

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD AID ON FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA

BY

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS:
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2014

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work, and has not been submitted to any other college, institution or University other than the University of Nairobi for Academic credit.

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DEDICATION

To my family,

My parents, Simon and Teresa, sisters Angela, Joanne and Pascalia and Brothers Victor and Evans. Thank you for your belief and support through the course; I am blessed to be a part of this family tree.

To my nephews, Fidel, Hagen, Ethan and Joel and niece Samantha, thank you for the laughter and joy you fill in my life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude and a resounding thank you to my Supervisor, Dr. Fred Jonyo for his patience and invaluable yet insightful contributions that enriched the outcome of this study. Profound thanks to all my lecturers of the Faculty of Arts, Department of Political science and Public Administration, University of Nairobi, who were tirelessly involved in the noble task of instilling knowledge in my colleagues and I, through the entire Master of Arts Class.

Many thanks and appreciation to my family for their guidance and support during my entire time of study, I am eternally grateful and humbled by your persistent support.

Special thanks to my friends Mutanda, Mwangi, Onserio, Stella and Tess who have inspired me even stood by me when things got tougher. Thank you for being honorable friends.

To God Almighty, all glory and honour is yours forever and ever, Amen.

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ACRONYMS

ASAL: Arid and Semi Arid Lands

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FFW: Food for Work

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNP: Gross National Product

IPC: Integrated Food Phase Security Classification

KFSSG: Kenya Food Security Steering Group

NDMA: National Draught Management Authority

NGO: Non Governmental Association

ODA: Official Development Assistance

OECD: Organization of Economic Cooperation Development

OXFAM: Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

PL 480: Public Law 480

SAP: Structural Adjustment Program

UN: United Nations

USA: United States of America

USAID: United States Agency for Development

WFP: World Food Program

WHO: World Health Organization

WTO: World Trade Organization

ABSTRACT

The objective of the research was to thematically investigate the effects that food aid has on food security in Kenya. Research methodology utilised in this study was descriptive study, which was useful in analyzing the large quantity of data collected over a long period of time (years 2006 -2012) by WFP, NDMA and KFSSG. Descriptive study was helpful in analyzing the events and trends that influence food insecurity in Kenya and the conditions that guide food aid distribution in the country. The population of study was made up of 18 counties that suffer from insecurity in Kenya, that live in different livelihood zones in the ASAL region in Kenya. The sampling technique used was purposive which enabled the research to focus on counties that have different livelihood zones in the ASAL region. Secondary data was collected and analysed through the use of content analysis. It was then represented and interpreted by employing the use of histograms, graphs and pie charts.

The study concluded that there is a relationship between food aid and food security in Kenya. The country receives more bilateral aid than multilateral aid. Also the type of food aid distributed most in Kenya is emergency food aid. Kenya as a country has a higher number of bilateral food aid donors than multilateral donors. There is an over reliance on traditional modes of agriculture in Kenya. Agriculture in Kenya is also greatly reliant on seasonal rainfall that has failed to foster local food production adequately. Additionally, food aid had been seen to have an effect on the market trends of locally available food especially at the county level. The study also recommended that for the effective management of food insecurity in Kenya, the stakeholders of food security should increase their efforts in areas of scientific food research and in policy values that govern food security in the country. This will in turn help to alleviate the country's dependency on food aid and foster positive long term solutions to food security.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The world has enough food to sustain the whole human population. This was due to the fact that the global food production had increased tremendously when compared to the global population growth. The fluctuating prices of major food products such as cereals made it possible for countries that did not have the means and the capability to produce food to import it from countries that had surplus food production. However, this reality was short-sighted and it ignored the fact that many developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America did not share in this abundance in food since they lacked the purchasing power to buy food. Lack of purchasing power meant that developing countries suffered food insecurity (Mielke, 2005).

Kenya's food security is greatly reliant on seasonal rainfall and basic traditional agricultural knowledge for food production. Furthermore, less than 30 percent of the land is deemed arable; the rest of the 70 percent is in semi arid and arid land. Map I in appendix IV clearly shows the areas that are arid and semi arid in Kenya. Regardless, the land policies and land tenure systems in the country have greatly discouraged land preservation in terms of agricultural production. This is due to the fact that traditional customs and practices have left most of the arable land to be divided into small parcel of lands that are not arable (Owino, 2000). This is candidly observable in counties like Kisii, Kirinyaga, Nyamira and Vihiga. Counties like Garissa and Marsabit are pastoral in nature, and geographically lie on the arid and semi arid regions in the country. The constant shift in climate change and drought in these areas has made its populous to greatly rely on food aid. Food aid is normally collected

at sentinel points in the counties that suffer from food insecurity. Map II in appendix V candidly shows the distribution of the sentinel sites across the ASAL region.

Kenya is a country that struggles to feed its growing population. It is the most diversified and largest economic country in East and Central Africa. The Feed the Future fact sheet acknowledged the fact that Kenya has a high population growth rate of 2.27percent in 2013 and an estimated 44,035,656 people. The total dependency ratio of the country is at 81.5 percent moreover 40 percent of the population lives below poverty line and more 1.3 million of these people are in need of food assistance annually. More than 65percent of the food production in the country is done by women who greatly rely on seasonal rain for agricultural production. As a result, food insecurity is heightened since crop production in Kenya becomes vulnerable due to its reliance on seasonal rain and the possibility of crop failure if drought occurs. Ultimately, the country has been forced to depend on food aid in order to feed some of its population (Feed the Future, 2014).

1.2 Problem Statement

When food aid is given to a country, it is supposed to be on a short term basis. This is due to the fact that aid is supposed to offer temporary assistance as the recipient country develops the means and ways to ensure sustainability of locally available food. Kenya has experienced different disasters when it comes to feeding its nation be it natural or manmade. Over the last decade, Kenya has received bilateral food aid as well as multilateral food aid. This aid has been either on a long term basis or short term basis. Aid received in Kenya on a long term basis has made the country dependent on food aid as part of its food security strategy. This long term dependency on food aid negates the ability of the country to be food secure (Kiome, 2009).

Long term reliance and the measures required by donors in order to give Kenya aid, have proved to interfere with the domestic policies regarding food security and the local food production in the country. This is despite the fact that the country has experienced a moderate economic growth in the last decade. The increasing rate of food imports in the country has had a negative effect in the market prices of locally produced products such as maize and beans. The government has also failed to give farmers incentives that will help encourage local food production and ultimately help increase the country's food security. More people are opting to have white collar jobs than practice farming as a source of livelihood. This is a danger to the country's local food production which is greatly reliant on subsistence farming (Gitu, 2006).

The increasing problem of food insecurity can be witnessed both in rural and urban Kenya. Furthermore, the annual population growth rate in Kenya demands that local food production be increased annually. Consequently, the consumer price of maize has been on the increase annually (Devereux, 2012). The pillars of food security in Kenya, stipulate that an individual is food secure if they are able to access and afford food in the markets. Unfortunately this is not so for many Kenyans, especially in the ASAL Counties, this is due to constant draught, conflict and food insecurity witnessed in the area.

The current food policy in Kenya stipulates that an average person in Kenya consumes one bag of 98 kilograms of maize a year. However the annual local food production of maize even in a successful rainy season is at 30,000,000 bags of maize. Kenya's population is above 40, 000,000 people, therefore there is a deficit of maize production by 10,000,000 bags. Conclusively, about 10,000,000 million people are at a risk of suffering food insecurity annually. Each year, this deficit has been partially managed through food aid (The World

Bank, 2011). Moreover, over the years there has been an underlying dependence on food aid as a means of food sustenance by the people and the government especially in the ASAL regions. Populations tend to cluster at sentinel points with their livestock to wait for food aid, rather than find livestock feed (Gitu, 2006). Consequently, an over reliance on food aid has been created affecting food security in Kenya. Therefore, this study thematically investigated the effects that food aid has on food security in Kenya.

1.3 Research Questions

The central research question was: What are the effects of food aid on food security in Kenya?

Specific questions were:

1. What are the categories of food aid received in Kenya?
2. What are the causes of food insecurity in Kenya?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study was to find out the effects of food aid on food security in Kenya.

The specific objectives were:

1. To find out the categories of food aid received in Kenya.
2. To find out the causes of food insecurity in Kenya.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Policy value

The policy makers shall obtain knowledge about the effects food aid on the country's food security. They shall therefore obtain guidance from this study in designing appropriate policies that will regulate the flow of food aid and enhance food security in the country.

Academic value

The study shall provide information to potential and current scholars on food aid and food security in Kenya. The study shall provide a useful basis upon which further studies on the broad subject of foreign policy analysis, international political economy and security studies can be conducted.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

The study sought to identify the effects of food aid on Kenya's food security. It captured the role played by the Kenyan government as the recipient of food aid. It also captured the role played by the bilateral donor governments and multilateral donors such as, World Food Program (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The data collected was secondary data, collected over a period of seven years (2006 -2012) by National Draught Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and World Food Program (W F P).

Due to time and cost considerations, this study was limited to a sample of ASAL counties only, namely: Turkana, Mandera and Wajir. A similar study of urban counties in the country could prove a useful complement to the results of this study. It was difficult to obtain further data with regards to food aid distribution and food insecurity especially at the county level

since most of the organizations have limited the amount of information accessed by members of the public.

1.7 Definition of Concepts

- **Bilateral Food Aid:** In the context of this study, bilateral food aid is aid given by a donor country to a recipient country and it can be in monetary form or actual food commodity. This aid is not free since the recipient country pays for it one way or another.
- **Multilateral Food Aid:** In this study, multilateral food aid is aid given to a recipient country by other Non Governmental Organizations or religious institutions. This aid is usually free and non refundable.
- **Food Security:** In this study, food security is achieved when people have access to safe nutritious food at all times. The world food summit of 1996 stated that it is important that economic and physical access to this food meet the dietary and food preferences. World Health Organization (WHO) identifies three pillars of food security namely: accessibility, availability and food use (WHO, 2013).
- **Local Food production:** In the context of this study, this is the capability of a country to produce enough food through the available resources to feed its population on a daily basis. It also encompasses the ability of consumers to afford this food and farmers to produce and sell it at a profit.
- **Donor Country:** In this study, a donor country is a country that supplies or donates its surplus food production in the form of aid to another country that has a scarcity of

food. Donor countries are also known as developed countries which are also food secure.

- **Recipient Country:** In this study, a recipient country is a country that relies and depends on food aid from other countries and Non Governmental Organizations to feed its population. These countries are also known as developing countries.
- **Sentinel Distribution Sites:** In this study, these points refer to collection points for food aid and data regarding local production of food, price and distribution in the regions.
- **ASAL Counties:** In this study, these are counties located in arid and semi arid regions in the country.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter critically interrogates relevant literature from other researchers who have carried out their research in the same field of study. This literature was thematically analyzed around the following: food insecurity in Kenya, the causes of food insecurity in Kenya, international food aid, the effects of food aid on food security in Kenya and theoretical framework/ conceptual framework.

