan and the important role of WFP in helping Kenya achieve food security. The chapter found out that the World Food Programme, in discharging its mandate and helping Kenya achieve SDG2, is faced with challenges that continue to hinder and slow down efforts towards zero hunger. These challenges are both within and outside WFP. Financial constraints, lack of political will, conflict, and climate change remain some of the key challenges that have hindered WFP from helping Kenya attain zero hunger by 2030.

⁹⁸ Edwin N. Kimani 2021 A Look at Sustainable Development In Kenya: An Analysis Of Environmental, Natural Resources, Health And Infrastructure Governance, University Of Nairobi

⁹⁹ Joy Awor Dradri (2019), Challenges Faced by The United Nations In Implementing Service Delivery: A Case Of World Food Programme Kenya, United States International University

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

The findings of the study presented in the previous chapter revealed that challenges not only exist in Kenya meeting its food security goals but also international organizations like the World Food Programme experience challenges while helping Kenya scale up efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2. Resourcing Constraints, a shrinking economy, a lack of political goodwill are among these challenges.

The purpose of this qualitative and quantitative study was to evaluate the role of international organization in sustainable development in Kenya particularly, the role of the United Nations World Food Programme. This chapter includes a discussion of major findings as related to the basis o sustainable development goals, the role of international organizations in sustainable development goal 2 and challenges the World Food Programme faces while helping Kenya scale up efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2.

5.2 The Basis of Sustainable Development Goals

The study established that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. 193 nations agreed that they can change the world for better. In adopting these calls, the United Nations member states were agreeing to bring tother their respective governments, businesses, media, institutions, Non-governmental organizations among many other stakeholders, to improve the lives of their people in their countries by the year 2030.

Recognizing that action in one area will affect outcomes in other areas, 17 goals were identified. These goals were drafted to ensure development is balances social, economic and environmental sustainability. Sustainable Development Goals were developed after many countries failed to meet the Millennium Development Goals targets. These global goals built on the momentum, success, and lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 to 2015.

5.3 The Role of International Organizations in Sustainable Development Goal 2

The study highlighted the role of international organizations in achieving sustainable development goal 2 by zeroing in on the United Nations' specialized agencies whose mandate is to support governments and stakeholders to achieve zero hunger by 2030. The study established that these

agencies are at the heart of the World's food system and why their role becomes critical in strengthening an already weakened food system. These specialized agencies, sometimes referred to as Rome-based agencies of the United Nations, have an important role in addressing food insecurity but unfortunately are highly underfunded. They are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is one of the leading international organizations leading international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. Founded in 1945 and headquartered in Rome, it is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Being naturally involved in activities geared towards food security, FAO adapted well with the SDG 2 through its primary activities and its five strategic objectives and mandate to “End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture,” FAO has helped set up various committees and platforms to ensure the achievement of food security.

The United Nations' International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is a specialized agency dedicated to ending poverty and hunger most especially in the developing world. It was founded in 1977 and has its headquarters in Rome. Other than being a specialized agency of the United Nations, IFAD is an international financial institution. Since 1978, IFAD has provided grants and low interest loans to projects that have reached millions of people. It is an international organization helping countries achieve zero hunger and therefore a key actor for sustainable development goal 2. IFAD invests in rural people giving them the tools they need to improve their food security, family nutrition, and adequate income, it also assists them in developing resilience, expanding their enterprises, and taking control of their growth and food security. International Fund for Agriculture Development creates and finances projects that help populations move out of poverty and hunger through low interest loans and grants. According to IFAD, three-quarters of the poorest people in the world live in the rural settlements of the developing nations. The majority of the population depend solely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

The World Food Programme (WFP) was established in 1961 as the United Nations system's only institution dedicated only to food aid, adding a new dimension to multilateral cooperation. World Food Programme's mandate has been to employ food aid hence economic and social development, provide food and related logistics support in times of emergency, and promote global food security since its inception in 1963. The World Food Programme has expanded from a three-year pilot

program from 1963 to 1965 with a budget of less than \$ 100 million to become the primary international source of grant food aid for both development programs and emergency relief.

