

**SUSTAINABLE FOOD MANAGEMENT AND FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA-
ASSESSING KENYA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1(1996-2015)**

BY

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DECLARATION

This dissertation is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree to any other university.

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This dissertation has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University Supervisor.

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my loving daughter Elvin Chedeya and my entire family for the inspiration and support they have given me. To my friends for continued support and for believing in me.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOA:	Agreement on Agriculture
ASDS:	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CAADP:	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRP:	Cost Reduction Programme
DFZs:	Development of an Agricultural Land Master Plan, establishment of Livestock Disease Free Zones
EEC:	European Economic Community
ERSWEC:	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU:	European Union
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET:	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GBS:	General Budget Support
GNP:	Gross Net Products
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFIs:	International Financial Institutions
IMF:	International Monetary Fund
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NAEP:	National Agricultural Extension Policy
NCPB:	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs:	Nongovernmental Organisations

NMK:	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
PEPFAR:	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
SDT:	Special and Differential Treatment
SGR:	Strategic Grain Reserve
SSA:	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUN:	Scaling Up Nutrition
UMRs:	Usual Marketing Requirements
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
USA:	United States of America
USDA:	United States Department of Agriculture
WB:	World Bank
WFP:	World Food Programme
WTO:	World Trade Organisation

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ABSTRACT

Food security has been an important part of global discourse concerning development and poverty reduction. Despite the fact that there is enough food produced to feed the entire population, 1 billion people still go to bed hungry. The amount of food produced in the world continues to rise rapidly and throughout the whole human history, the quantity of food produced has not been larger. Hence, the concept of food security shifted from focusing on food availability to accessibility. This study's main objective is to evaluate sustainable food management and food security in Kenya by Millennium Development Goal's achievement between 1996 to 2015. More specifically the study will aim; to establish the influence of national food security policies on sustainable food management and food security in Kenya, to determine the influence of global liberal trade system on sustainable food management and food security in Kenya and to ascertain the influence of climate change in sustainable food management and food security in Kenya. The study has been underpinned on Neoliberalism Theory. For the purposes of this study, the appropriate research design utilized was descriptive. Only the secondary sources was used throughout the research. Collected data consisted of research articles and books with the focus on the topic in question, reports conducted by the international organizations, such as FAO, WFP, IFAD International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics, the Central Banks of Africa, the World Bank, UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture, KNBS as well as national policy plans drafted by the Kenyan government. The qualitative data collected from the secondary sources was analyzed thematically using conceptual content analysis. Once the data was collected, it was checked for completeness ready for analysis. The data was analysed in common themes and reported according to the study objectives. The study shows that even though foreign food aid is meant to provide the food supplies only if any food emergencies appear, to compensate for the domestic production shortfalls, it became constant and is considered by the majority of the Kenyan population as ever-lasting. Food security policies implemented by the Kenyan government throughout the analysis were found to be ineffective. Lastly, climate change impacts were analyzed on the food security in Kenya. The study findings show that over the past 40 years, per capita world food production has grown by 25%, and global food prices have fallen by 40% in real terms. Good governance supported by good metrics needs to direct the transformation process. Planning for success requires an implementation plan that provides a roadmap to realize strategic goals. While the high level SDGs for the post 2015 era will galvanize the global community to work towards shared development goals, country by country as well as local implementation plans will be required to achieve the targets. National and local governments need to take the lead in developing and implementing their own sustainable development strategies and action plans at different levels, based on the proposed principles and the four dimensions of sustainable development. Action planning needs to be goal oriented and systematic. National and local governments should apply structured assessment and business planning methodologies to analyze how various solutions could contribute to meeting one or more specific targets, and what the cost of different options is.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Millennium Development Goal 1 spelt out clear time-bound targets that the world set out to achieve over a 10-year period, between 1995 and 2015, aimed at reducing extreme poverty among nations. Lack of income and hunger are among the contributors to extreme poverty, and addressing these, among other things brings an improvement in the lives of many people in the world. In achieving the targets for Goal 1 of the MDG, it was anticipated that the number of people who suffer from hunger, and those that live at or below one dollar per day would be halved by 2015. Food security; that is access to sufficient and affordable food, and its availability is therefore key to achieving development. This is because when communities have adequate food to sustain them, then they can invest their time and resources into activities aimed at improving income and therefore contribute to the development and in turn, a reduction in poverty levels. While not all countries and regions can produce enough food to feed its population, globalization and trade have made it possible for movement of food across borders to meet demand.