2.2 Food Insecurity in Kenya

The right to food is one of the most enshrined rights in the international human rights law. Even though, the right to food is a constant topic of debate and reaffirmation by the government, millions of people in the world still die of hunger and starvation. The last three decades have been characterized by a series of campaigns and efforts in making the world food secure. Never the less, it was estimated that 840 million people were malnourished in the whole world 799 million were from Africa (Clover, 2003). In the mid 1970s world leaders and other various stake holders confirmed that the fight to end hunger in the world required a collective effort from everyone. However no improvement can be witnessed especially in circumstances where food aid has been channelled to foster economic stability and growth.

The Kenyan National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011) acknowledged the fact that the country is facing challenges that arise from global warming, food and financial crises. It recognizes food security as an issue of national security highlighting the fact that half of

Kenya's population is poor and over 10 million people suffer from chronic food insecurity. The policy further highlights the fact that about two million of these people need emergency assistance at any given time due to disasters such as floods and draughts (Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit, 2011).

Food security is simply defined as, the availability of nutritious food that has both physical and economic aspects, meeting the dietary needs and food preferences of all people at all times. Many developing countries are food insecure; diseases like food borne diarrhoea and malnutrition become a complex burden for many of these countries. In the year 1996, the World Food Summit identified three pillars of which food security could be built upon. They are: food access, food use and food availability (WHO, 2013). The problems affecting food security do not necessarily occur due to lack of ample food supply as is widely assumed, but from a lack of purchasing power from part of the nation's households.

There are two types of food insecurity: chronic food security and transitory food security. Chronic food security occurs when populations do not have enough income to afford a well balanced meal. Chronic food insecurity has everything to do with the undernourishment of a population to the extent that the population suffers an inactive socio-economic life and stunted growth in different parts of the community. Lack of a proper diet also increases the vulnerability of the undernourished to diseases and parasites (Zeller et. al, 1997). These people, also lack the physical effort to work and to be alert, consequently their productivity is reduced. The arid and semi arid counties in Kenya suffer from chronic food insecurity which is heightened by drought and famine and the failure of seasonal rain in these regions. Refer to table 3.1 on page 27 to see classification of ASAL Counties in Kenya.

Transitory food insecurity occurs when there is a temporary food decline in food consumptions below acceptable levels. A country's food insecurity can be temporarily undermined by fluctuations in international food prices, food production and export incomes. These effects can trickle down to the household levels and get manifested when the prices of food items are on the increase in the local markets. Consequently, the incomes of the population decrease to a level that their purchasing power is compromised (Zeller et. al, 1997). The fluctuating price of maize in Kenya in 2009-2010 super ceded the world market price for maize. The population that was most affected in Kenya was the poor and the landless since they lacked a capability to produce (The World Bank, 2011). Therefore, the purchasing power of the poor in Kenya was compromised since the purchasing power to buy food products became vulnerable.

Not less than one million people in Kenya every year in the last decade have been in need of food aid in one point or another. This is due to a number of various reasons such as: over reliance and the recurrent failure of seasonal rains in the country, and levels witnessed in some regions in the country and the sustainability of high food prices in the markets. Following the political violence and insecurities associated with the elections in December, 2007. It became candid that food insecurity in the country was closely linked to the inadequacy of the government to move progressively on issues regarding policy and institutional reforms. There is a lack of transparency and accountability in food aid policy and management issues in the Strategic Grain Reserve by the National Cereals and Produce Board (Harmer and Adele and Harvey and Odhiambo, 2012).

A country needs to have sufficient food quantities stored in order to feed the population at all times, there is also need to have ample infrastructure and resources to feed the nation with a

nutritious diet year in year out. Lastly, the proper education and utility of nutritional knowledge, health and adequate water and sanitation are vital in building a healthy working nation. It is crystal clear that food security is a complex issue entwined with development, trade, social and political aspects (Teagan Media, 2012). It is rather ironical that even though Agriculture is the main source of employment for many people in Kenya, a fraction of Kenyans remain food insecure. 70 percent of food consumed in rural Kenya is produced while 30 percent is purchased. While in the urban regions, 98 percent of food consumed is purchased while 2 percent is produced. Rural households in Kenya play a major role in the food security of the country (Gitu, 2006).

2.3 Causes of Food Insecurity in Kenya

Causes of food insecurity in Kenya can be attributed to a series of problems namely: poverty, climatic changes, poor policy implementation, political instability, and social and economic crisis. The inability to purchase food, afford good healthcare water and sanitation are candid signs of poverty. The issue of food insecurity is closely interrelated with poverty. Generally, poverty is mainly influenced by the structural growth and development of the country (Devereux, 2012). Kenya has had an economic growth during the last decade; however, 20,000,000 million of its people live below the poverty line. These people don't have enough income or savings to deal with the economic shocks that come with high fluctuation prices of food commodities in local markets and the global markets (Kiome, 2009). Other indicators related to food insecurity such as malnutrition are also on the rise in the Kenya. Clover (2003) believed that Sub Saharan Africa had the highest prevalence of undernourishment and has shown little progress in reducing this in the last 30 years.

Undernourishment is a central manifestation of poverty; and as poverty worsens, food becomes more important than ever.

The climatic conditions in Kenya have played a major role in the food security of the region. There is usually high variability of rainfall and temperatures which negates the rate of local food production in the ASAL region. This is to say that there instances when high temperatures results to extreme drought and famine as well as extreme rainfall results to flooding (Clover, 2003) (Smith et. al., 2006). Both scenarios damage local food production which is highly dependent on rainfall for survival. Over the last two decades, the UN Meteorological Organization has been predicting an increase of hot temperatures in the region. Constant increase of poor degradation of land, water logging, deforestation and soil erosion have contributed to the increase of food insecurity in Africa. Furthermore, the drought cycles in Kenya have grown shorter for a period of 2-3 years from a period of 5-7 years in the past. This increase in the drought cycle represents an increasing risk in crop failure and poor agricultural yields in Kenya (Kiome, 2009).

Drought and famine often leads to conflict. It is noted that many countries that have suffered drought and famine have also suffered a civil war at the same time. This is especially true of Sub Sahara African countries, for example in 2003, up to 25 countries in the region suffered from drought and famine. However, 10 of these countries were also suffering from civil strife which made the situation much worse. War changes everything and causes upheavals ultimately, effects such as, increased price costs on food products, disruption of aid flows and trade worsen the problem (Habte and Mielke, 2005). In Kenya, there has been a lot of human conflict in ASAL regions due to drought and famine, consequently, there has been a high density of human population in water catchment areas and food aid collection points (sentinel

points). Ultimately, constant land degradation keeps occurring in the sentinel points. Moreover, post - election violence in 2008 worsened agricultural production in Kenya. This is due to the fact that the violence destroyed mature food crops in the farms and disrupted the cultivation and infrastructure needed to transport food commodities to the markets (Kiome, 2009).

Additionally, food aid has been viewed as a source of power for military and political parties. Even though humanitarian standards mandate that relief food should be supplied to all that need it. Many military factions have known to take advantage of these facts to deny enemy camps and civilians food aid in favour of their own armies. This situation has been witnessed in many countries in Africa like Somalia and Liberia. In fact, there have been instances where food aid collection points have been targeted to kill civilians of the antagonizing camps (Habte and Mielke, 2005).

Economic crisis in sub-Saharan African is severe, despite the fact that most of these countries are developing countries; they are often shaped by global phenomenon. Economic crisis has left many in the region unemployed and poor. The increasing rate of unemployment goes hand in hand with the growth of poverty and the ability of Sub Sahara African families to afford food. Fluctuation of the prices of food commodities magnify the problem and leave many household more vulnerable to food insecurity. This is despite the fact that many mechanisms that have been created such as Food for Work have been put in place to ease the situation (Devereux, 2012). Kenya is not different from these other countries; its economy has also been subjected to the global economic crisis even though there are instances where the economy has experienced a positive growth (Gitu, 2006).

2.4 International Food Aid Policy

The official food aid charter states that the main objective of food aid is to help alleviate the food security in countries that have challenges in feeding their population. This is done by addressing problems that may arise from food deficient and shortages in an appropriate time factored manner. These problems that affect food security may have been caused by issues that are caused by natural or manmade disasters. Examples of natural disasters are drought, famine and floods while manmade disasters are: wars, civil conflicts and escalating market food prices. Food aid is also helpful when correcting some of these crises such as correcting structural deficiencies by providing programs that can help the poorest develop directly. These programs are usually implemented of over a long period of time (OECD, 1990).

Food aid is categorized internationally as a form of Official Development Assistance (ODA). This is food aid given by one donor country to a recipient country in various forms such as loans and actual food commodity. Barrett and Maxwell (2005), describe food aid as the international sourcing of concessional resources in the form of or for the provision of food. Food aid can further be classified or distinguished by the level of monetization, the type of commodity of food distributed, the donor of the aid and the recipient of the aid. The process of monetization occurs when food aid is sold in recipient markets to generate cash for other relief and development programs. This is a strategy mostly employed by the United States to generate funds for other development purposes in recipient countries.

Cereal commodity is the most common type of commodity food aid distributed by donors to recipient countries since time immemorial. Food Agricultural Organization Statistics (FAOSTATS) show that in the last decade of years 2000 to 2012, 85 percent of the food aid distributed globally have been cereals while 15 percent of the remaining comprised of non

cereal commodities. Some of the cereal commodities include: maize, wheat, rice and beans. Non cereal commodities include: vegetable oil, butter oil, skimmed milk powder and other dairy products. Kenya receives most of its food aid as cereal commodity (FAOSTAT, 2014).

There are two distinct categories of donors when it comes to food aid: Bilateral donors and multilateral donors. Bilateral donors are countries that are developed and have a surplus food production that they utilize as aid given to other countries. Multilateral donors are other institutions that are independent of state control. Non Governmental Organizations such as the World Food Program (WFP), Food Agricultural Organization (FAO) World Trade Organization (WTO) fall in to this category. Bilateral food aid is usually more than multilateral food aid. This is due to the fact that, donor countries use their surplus food production to further their national interests. This is due to the fact that, the existing mechanisms governing food aid are dysfunctional and are outdated, due to major differences in food aid policies of different major donor countries in the world. This dysfunctionality is heightened by the fact there lacks a universal code that guards the actions of both the donors and recipient countries when it comes to the distribution of food aid (Gitu, 2006).

2.5 The Effects of Food Aid on Food Security in Kenya

Food aid has many positive and negative effects regarding a country's food security. Barret (2006) asserts that food aid has intended consequences and unintended consequences, which could be either positive and negative. The consequences are also pertinent in understanding the role that food aid plays in the global village. One major effect of food aid is its intended cause which was to alleviate human suffering. Barret (2006) has identified this effect as a micro level effect, food aid acts as an insurance created to prevent drastic losses and providing solutions to catastrophic situations by providing food sometimes in the form

financial support. The main role and goal of food aid is to save lives, create development that will lead to improve nutrition and health. Consequently, enhancing low income earning houses to become more productive, this effect of food aid is expected and is positive.