5.4 Challenges the World Food Programme Encounters in Assisting Kenya Achieve Sustainable Development.

Drawing from primary data collected from a diverse range of respondents including the general population, staff of the World Food programme, government officials and academicians, this study established that while Kenya is transforming rapidly, bottlenecks persist in the food system and the ability of vulnerable populations to engage in it effectively. These bottlenecks, combined with rapid population growth, climate change, and gender inequalities, generate persistent levels of food and nutrition insecurity. With vast areas of land in Kenya being arid and semi-arid, food production remains low. Many Kenyans are still unable to meet their food and nutritional needs and are still highly dependent on food aid. The World Food Programme's mandate is heavily focused of providing emergency food aid to save lives while at the same time, helping communities build their resilience to shocks that drive food insecurity. Building resilience improves food security as it gradually transitions communities from relief to food producers. It also helps stimulate markets allowing for dietary diversity to not just met food needs but reduce malnutrition. Many of the respondents interviewed mentioned that while at times they can afford to buy food, they are increasingly unable to afford a fully nutrition sensitive diet.

This study also established that the World Food Programme provides rations that cover all dietary needs. WFP's programmes are designed with an exit strategy aiming to increase national ownership of SDG2. In its bid to ensure zero hunger is achieved, World Food Programme has faced a number of challenges including resourcing constraints, lack of political good will and a declining economic environment among others.

5.5 Summary

The study pays attention to sustainable development goal 2 and the role of international organizations, specifically the World Food Programme in helping Kenya speed up efforts towards achieving zero hunger by 2030. The influence of states in the establishment of sustainable development goals in 2015 cannot be underscored. The United Nations' member states identified 17 goals that would influence and drive development along social, economic and environmental sustainability. These goals are interlinked, and it is impossible to achieve one while neglecting the other. This study looks at the levels of food insecurity in Kenya, food consumption scores of people

and their capacity to meet their food needs and the role of the World Food Programme as an important actor in strengthening food systems in Kenya. The study uses a descriptive and cross-sectional research design and both a qualitative and quantitative method to collect and analyze data.

Generally, there is increased food insecurity globally that is driven majorly by conflict and insecurity and natural disasters occasioned by climate change. Targets of sustainable development goal 2 are projected to end global hunger by 2030. With 9 years left, this study sought to evaluate the progress that has been made in Kenya and if indeed there is a role that the World Food Programme plays that can speed up narrowing the gap between food insecurity and food security. Seeing as this gap is widening, it is apparent that there have been many challenges the World Food programme is facing while disbursing its mandate in Kenya.

Kenya is a lower middle-income economy now expected to be able to meet most of its food needs. The World Food Programme's resourcing have been on the decline partly because of dwindling donor funding but also because of the economic classification of Kenya which makes it much less of a priority for donor countries. Donors are focusing their resourcing on more fragile states. While funding is reducing, the needs are increasing needs negating the gains made so far. The fight against hunger is all inclusive but needs strengthened policies that create an enabling environment for all stakeholders to play their part. A less punitive tax regime is necessary for the private sector to be actively involved in food production. A large percentage of the food produced in Kenya is produced by the private sector. High taxation increases food prices making food less affordable to a majority of Kenyans. Policies must also allow for active and unhindered participation by international organizations, local NGOs, the general public among other stakeholders. Government must deliberately invest in sustainable agriculture through increased budgetary allocation to agriculture. A zero-tolerance policy on corruption demonstrated by clear actions for the fight against corruption will reduce economic fluctuations. A strong economy is a key driver to food security. The study establishes that when there is an economic downturn occasioned by high inflation, many people, being unable to produce and afford food, resort to food aid.

5.6 Conclusion

This study concludes that achieving zero hunger in Kenya by 2030 will be an uphill task. Analysis and reflections of the finding of this study leads to a conclusion that challenges persist even as the World Food Programme helps Kenya scale up its efforts towards achieving sustainable

development goal 2. Overall, insufficient funding remains a consistent challenge for WFP operations in Kenya. WFP has been forced to implement severe cuts in the food basket from 85 percent to 60 percent between 2018 and 2020 for its relief beneficiaries; beneficiaries currently receive only 60 percent of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) per day. These reduced food rations have had negative impacts on the food security and nutrition status of people in Kenya.

According to staff interviewed at the World Food Programme, findings from WFP's annual outcome monitoring carried out in 2020 revealed that the proportion of households reporting reliance on crisis coping strategies was 47.5 percent. The crisis coping strategies were driven by households reporting borrowing food or purchasing food on credit. Many households are indebted to food retailers. Reliance on borrowing and credit is a common informal social protection mechanism to permit households to get additional food on credit until the next food distribution or cash disbursement.