The world has enough food to feed the entire human population. This is because the global food production had increased tremendously when compared to the worldwide population growth, especially in countries with the highest food production. As at 2005, many countries were considered to be on track to achieve the MDG 1 targets. This meant they benefited from the effects of globalization. Sub Saharan Africa unfortunately was far from meeting this target, as the region is dodged by a myriad of social-economic, political and environmental challenges including disease, poverty, climate change,

declining food production due to unfavourable weather, lack of investments in production and extreme weather conditions, all which contribute to worsening food security situation in the region.

Globally, approximately 800 million people are constantly malnourished. Those that are in need of safe and nutritious food for a healthy life are about two billion, with a half the world's population living in the developing and least developed countries. Out of 105 developing countries, 64 had a very slow food productivity compared to the growth of population in the last ten years. To attain the required food security in the next ten years to come, when the world will have an approximate of 8 billion people, it is required for the countries to double food production, equalize the distribution of people and to take good care of the environment. The study suggests that all the farmers in the world will have to produce about 45 percent more food by 5 years to meet the increasing demand.

The UN adopted the Millennium Development Goals during the World Summit hosted in 2000. The main objective of the goal was to reduce poverty and lack of food in the next five years. During the World Summit, countries also committed reducing the number of undernourished individuals by half. There have been enormous improvements relating to the MDG's at the global level. According to DAO report, reducing hunger, undernourishment by half is achievable globally. These targets have been achieved by other countries. However, other countries, mainly in Africa and Asia are still struggling to attain the objectives, with Kenya being among those still struggling but on course.

Most of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to experience hunger despite many attempts to curb it. For Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), food security, education, and poverty reduction are 21st century's most vital concerns. Indicators of development in the world established that in 1997, the total production in the region was less than two percent of

the globe's entire production. The most affected countries are those in the Central, Southern and Eastern parts of the continent and include countries like Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

Similar to other African countries, Kenya acknowledged MDGs significance in addressing human welfare worldwide. United Nations approval of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals in September 2000 was an impressive idea by the international community to overcome poverty, speed up the human development and aid the slow but much effective incorporation of the unindustrialized world, particularly Africa, into the world's economy.

Kenyan Government, through some flagship projects and papers set targets and objectives with the intention of improving the well-being of its citizen, reduce poverty, improve food security and the economy, all which are within the provisions of the MDG1. Notable among these include the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, (2001), and the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) 2003-07, and The Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (2008-2012). However, according to recent data, food security is still a major problem in Kenya.

FEWSNET, WFP, and the government jointly produced a report, which stated that section of Kenya still had pressure regarding insufficient food or no food at all. Thus, this study will attempt to provide a clear understanding of the issue. This research is divided into two parts; internal determinants and external determinants. Internal determinants comprise of national food security and food management policies while the external factors include the global liberal trade system and climate change.

The study will examine how policies set by the government have contributed in the achievement of MDG 1, taking into account the official status report on Kenya that was

prepared in 2013 by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, which analyses the achievements made by Kenya as reported in comparison with other countries in Sub Saharan African.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Food security has all along been associated with development and decrease in poverty levels. Even though there is always enough to feed the entire global population, 1 billion people still lack food. For a long time, food security has been more concerned with increased production without necessarily increasing access. Food security efforts have therefore shifted from providing food to making food more accessible. It is imperative to not however that there has been a rise in population numbers from seven to nine billion, which has just elevated the food security problem, thus putting pressure on the government to double efforts focused on meeting ever increasing food needs.

Reduction of food insecurity has been one of the major objectives of the Kenya Government since independence. The country still struggles to feed its growing population, yet 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 2013and an estimated 44,035,656 people. The total dependency ratio of the country is at 81.5percent. Moreover, 40 percent of this people live below the poverty line, and more 1.35million of these people are in need of food assistance most times of the year. As a result, food insecurity is heightened due to the mismatch between demand and supply, since crop production in Kenya has continued to remain vulnerable due to its reliance on seasonal rain and the possibility of crop failure if drought occurs.

A variety of interventions over the years in the agricultural area by the Government, main stakeholders, and other NGOs have been put in place to help stem food insecurity in the country. The implementation of the pro MDG 1 strategies including National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) and the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture, complemented by other programmes in Kenya have not been a panacea to solving food insecurity problem. There has been very little impact on enhancing food security despite Kenya localizing the Millennium Development Goals by incorporating the MDG's in the national development objectives.

The food crisis hits most countries because of long and periodic droughts. These droughts come about because of climate change, coupled with globalization, and unstable energy prices; determinants which change concepts on food affordability. Other effects include the change in food habits, food production, food market and food consumption. Also, as a result of these elements, underprivileged individuals are compelled to reduce the food amount of food they take, adaption to less balanced foods, leading to poor health. This is why it is vital to clarify how sustainable food management and food security can be achieved in Kenya to achieve the desired state of food security.