Food aid programs such as school feeding programmes, maternal health care programs and child health care programs, food for work and supplementary feeding programs have received a large platform of support as tools that encourage development. Questions still arise to the fact that food aid should be given in cash as a means to support such initiatives and promote development and sustainability of food security to houses that live beyond the poverty line or are low income earners (Langinger, 2011). Food aid programs have been unsuccessful in the past due to interference from influential foreign stakeholders who have limited the government's control, and stewardship of these programs. This has been made possible by the fact that the Kenyan government has greatly relied on foreign aid to support these programs.

Food aid has been known to induce laziness. Microeconomic theory suggests that any type of increase to an income despite it being food aid or not, creates a tendency reduces labour supply while the recipient's welfare is increased. Experts have argued that programs such as Food for Work (FFW) have had a tendency of paying locals better than what local food production can pay. These attractive incomes for FFW have been known to discourage local production where by local people have refused to work in their own farms and go for higher wages. This distortion of roles is purely negative on the local production. It further increases dependency of the locals on the FFW programs or equivalent programs since they are short term or periodic programs (Barrett, 2006).

Though it has not been frequently documented, there is a population in Kenya that has been known to depend on relief food as a means of food security. Many able families especially in rural Kenya tend to devote more time waiting for relief food as they keep on postponing local food production. Food aid has become a culture in some parts of the counties in the ASAL region such as Machakos, Turkana, Kilifi, Kitui, Garissa and Tana River. There are instances where some parts of these counties such as Machakos and Kitui have produced surplus food commodities that could be stored for future use if need be. They however, end up selling the surplus for profit due to poverty or the assurance that relief food will be available for their future use. This is a breeding culture of laziness that is turning into a cycle that it is passed down to future generations (Gitu, 2006).

Another effect of food aid is the fact that it discourages local production of food at the household level, which is a main income source of revenue for many Kenyan household which rely on subsistence farming. As a lot of food aid in subsidized prices heat the market, local products may suffer due to the fact that the pricing of the product in the market may fail to compete with its counterparts since the actual price may not be able to cater for the cost of production and the profit of the farmer. In reality long term effects to the Agricultural sector of a country can be deeply wounded especially if the prices of these products remain constantly negative. Many local farmers get discouraged to produce at a loss (Abdulai and Barrett and Maxwell, 2004).

Consumer exported foods have always had the rationale of changing a people's preference of food from the staple locally available varieties of food to the exported new varieties of food. There is an increase of consumption on exported new staple foods when compared to other locally available staple foods. Maxwell and Barrett (2005) candidly observed that the large

shipments of rice and wheat in West African Sahel during 1970s and 1980s stimulated a shift in the consumer demand for local indigenous grains, millet and sorghum. Similarly in the Horn of Africa, pastoral communities were immensely affected since there have been observable dietary changes that show a lot of carbohydrate heavy food rather than protein heavy food. This change in consumption has also been noted to change geographical location of agricultural activities (Barrett, 2006). A study carried out in Kenya indicated that the pastoral community in North Eastern tended to cluster with livestock at food aid distribution points (sentinel points) as they waited for relief food. This in turn has caused land degradation, and the risk of cattle dying in hunger at these points.

Food aid has been used for market developmental purposes. One of the main aims of food aid is to enhance a channel through which food can be distributed from producer to consumer. This can be achieved by utilizing short term food aid as a catalyst for expanding local food production, processing and distribution with an aim of ultimately replacing food aid with domestic food production in a period of a few years. Consequently achieving a value added output growth in the recipients' economy (Maxwell and Barrett, 2005). This however has not been the case in Kenya, for example, in order for imported food to reach rural Kenya it has to go through import taxation, transporting, licensing and distribution channels all of which are expensive. The transaction costs from time of importation to market distribution may cause the commodity to be expensive for the ordinary person hence lacking the power of purchasing the commodity (Mwega, 2009).

The major negative impact on the prices of food identified by Barrett (2006) is monetization of food aid. If given in form of money usually floods the market increasing supply of food. When donor country buys and ships food to sell in recipient country. There is the possibility

of facing out local produce which may come at a higher price than the imported food. This increase of supply may force the price of local commodities to go down. Consequently national food prices of recipient countries get negatively affected (Abdulai and Barrett and Maxwell, 2004). This is especially true of sub Saharan African countries, where fluctuation of shipment of food has been witnessed in the last decade. Barrett (2006) also asserts that many households receiving food aid may decrease the demand for the commodity received and produced locally by selling more of it.

The dependency of food aid in Kenya can also be observed as a political instrument especially during election periods. Food aid distribution has often been viewed with corruption and biasness during election periods in Kenya. Distribution of food and Food for Work initiatives has led to massive wastage of resources caused by both humans and pests. This has made it difficult to observe benefits brought about by food aid in Kenya. This dependency of food aid by the people has made it easier for the political elite to suppress development, control and manipulate the rural public using food aid (Gitu, 2006).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Neo-liberals have argued that food should be treated as a commodity. It is a way of accumulating wealth and market space in many societies. The domestication of food habits has been an important tool for the market and a channel for accumulating capital (Sodano, 2012). The neo-liberal perspective regarding food aid traces its origin to the industrial era in USA in the 1800s. This is also the time that many African countries are being colonized and the settler economy is introduced in Africa.

Neo-liberals have identified three regimes of food production. The first is the settler regime characterized by cheap production of food by settlers in Africa and Latin America then sold to the industrial laborers in Europe in the mother countries. The second regime is the surplus regime, dominated by USA as earlier discussed in this era USA modifies its surplus and channels it to other continent through food aid programs. The profit made especially from the least developing countries is used to foster Growth in Europe which is in itself was a market for American products. The monetization and the strength of the dollar were maintained through the Bretton woods institutions which lend money to recipient countries in order to buy food. This regime ends with the demise of the Bretton woods institutions. The third regime is characterized is known as the neo-liberal corporate regime. This regime is characterized by the free market economies, privatization of public assets and reduction of public expenditure (Shiva, 2008).

In Africa this era is heightened by the Structural Adjustment Programs where the free market economy has done little to tone down the ever rising expense of food products. There have been subsidies in price reduction over the past decades its effects have been limited. Food for development purposes has failed since many continue to live below poverty line and more dependent on food aid for survival (Sahn, 2013). Fiscal policy reforms by various governments in developed countries have negatively affected the consumer food subsidies consequently the marginal prices are increased and the poor are affected since their incomes cannot cater for their food needs. Food insecurity for such poor households becomes guaranteed. Consequently the growth income of a country is negatively affected.

Modernization theory best captures the effects of food aid on food security in Kenya. Rostow identified five stages of economic growth namely: traditional stage, transitional stage, take off stage, drive to maturity stage and high mass consumption stage. Many of the recipient countries of food aid are at the traditional stage while the donor countries are at the high mass consumption stage (Rostow, 1991).

The traditional stage of modernization is characterized by subsistence farming where output is consumed and not sold for profit (Mallick, 2005). This feature is observable in Kenya where 70 percent of the population depends on subsistence agriculture making agriculture the backbone of Kenya's economy. Agriculture also accounts for 51 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Through practiced widely and vastly the labour intensiveness does not commensurate the profitably. Many small scale farmers in Kenya utilize traditional methods of farming, observable from the tools to the fertilizer utilized during farming processes. Traditional tools are an indicator of limited technological awareness in the agricultural sector in the country. The labour is also done by family members on a small parcel of land (Kiome, 2009).

The transitional stage of the theory is characterized by specialization which increases surplus production for trading purposes. There is creation of infrastructure to support trade and entrepreneurs emerge as income savings and investment grow. External trade also occurs concentrating on primary products and privatization of enterprises is central to this stage. Perhaps the current reconstruction of major national and international roads in Kenya and the growth in the telecommunication systems in Kenya and the reconstruction of the rift Valley rail way line formally known as the Kenyan railway line are indicators of this modernization process. However the potential for this development to provide a stable food security

infrastructure from the farmers to the markets to the consumers has been left underutilized. This is due to the fact that many of the roads leading to farming areas in Kenya are substandard, and very expensive in terms of vehicle maintenance and fuel consumption. The cost of transportation ultimately has a direct effect to the ultimate cost of food commodity in the market which becomes very expensive for poor people (Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), 2010).

In relation to food aid, USA is an example of a country that has used its specialization to produce surplus commodities for foreign markets. Through its surplus food disposal policy USA is the largest bilateral donor of food aid to developing countries. USA prefers to sell its food to the recipient countries rather than providing it in the form of grant or through multilateral organizations. This is simply due to the fact that food aid opens up new markets for the food surplus in USA (Jere, 2007). Furthermore, USA multinational companies such as the transportation companies become sole beneficiaries of this trade. This is due to the fact that US law mandates that 75 per cent of all food aid transport be handled by shipping companies carrying the US flag to any recipient country receiving aid from USA.

In stage three, the workers shift from the agricultural sector to the manufacturing sector. Growth and development is experienced in several parts of the country. The level of investments becomes over 10 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP), giving people the power to save their incomes for future use (Mallick, 2005). In Kenya this is characterized by rural urban migration, where Kenyan cities and major towns like Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha have an annual increase of population of people who come to look for work in urban centres (Olielo, 2013). This migration is caused by other factors such as preference of white and blue collar jobs when compared to farming. Most of

the workers in the Kenyan manufacturing sector are low income earners trying to make ends meet.

In stage four, the drive to maturity, Technology is vastly used and the economy widens and diversifies into new areas. There is an increase in technological innovation providing diverse range of investment opportunities and a wide range of goods and services are created. Importation and of goods decreases and so does the over reliance of imports consequently urbanization increases. This stage is characterized by the completion of urbanization process. Large populations are able to access the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter and there is an increasing interest in social welfare (Mallick, 2005). Technology is widely utilized though its growth and expansion slows down. The economic activities are very high and geared towards mass consumptions. Countries in the Western Europe like France, Britain and Germany and the United States of America have reached the highest stage of modernization and are believed to be completely urbanized. In relation to food aid, the evolution of the Food aid policy in USA, famously known as Public law 480(PL 480) outlines the surplus food production that USA has. This policy outlines how USA uses its surplus food production as food aid in its bilateral relations with other countries (Barrett and Maxwell 2005). In Kenya technology especially in food production is lacking. Most of the technology utilized is traditional and lacks the power to evolve on its own. Lack of technology implies that the agriculture in Kenya is dependent of rainfall other than irrigation and artificial fertilizer (Gitu, 2006).