A majority of the people interviewed, especially those in rural areas, mentioned that at some point, they have received food aid from the World Food Programme. A significant number are now enrolled in the World Food Programme's resilience programmes. They receive conditional food aid either through cash-based transfers or general food distribution but are also enrolled in food for assets activities. Beneficiaries in the arid counties who are affected by recurrent droughts are benefitting from a package consisting of livelihood strengthening/asset creation activities combined with transfers (cash or food) to meet seasonal food gaps and protect their livelihoods. It is anticipated that households benefitting from transfers are able to "transition" towards resilience and self-reliance using a gradual approach through enhancing their capacities along the value chains, diversifying their livelihoods and access to markets, and strengthening their ability to adapt to and mitigate future shocks.

The World Food Programme is partnering with Government Ministries, Council of Governors, County Governments, NGOs, universities, UN agencies among other partners to support Kenya achieve sustainable development goal 2. WFP Kenya, working closely with the Government of Kenya, spearheaded assessments of the 2021 long rains assessment to determine if critical action would be needed by the national and county governments to respond to drought and desert locust swarms. These assessments noted that more than 80 percent of northern counties received less than 50 percent of average rainfall as of May 2021. If initial projections prove correct, Kenya will see a food security and nutrition crisis in coming months that will require reprioritizing country

development efforts to provide food assistance to local populations.

5.7 Recommendation

- ✓ Given the challenges that persist in achieving sustainable development globally, Kenya needs to take concrete actions to speed up its progress towards zero hunger. There is very little time left towards 2030 and priorities need to shift for Kenya to become food secure by 2030. Strong partnerships with all stakeholders are important.
- ✓ The World Food Programme needs to strengthen efforts towards diversifying its resource base to be able to sustain its programming and continue meeting its targets. Over reliance on donor funds is proving to be slowing down efforts towards zero hunger. WFP will need to work closely with the government for it to gain ground on its exit strategy and full national ownership of SDG2.
- ✓ The findings indicate that the public plays a role not only in food productions, but in shaping policies that will strengthen the food system and lead to sustainable agriculture. Perceptions need to change as many people believe in food aid as opposed to being food producers. There is a low uptake of food security related courses in institutions of higher learning. For Kenya to achieve sustainable development goal 2 by 2030, the public will need to understand the critical role they play in a sustainable food system in Kenya.
- ✓ Future research should be done on the role of the public in shaping a sustainable food system in Kenya especially the public's role in sustainable development.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information that is relevant to my study on **The role of international organizations on sustainable development in Kenya: A case study of the World Food Programme**

This is part of a research paper to be submitted by the researcher in partial fulfillment for the award of a Masters Degree at the University of Nairobi, Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies.

You are assured that the answers that you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will not be used in any way against you or in ways other than those envisaged in the study.

Read the items carefully and indicate by ticking () against your most preferred choice. Also state your views and opinions in the spaces provided.

Thank you.

SECTION ONE: PERSONAL DATA

1. Gender

Male []. Female []

2. Age

18 – 24 [] 46 – 55 []

25 – 35 [] 56 – 65 []

36 – 45 [] Over 66 []

3. Education Level

Below KCSE []

Form 4 Certificate []

Diploma []

Degree []

Masters []

Other (Please Specify)

SECTION TWO: INVOLVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON KENYA’S DEVELOPMENT

4. what do you understand by Sustainable development?

.....
.....

5.what are some of Kenya, development plans that you are aware of?

.....

6. What are some of the international organizations you know of that are involved in Kenya’s development?

?

.....
.....

7. How would you rate their role in Kenya’s development?

.....
.....

SECTION THREE: ROLE OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA.

8. Briefly explain what you know about World Food Programme?

.....
.....

9. Have you felt the Impact of World Food Programme in Kenya in terms of hunger reduction and sustainable development?

.....

.....
10. if yes, what have been some of the impacts felt?

.....
.....

SECTION FOUR: CHALLENGES WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ENCOUNTERS IN ASSISTING KENYA ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER.

11. Do you feel there are challenges face by World Food Programme in assisting Kenya?

.....
.....

12. How do you think these challenges can be mitigated?

.....
.....

13. Do you feel the world food programme and other similar International Organizations are doing enough to enough to help Kenya in their sustainable development?

.....
.....

14. In your own opinion, is there more that the government and World food programme can do to enhance and minimize the challenges that arises in assisting Kenya in their sustainable development?

.....
.....

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