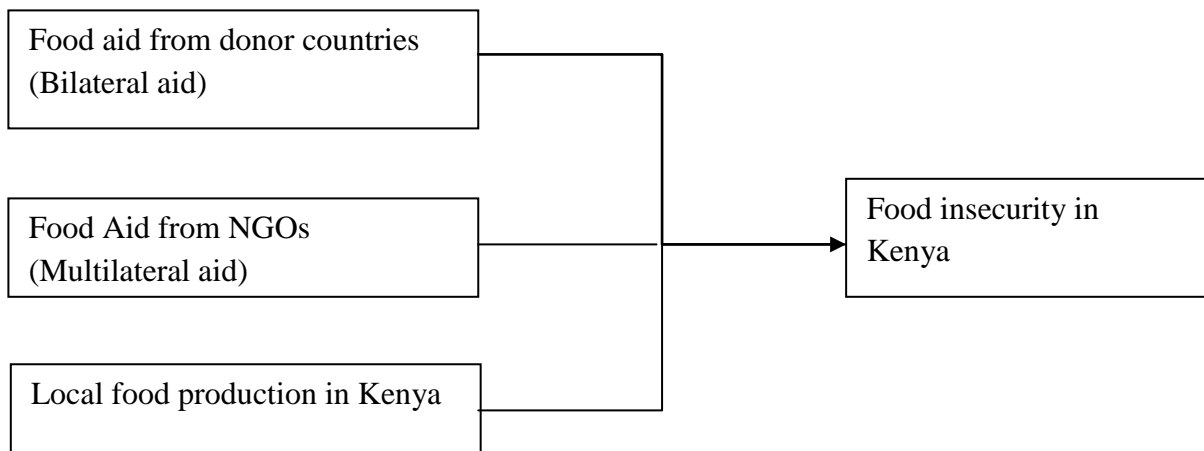
It is candidly observable that Kenya is still lacking in stages two, three and four since as a country we have an annual deficit in food security. Half of Kenya's population lives below the poverty line, our health services are still poor, though on the rise, the urbanization process

is still wanting since the urban poor live in slums and the economy is greatly reliant on subsistence agriculture as a mode of production and economic development. The relationship that Kenya has with its donors distinctively maps out the gap between a recipient country and a donor country. The donor countries are vastly developed and have achieved all stages of modernization while the recipient country lags behind in two or three stages of modernization.

2.6.1 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



Source: Author 2014

2.6.2 Research Hypothesis

H₀: there is a relationship between food aid and food insecurity in Kenya.

H₁: there is no relationship between food aid and food insecurity in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the research methodology. It delves into the appropriate research methods required to meet the objectives of this study. These methods are: type of survey to be carried out, data collection and analysis technique and population of interest. An insight of what to expect during fieldwork and data analysis will therefore be observed.

3.2 Research Design

For the purposes of this study the appropriate research design that was utilized was descriptive. This is because the study aimed to analyse the effects of food aid on food security in Kenya. Descriptive study helped in developing a snapshot of the food aid distribution in the country. The focus of descriptive research was the careful mapping out of circumstances, situation or set of events to describe what is happening to Kenya's food security and the conditions that guide food aid distribution in the country. Descriptive study was also useful in analyzing the large quantity of secondary data collected over a long period (2006 – 2012) of time by KFSSG and WFP.

3.3 Population of Study

The population of study was 18 counties that suffer from food insecurity in Kenya. (refer to Table 3.1 on page 27)

3.4 Sampling Technique

The sample comprised of three counties that represent all the nine regions in map II (see appendices, page v). These counties include :Mandera, Wajir and Turkana. The sampling

technique was purposive, this was due to the fact that the sample counties were selected to represent the different livelihood zones in Kenya. They are: North western Pastoral, grassland pastoral, agro pastoral, marginal farming and coastal low potential farming. The sample also represented the climatic regions of arid and semi-arid (refer to table 3.1 on page 27).

3.5 Data Collection

The study utilized secondary sources of information from various stakeholders. Secondary data are interpretations of primary data. Secondary data was collected from Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and World Food Programme (WFP). The study was longitudinal due to the long term effect of the data that was needed to prove the problem in question. In this case, reports, journal articles, encyclopaedias and handbooks on issues regarding food aid and food security were utilized as sources of data. The data collected was of a seven year period.

The data collection instruments are presented in Appendices II and III as follows:

Appendix II: - Names of local food commodities

- Annual sales per Kilogram
- A period of years from 2006 – 2012

Appendix III: - Distribution of food aid commodities in metric tonnes

- A period of years from 2006 - 2012

3.6 Data Analysis

Data was compiled through the use of templates that categorised the amount of local food production versus the food aid the country has received in the past few years to date. The

data was analysed through content analysis which is normally preferred in written, historical documents, conference proceedings which are modes of secondary data studies. In this case, the utilization of key words to sieve through the acquired data helped to maintain focus on the objective of the study. The data was then be represented and interpreted through descriptive analysis by employing the use of histograms, graphs and pie charts.

Table 3.1
A Summary of the Distribution of Different Agricultural Regions in ASAL Counties

NUMBER	REGIONS	COUNTIES	
		ARID	SEMI - ARID
1	North Western Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Pokot
2	Northern Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsabit • Isiolo 	
3	North Eastern Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wajir • Mandera 	
4	Eastern Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tana River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamu
5	Southern Pastoral		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kajiado • Narok
6	Grassland Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garissa 	
7	Coastal Low Potential Farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilifi • Taita Taveta
8	South Eastern Marginal Farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitui • Makueni
9	Western Agro Pastoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samburu • Baringo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laikipia

Source: Author, 2014

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis and interpretations of the findings. Data was analyzed using templates and presented in the form of histograms, pie charts, tables and graphs.

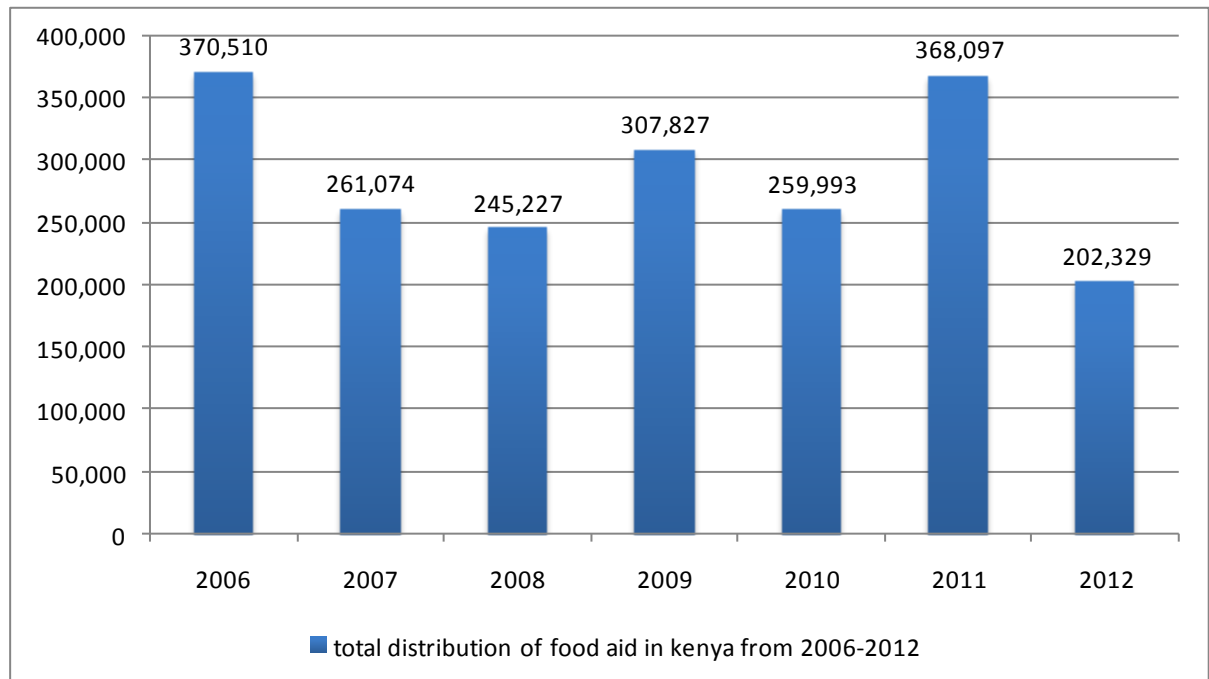
4.2 Food Aid Issues

4.2.1 Total Food Aid Distributed in Kenya from 2006 to 2012

This section of the study aimed to show the general trend of food aid distribution in the last seven years.

Figure 4.1

Total Amount of Food Distributed in Kenya in Metric Tonnes



Source: WFP, 2014

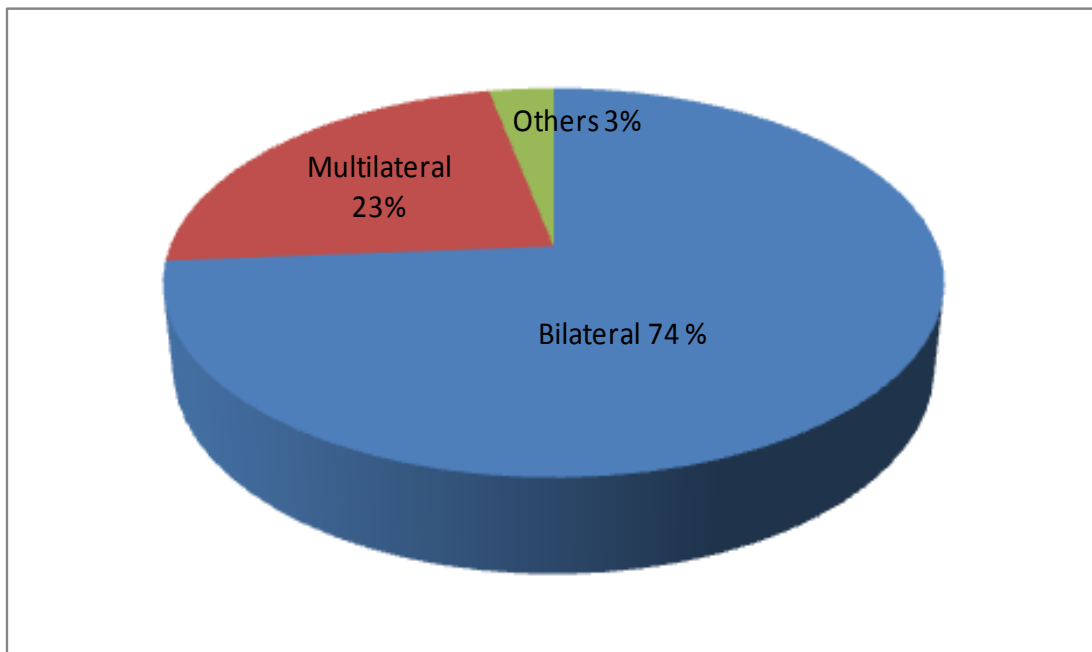
The findings indicate that in the years 2006 and 2011 the amount of food aid distributed in the country were the highest. In 2006, the government declared a national disaster due to severe draught since four million people required food assistance in the country. The total food aid distribution in Kenya has been above 200,000 metric tonnes annually in these seven years.

4.2.2 Categories and Contributions of Food Aid Distributed in Kenya

This section of the study categorically shows the variations in contributions of food aid between bilateral food aid donors and multilateral food aid donors and other food aid donors in Kenya, from years 2006 to 2012.

Figure 4.2

Total Contributions of Bilateral, Multilateral and Other Food Aid Donors in Kenya from 2006 to 2012



Source: WFP, 2014

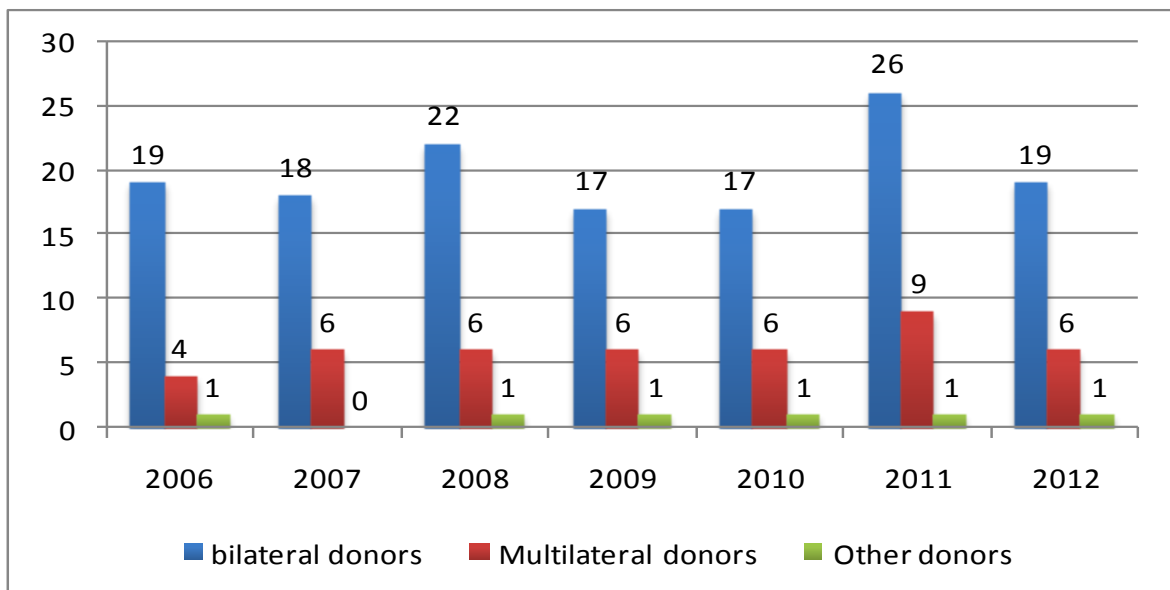
The pie chart candidly shows that bilateral food aid is more than multilateral food aid in Kenya. Multilateral food aid is represented by 23 percent while bilateral food aid is represented by 74 percent respectively. Other food aid donors are represented by 3 percent.

4.2.3 Trends of Food Aid Donors from 2006-2012

This section of the study aims to map out the trends of food aid donors between years 2006 and 2012.

Figure 4.3

The Number of Food Aid Donors from 2006 to 2012



Source: WFP, 2014

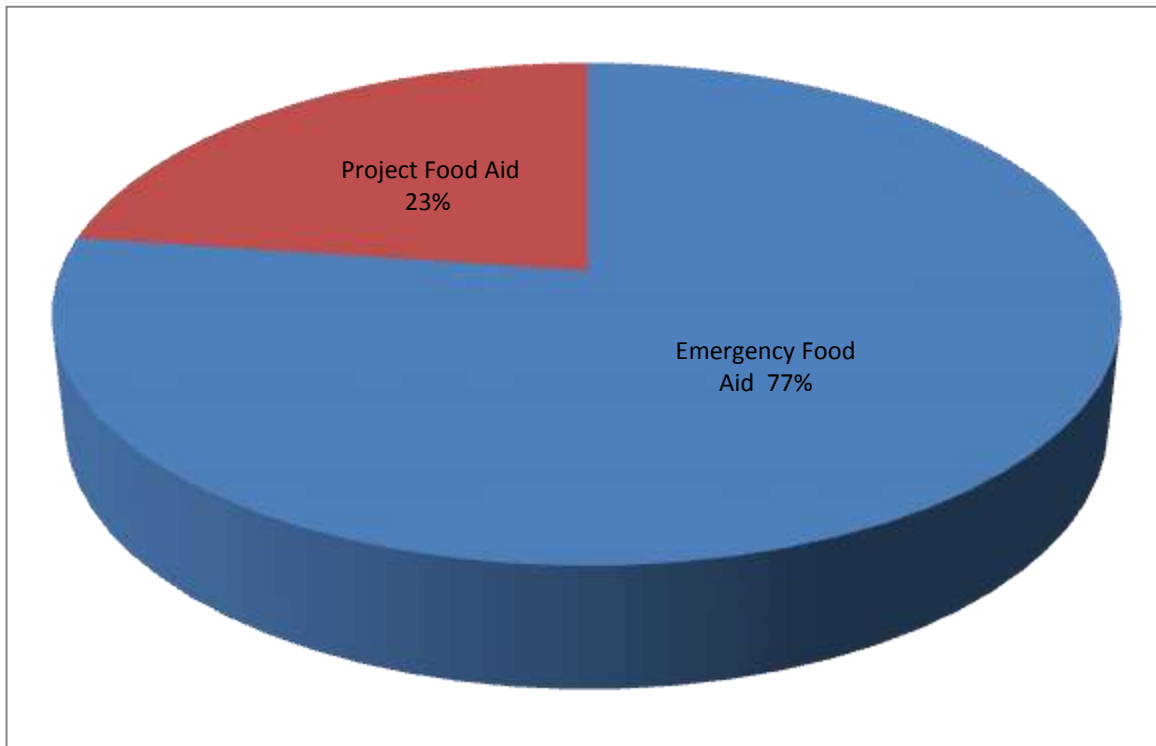
The figure above illustrates, that other food aid donors are not reliable source of food aid for the country. Bilateral and Multilateral food aid donors are the most reliable sources of food aid for Kenya. However, when compared to bilateral aid the numbers of multilateral aid donors are lower in number. It is notable that in the Year 2011 the number of both Bilateral and Multilateral food aid donors rose up.

4.2.4 Distribution of Food Aid as Emergency and Project food aid from Years 2006 to 2012

The aim of this section was to analyse the difference of distribution in percentages between project food aid and emergency food aid.

Figure 4.4

The Distribution of Emergency and Project Food Aid in Kenya



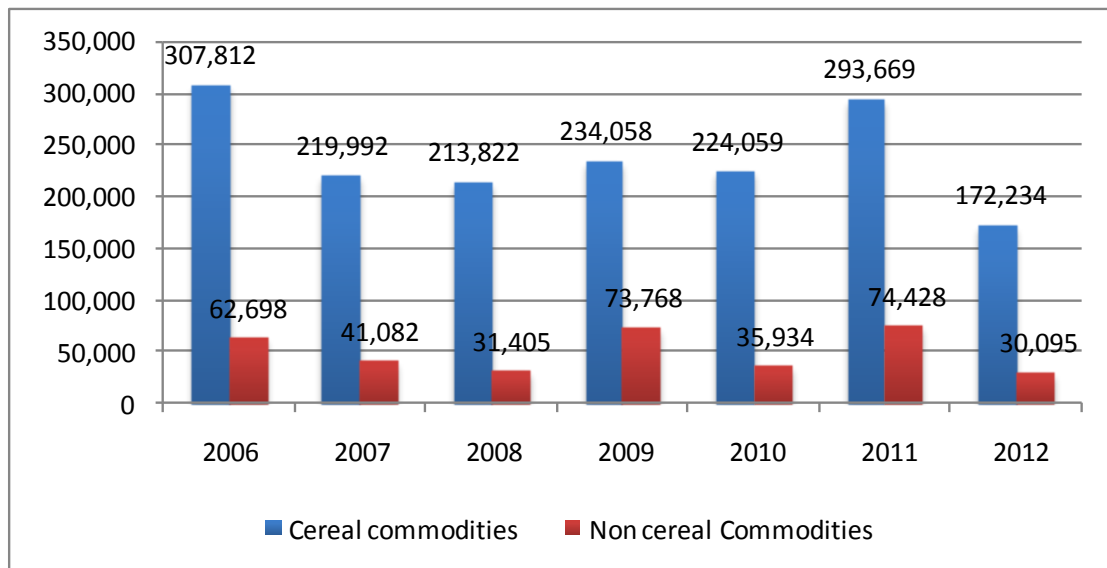
Source: WFP, 2014

This data clearly indicates that emergency food aid is mostly distributed when compared to project food aid in Kenya. Emergency food aid constitutes of 77 percent of the total aid distributed in Kenya while project food aid constitutes of 23 percent. There is no program food aid in Kenya.

4.2.5 Food Aid Distribution in Terms of Commodities (Cereals and Non Cereals) in Kenya

The aim of this section was analyze food aid further as cereals and non cereals commodities.

Figure 4.5
Distribution of Food Aid Commodities as Cereals and Non Cereals from Year 2006 to 2012



Source: WFP, 2014

The data indicated that cereal commodities distributed in Kenya are much higher than the non cereals commodities. It is notable that in the year 2006 the amount of cereal commodities distributed in Kenya was the highest. The data also indicates that the distribution for both cereal and non cereal commodity shot up distribution the year 2011.

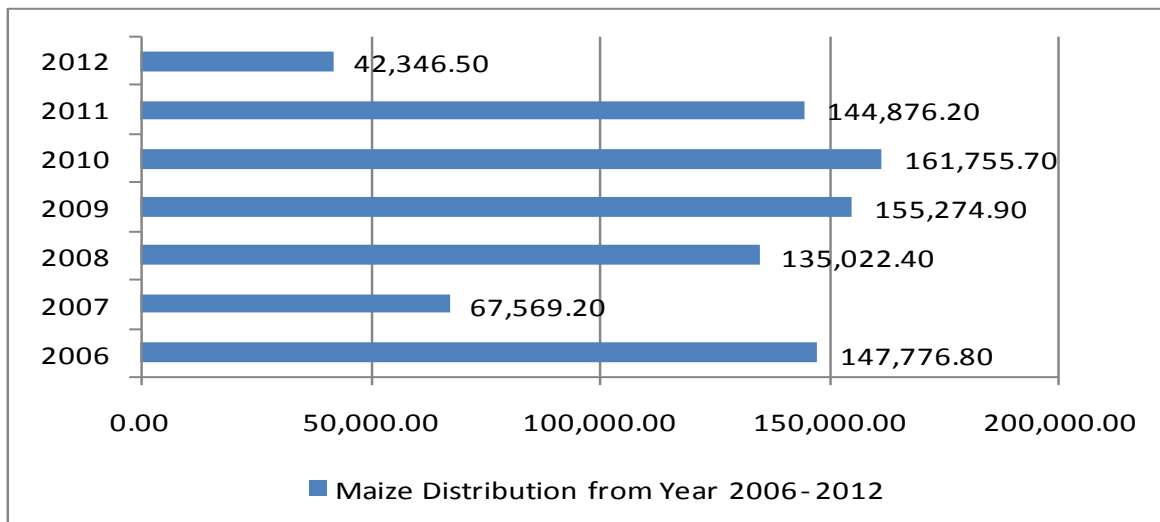
4.3 The Food Aid Distribution of Food Security Indicator commodities in Kenya

The aim of this section was to determine the food commodity indicators of food security in Kenya and how they have been distributed as food aid over the years. Namely: maize and beans.

4.3.1 Maize

This section aimed at analyzing the food aid distribution of maize as an indicator of food security in Kenya.

Figure 4.6
Distribution of Maize as Food Aid Commodity in Kenya



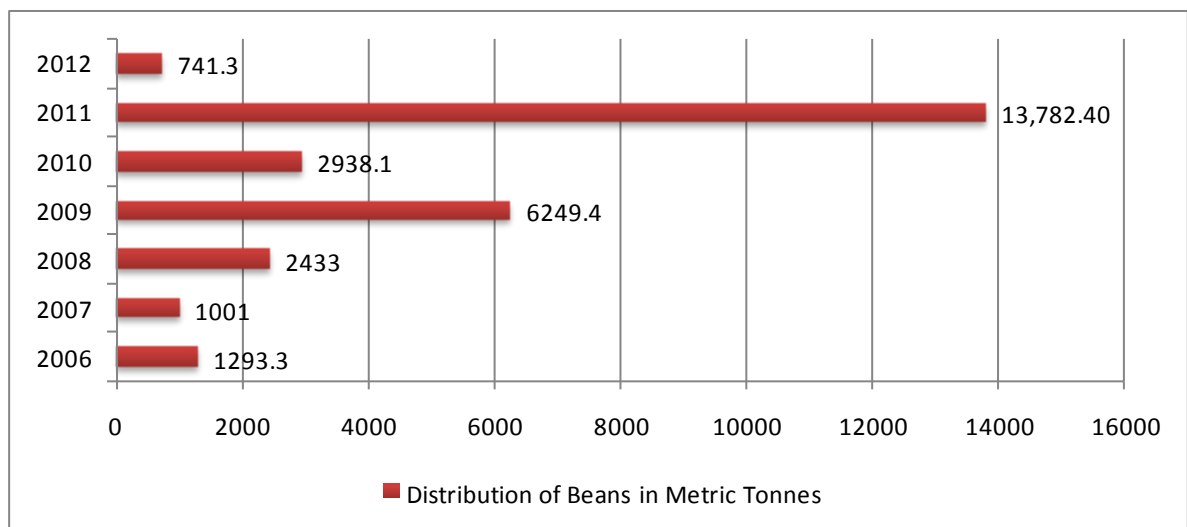
Source: WFP, 2014

This figure portrays the quantity of maize that has been distributed over the years as food aid commodity. Notably in the year 2007, the distribution of maize decreased by more than half the quantity in 2006 and later shot up to double the quantity in 2008.

4.3.2 Beans

This section aimed to analyse the distribution of beans as a food aid commodity. Even though beans are not indicator of food Security in Kenya, it is popularly preferred as a food commodity in Kenya.

Figure 4.7
Quantity of Beans Distributed as Food Aid in Kenya



Source: WFP, 2014

The distribution of beans as a food aid commodity is minimal when compared to maize. Notably, in 2011, there was a drastic increase of 13,782.4 MT when compared to the previous year of 2010 which was 2938.1 MT and in the year 2012 which was 741.3 MT.

4.4 Total Populations Requiring Food Assistance in Mandera, Wajir, Turkana

This section of the study aimed at analyzing the percentages of populations in the three counties that require food aid from 2006 to 2012. The data collected is in phases. Each phase having a period of seven months. The data from each phase represented by ‘n’ is divided by the total number of population recorded in these counties during the year 2009 census. This total population distribution is represented by ‘N’. The phases are created according to the long rains and short rains periods in Kenya annually which is based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) used by KFSSG to analyze food security in the country.

Table 4.1
Distribution of Population Requiring Food Aid Assistance in Mandera County

PHASE	PERIOD	TOTAL POPULATION AS PER 2009 CENSUS(N)	POPULATION REQUIRING ASSISTANCE (n)	PERCENTAGE (n/N×100)
I	Mar 06 - Aug 06	337,800	222,918	65.99
II	Sep 06 - Feb 07	337,800	204,469	60.52
III	Mar 07 - Sep 07	337800	140,875	41.70
IV	Oct 07 - Feb 08	337,800	104, 710	30.99
V	Mar 08 to Sep 08	337,800	115, 885	34.30
VI	Oct 08 to Mar 09	337,800	117,793	34.87
VII	Mar 09 to Aug 09	337,800	123,509	36.56
VIII	Sep 09 to Feb 10	337,800	178,000	52.69
IX	Mar 10 to Aug 10	337,800	116,907	34.91
X	Sep 10 to Feb 11	337,800	104,560	30.95
XI	Mar 11 to Aug 11	337,800	132,522	39.23

XII	Sep 11 to Feb 12	337,800	167,585	49.61
XIII	Mar 12 to Aug 12	337,800	135,410	40.08
XIV	Sep 12 to Feb 13	337,800	131,670	38.97

Source: WFP, 2014

The table clearly indicates that there are instances where the beneficiaries of food aid in Mandera are more than 50 percent. It is also candid that during all these phases that the total number of beneficiaries requiring food assistance has been above 30 percent.

Table 4.2
Distribution of Population Requiring Food Aid Assistance in Wajir County

PHASE	PERIOD	TOTAL POPULATION AS PER 2009 CENSUS(N)	POPULATION REQUIRING ASSISTANCE (n)	PERCENTAGE (n/N×100)
I	Mar 06 to Aug 06	619220	282,981	45.69
II	Sep 06 to Feb 07	619220	280935	45.36
III	Mar 07 to Sep 07	619220	199462	32.21
IV	Oct 07 to Feb 08	619220	148898	24.04
V	Mar 08 to Sep 08	619220	139895	22.59
VI	Oct 08 to Mar 09	619220	129802	20.96
VII	Mar 09 to Aug 09	619220	176363	28.48
VIII	Sep 09 to Feb 10	619220	303000	48.93
IX	Mar 10 to Aug 10	619220	172735	27.89
X	Sep 10 to Feb 11	619220	134242	21.67
XI	Mar 11 to Aug 11	619220	205265	33.14
XII	Sep 11 to Feb 12	619220	308666	49.84
XIII	Mar 12 to Aug 12	619220	223809	36.14
XIV	Sep 12 to Feb 13	619220	171568	27.70

Source: WFP, 2014

The table shows that the 20.96 percent is the least percentage of population to receive food aid in Wajir County while the highest is 49.84 percent.

Table 4.3
Distribution of Population Requiring Food Aid Assistance in Turkana County

PHASE	PERIOD	TOTAL POPULATION AS PER 2009 CENSUS(N)	POPULATION REQUIRING ASSISTANCE (n)	PERCENTAGE (n/N×100)
I	Mar 06 to Aug 06	539, 264	224261	41.58
II	Sep 06 to Feb 07	539, 264	249048	46.18
III	Mar 07 to Sep 07	539,264	263010	48.77
IV	Oct 07 to Feb 08	539, 264	144565	26.80
V	Mar 08 to Sep 08	539, 264	88782	16.46
VI	Oct 08 to Mar 09	539, 264	215590	39.97
VII	Mar 09 to Aug 09	539, 264	248,245	69.09
VIII	Sep 09 to Feb 10	539, 264	283899	52.64
IX	Mar 10 to Aug 10	539,264	316000	58.59
X	Sep 10 to Feb 11	539,264	265335	49.20
XI	Mar 11 to Aug 11	539,264	220668	40.92
XII	Sep 11 to Feb 12	539,264	220668	40.92
XIII	Mar 12 to Aug 12	539,264	322478	59.79
XIV	Sep 12 to Feb 13	539,264	167516	31.06

Source: WFP, 2014

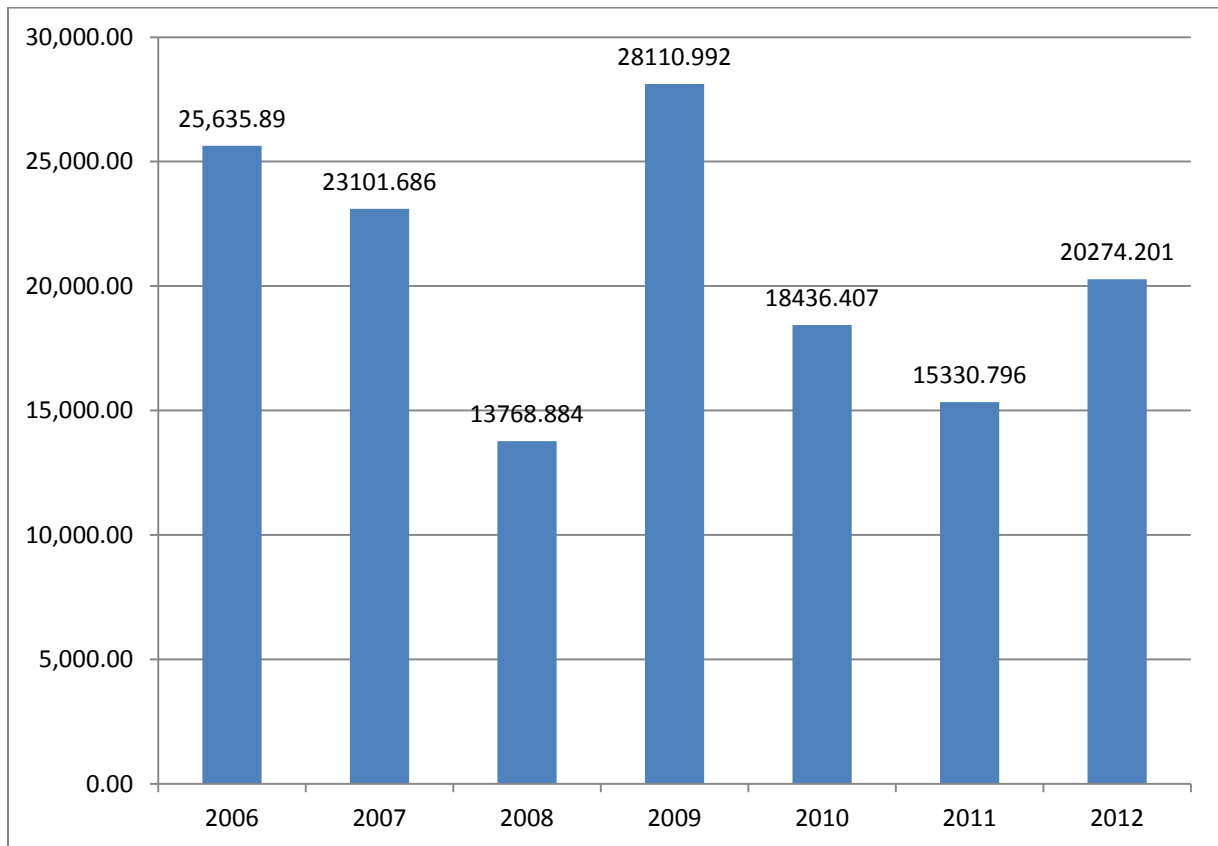
The table shows that there are instances where the beneficiaries of food aid have been 69.09 percent of the total population in Turkana County. While the lowest number of beneficiaries recorded in this period is 16.46 percent.

4.5 Distribution of Food Aid in Sample Counties, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana

This section analyzed the total distribution of food aid in Mandera, Wajir and Turkana counties.

4.5.1 Mandera County

Figure 4.8
Total Quantity of Food Aid Distributed in Mandera from Years 2006 to 2012 in Metric tonnes



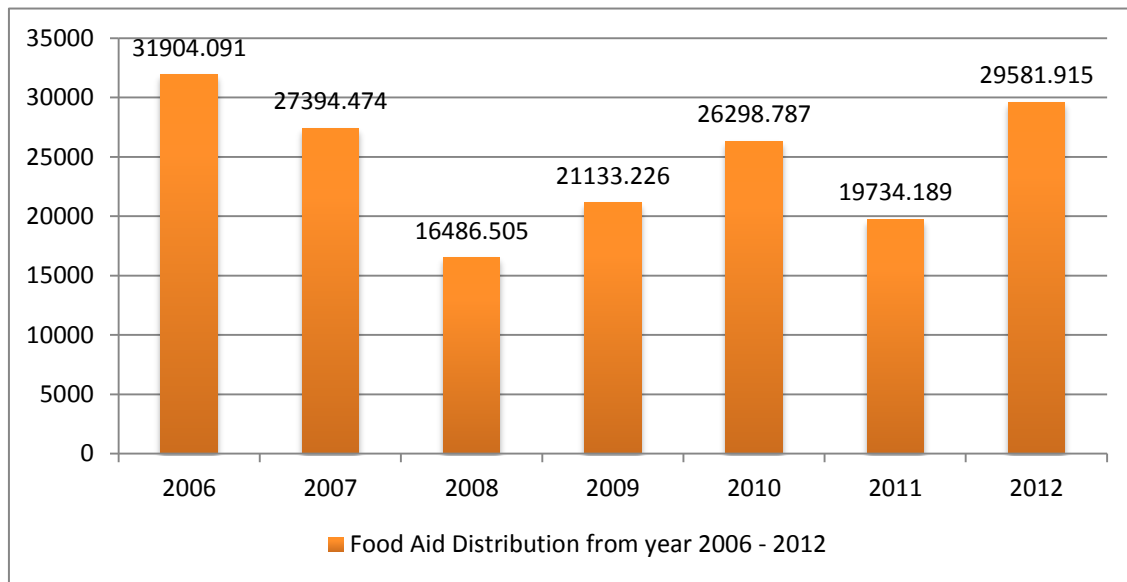
Source: WFP, 2014

The figure indicates that the distribution of food aid in Mandera County was high in the years 2006 and 2009. This was due to the national disaster declared by the government in

2006 and 2009. The figure also indicates that distribution of food aid was also low in the year 2008 and 2011 when compared to the other years.

4.5.2 Wajir County

Figure 4.9
Total Food Aid Distributions in Wajir County in Metric Tonnes from Year 2006 to 2012

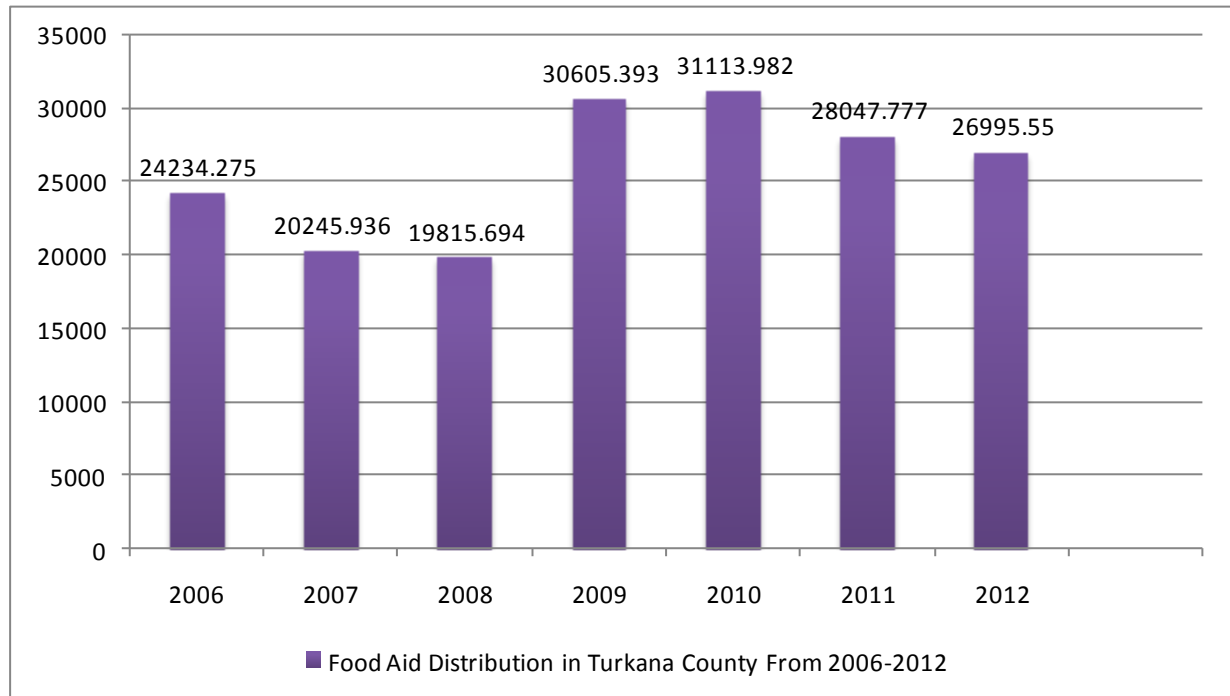


Source: WFP, 2014

The figure indicates that food aid distribution was most high in the year 2006. The food aid distribution is lowest in the year 2008 and 2011 when compared to other years. In 2006, there was a declaration of national disaster that left many counties in the ASAL region food insecure.

4.5.3 Turkana County

Figure 4.10
Total Distribution of Food Aid in Turkana County in Metric Tonnes from 2006 to 2012



Source : WFP, 2014

The figure indicates that distribution of food aid was highest in the year 2009 and 2010, this is because the government declared a long-term food security crisis that left a third of Kenya's population food insecure. The food aid distribution was considerably low in 2008 and 2007 when compared to the other year. This is due to the post-election violence experience in the whole country, rendering the destruction of farms and transportation networks. Food aid distribution remained at a higher level due to increased constant conflicts in the county from 2010 to 2012.

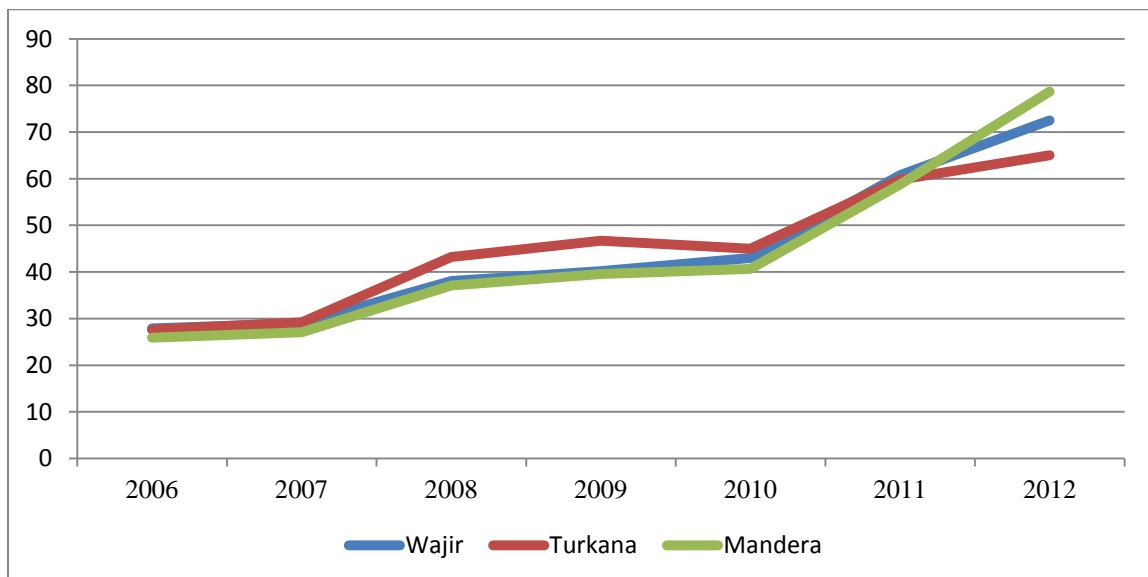
4.6 Food Security Issues

This section aimed at analysing the market trends of local food commodities as a means of determining the vulnerability caused by food insecurity. This helped in determining the level at which the population was able to buy and sell the food that is available in the Market. The sample counties of Wajir, Turkana and Mandera are pastoral in nature. As observed earlier, maize is an indicator food commodity, which is purchased at the markets by pastoralist who sell their goats in order to buy sacks of maize. Therefore the price of goat is affected by the level of its quality which is affected by factors such draught and conflict.

4.6.1 A Comparison of Maize Prices in Wajir, Turkana and Mandera Counties

This section of the study tries to analyze the trends in the prices of maize from the year 2006 to 2012. The study also compared the prices of maize in three sample counties namely: Wajir, Turkana and Mandera counties.

Figure 4.11
Trends of Maize Prices in Wajir, Turkana and Mandera Counties



Source: NDMA, 2014

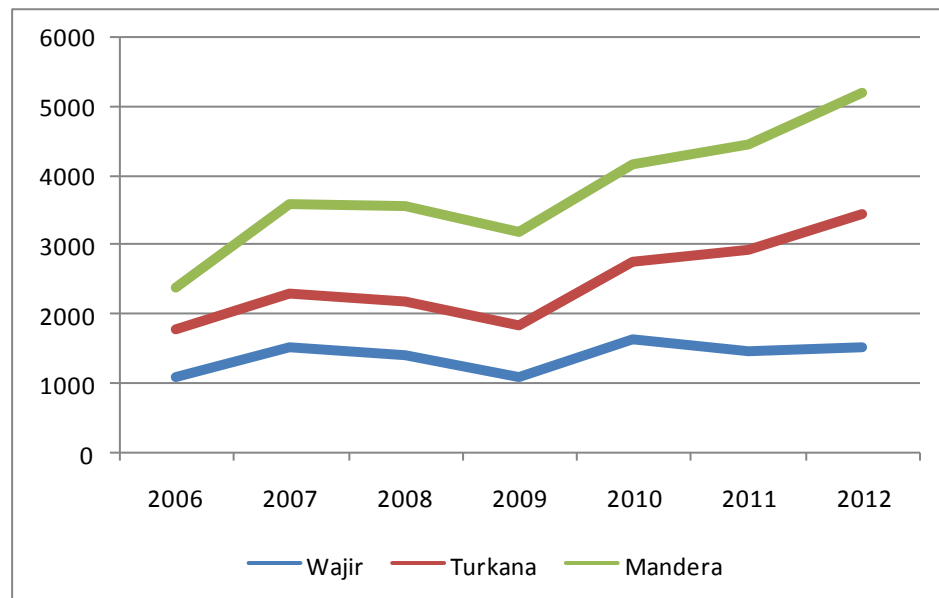
The graph shows that the price of maize in all three counties was considerably low in the Year 2006. The prices then shot up in Year 2008 and 2009. Even though the prices of maize in the three counties are constantly rising up, there are trends of price reduction in year 2010.

4.6.2 A Comparison of Annual Goat Prices from Years 2006 to 2012

This section analyses the trends of goat prices in Wajir, Turkana and Mandera. The livelihood zone in the sample counties is pastoral in nature. Pastoralism is a means of local food production which portrays the level of food security present in the region. Though there are other livestock, goats are easily sold in order to buy maize in the market. The fluctuation of annual prices of goats are a representation of the food insecurity present in the counties.

Figure 4.12

The Trend of Goat Prices from 2006 to 2012 in Wajir, Mandera and Turkana



Source: NDMA, 2014

The figure indicates that goat prices as a means of local food production in the three sample counties have fluctuated over the years. The high prices of goats in the years 2007, 2010 and 2012 are an indication that goats were healthy during these periods hence attracted a good price. The prices of goats decreased in 2006, 2009 and 2011. Which indicated that the goats did not attract a good market price.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings from chapter four, conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

From the study it is clear that there are various ways to categorize food aid in Kenya. The study has been carried out for a period of seven years from 2006 to 2012. When compared and categorized as bilateral and multilateral food aid, it is clear that bilateral food aid distribution is higher than multilateral food aid distribution. Bilateral food aid distribution stands at 74 percent, while multilateral food aid distribution is at 23 percent other types of food aid distribution are at three percent.

Categorically the numbers of food aid donors vary from one year to another. However, bilateral food aid donors are more in number than multilateral food aid donors in the years 2006 to 2012. ‘Other types of donors’ are not consistent with their distributions to the country. Therefore the most reliable donors to the country are bilateral and multilateral donors. ‘Other types of donors’ are not reliable at all.

The study also shows that emergency food aid is frequently distributed in the country and it is the most at a percentage of 77, while project food aid is at a percentage of 23. There are no indications of program food aid in Kenya. In terms of cereals and non cereals food aid

commodities, Kenya receives a lot of food aid as cereal commodities when compared to non cereal commodities.

Food indicators of food security in Kenya are maize and beans. In terms of their distribution as food aid commodities maize is distributed more than beans in Metric Tonnes. A sampling process carried out in Turkana, Wajir and Mandera; indicate that food aid distribution was lowest in the year 2008 when compared to other years. The distribution was also highest in the years 2009 to 2011 in these counties.

The prices of maize in these three counties carried the same trend. In 2008, the price of maize was considerably high while the food aid distribution of these counties was considerably low. This fact can be attributed to the Post Election Violence in 2008 which affected the local production of food and the food aid distribution in these areas. The Violence had left a lot of food damaged and destroyed in the fields. The transport system in the entire country was also affected thus providing difficulties for food aid distributors and local producers.

Moreover, the study also shows that in the sample counties of Wajir, Turkana, and Mandera, in the years 2006, 2009, 2010 respectively the price of maize was considerably lower when compared to the other years. This is alternate to the food aid distribution of the same years: 2006, 2009, and 2010 respectively where food aid distribution is high in the sample counties. Conclusively this observation proves that food aid affects the market price of local food commodities which negatively affects the cost of production.

In addition to the over reliance on seasonal rainfall in these three counties, Turkana , Wajir and Mandera which are also conflict torn areas would explain why in the year 2009 to 2012, Turkana received the highest distributions of food aid consecutively. Conflicts in

Turkana, Wajir and Mandera affected the operations and prices of locally available food, thus people in Turkana have become reliant on food aid as a source of food security.

Even though there are instances where food aid is said to stabilize the food market, it has however not been so in these three counties. Notably, the price of maize decreased in the year 2010 and later shot up in the year 2011. This fluctuation of food price is caused by food aid distribution which only provided a short term solution to market stabilization in the years 2010 due to the fact that food aid distribution in the same years was higher in the three counties than in 2011.

The livelihood zone in the three sample counties of Wajir, Turkana and Mandera is pastoral. The sale of goats facilitates the purchase of maize needed for human consumption. When compared to the food aid distribution in the sample counties, the goat prices tend to be lower when food aid distribution is higher in these regions. A comparison of the years 2006 to 2012 across the graphs and figures portray that when food aid distribution is high, the market prices of goats tend to be lower.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that there is a relationship between food aid and food insecurity in Kenya. The country receives more bilateral aid than multilateral aid. Also the amount of food aid distributed most in Kenya is emergency food aid. There is an over reliance on traditional modes of agriculture in Kenya which is greatly reliant on seasonal rainfall that fails to foster local food production adequately. Based on the numbers of beneficiaries in the three sample countries, the population is constantly in need of food aid assistance. This fact also proves that there is long-term dependence on food aid by populations from these counties.

Food aid also affects the market trends of locally produced food. There have been indications of price reduction on a short term basis especially in the years where food aid distribution has been most. There has been a long term constant increase on the prices food aid indicators in the market particularly maize this is due to other factors such as cost of production and increased conflicts the sample counties. Alarmingly, food aid distribution increases as the number of beneficiaries increases especial when food and markets are destroyed. Additionally, the sale of goats to facilitate the purchase of maize is an indication of the vulnerability of the purchasing power of the people living in ASAL counties.

5.4 Recommendations

From the summary and conclusions, the study recommends that the stakeholders of food security in Kenya should increase their efforts in trying to find a long term solution for the increasing conflicts in some of the ASAL counties in Kenya.

There is need to venture in research about other types of food that can serve as food aid indicators other than Maize. This is in order to provide variations and possibilities of draught resistant crops that do not rely on seasonal rainfall for survival.

Policy makers should try and find means to increase the food security situation in Kenya which will ultimately provide a long term solution to decrease the food aid dependency witnessed in the ASAL Counties.

5.5 Areas of Further Research

Further areas of research that might be of interest to this study are: the effects that food imports have on food security in Kenya and the effects of land policies on food insecurity in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

The Human Resource Manager

P. O. Box

Nairobi

Dear sir/ madam,

RE: M.A RESEARCH PROJECT

I am a student in the University of Nairobi Pursuing a Masters Degree of Arts in International relations.

Pursuant to the pre- requisite course work, I would like to conduct a research project to assess the effects of food aid on local food production in Kenya. The focus of my research will be all organizations governmental and nongovernmental that deal with issues relating to food aid and food Security in Kenya. This will involve collecting secondary data using templates as attached.

I kindly seek your authority to conduct the research at your organization. Enclosed please find an introductory letter from the University.

Your assistance is highly appreciated.

Thank you in advance,

Yours faithfully,

Maureen W. Kaguara

Appendix II: Templates for Data Collection for the Three Sample Counties regarding Annual Sales of Different Local Food Commodities (cereals) in Kenya.

County:

Number	Commodity	Years						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Maize							
2	Beans							

(Source of this information will be Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG))

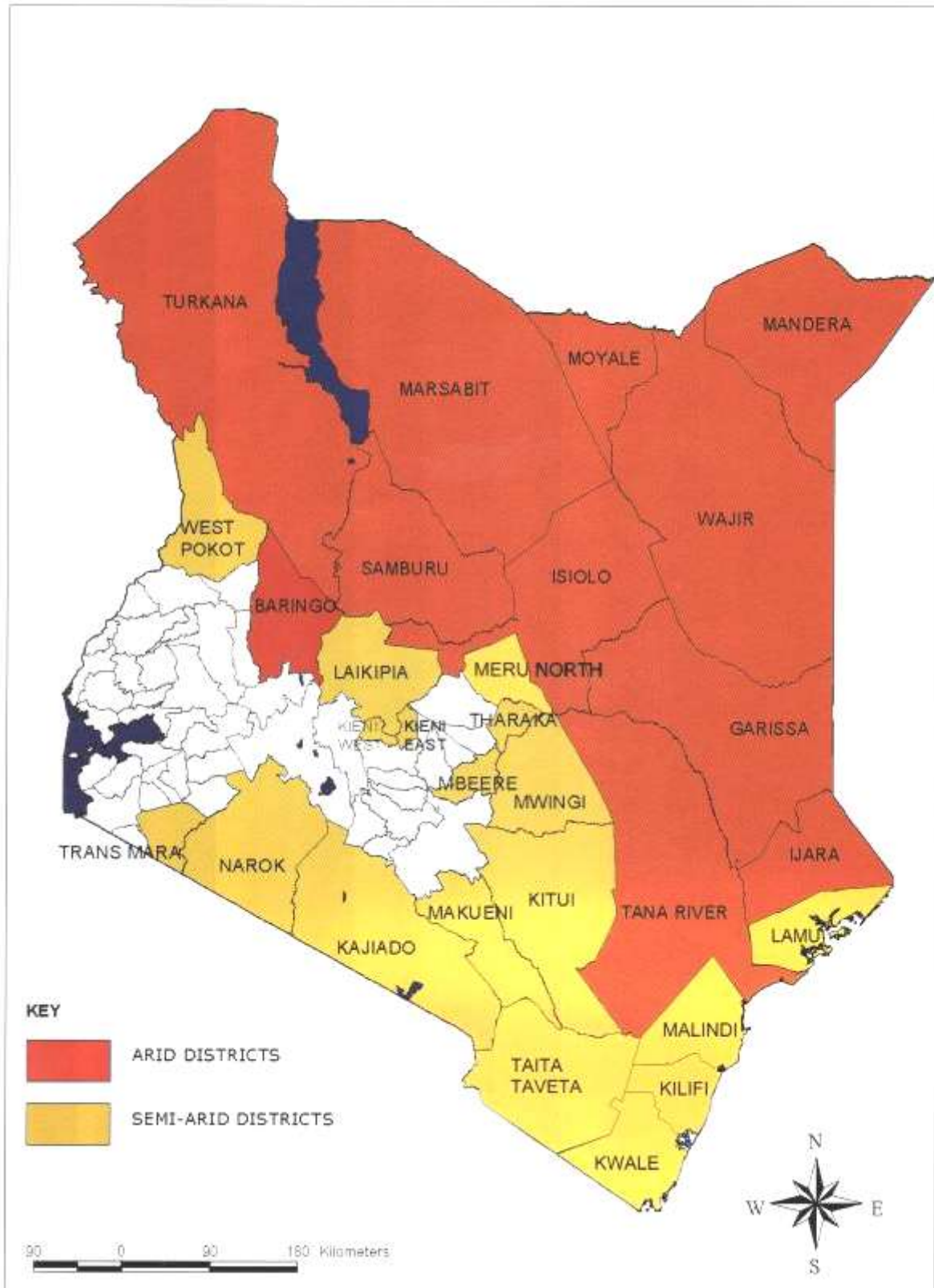
Appendix III: Template showing total food aid distributed in the three sample Counties Annually

County:

Number	Commodity	Years						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Maize							
2	Beans							
3	Rice							
4	Wheat							
5	Cooking oil							
6	Skimmed Milk							
	Totals							

(Source of this information will be World Food Program (WFP) Kenya)

Appendix IV: Map I Showing Arid and Semi Arid Counties in Kenya



Appendix V: Map II Showing Distribution of Sentinel Sites ASAL