Feleke has conducted several studies on food security, focusing on food programs as technology investment, system approach and production systems as avenues to attain food security but did not concentrate on sustainable food management. A study on food security by Schmidhuber and Tubiello focused on programs to enhance food security by preventing recurring food crises however; there is need to find out factors that contribute to the success of these initiatives. Another study by Kirwan and McMillan found that due to the recent food shortages, other factors could be analysed to help provide options on how the issue can be solved.

Studies carried out on food security in Kenya have focused on the challenges facing the agricultural sector including investment, government policy, disease, pest, and infrastructure. There has also been a focus on socio-political challenges of insecurity, reducing arable lands due to urbanization and population growth. However, there is very little done on assessing our food management systems, to examine the extent to which the existing output can be effectively managed to reduce food insecurity. Kenya as a venerable country has not been given enough attention to past research and hence the need to validate some of their findings through this current study. This study, therefore, seeks to fill this gap of knowledge.

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study's main objective was to evaluate sustainable food management and food security in Kenya by assessing the country's achievement of Millennium Development Goal's between 1996 to 2015. More specifically the study aimed:

- i. To establish the influence of national food security policies on sustainable food management and food security in Kenya
- ii. To determine the influence of global liberal trade system on sustainable food management and food security in Kenya
- iii. To ascertain the influence of climate change in sustainable food management and food security in Kenya

1.4 Literature Review

The section below reviews other studies done in the same area by other researchers. This includes publications and other secondary reviews as presented below:

1.4.1 National Food Security Policies

According to Rayfuse and Weisfelt, a policy plan directed on reducing a food crisis credits political interests and other types of interference to food, beginning from production to the distribution of food. The Kenyan government aims at putting into action some strategies with the aim of increasing food availability and accessibility, as a pillar for financial growth and solve overall food shortage in the country. National security as defined in the Constitution of Kenya consists of protection of the Kenyan citizen, their rights, their peace, their stability, their freedom and other national interests. Lack of food is a right covered in the Constitution.

The first NFP (National Food Policy) was developed in 1981, and aimed at helping in the self-sustenance of food and an assurance of equal distribution of food among the Kenyan population. The government was tasked with ensuring these targets are attained. The government, as part of the implementation plan focusing in increased productivity while managing costs for consumers became actively engaged in food crop markets through determination of grain pricing and acted as monopoly in input distribution. This action can be said to have had challenges as the NFP emphasized a market-oriented approach; which had limitations as the policy was not 100% effective since the framework was not stated and the coordination techniques for the policy implementation was not at par nor was there commitment to fund the activities for the framework.

Additionally, the government of Kenya was the first state in the region to establish the national strategy to address climate changes as a risk to country's food security. It has directed specific efforts to policies aimed at motivating economic recovery, the agricultural sector and all major sectors of the Kenyan economy to align with international efforts towards eradication of hunger and poverty.

According to Kirwan and McMillan, the government of Kenya has concentrated efforts towards reducing cases of malnutrition and hunger. This has led to being self-reliant and more aggressiveness towards fighting food insecurity. Plans towards mitigating the problem of potential future impacts have started by foreign food aid being incorporated in long-term strategies for instance the Food Safety Net Programme. The government launched FNSP in 2011 with the aim of creating a policy to prevent malnutrition and hunger issues, which according to statistics affects a third of the Kenyan population. The policy created three comprehensive goals; to improve the likelihood for all Kenyans to have a balanced diet; secondly, boost quantity and quality of food for Kenyan population; thirdly, protect the food status by having innovative programs focusing on the country's long-term development.

The food security framework created by the Kenyan government has three facets of food security. They include convenience and accessibility to food, the constancy of food distribution, as well as a nutritious diet. It is obvious that FSNP responds to the emerging issues on food security and malnutrition. Another perspective is on how to resolve the climate change issue, global financial and food crisis. FSNP strategies on the above-mentioned issues include strengthening of the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) operated through the National Cereals and Produce Board. The key goal for the NCPB is to protect local farmers from oversupply when the food is abundant and provide relief during food crises. The NCPB also provide farmers a ready market for the crops, therefore earning them reasonable income.

The NCPB, for a long time focused mainly on maize, which is not the local food among the society's most susceptible to hunger. The NCPB's focus on maize in the past could be attributed to the fact that the crop, which has been consistently in short supply remains the main staple food in Kenya, and largely, shortage of maize at any given production

cycle has been synonymous with hunger. While Kenya has the potential to produce maize, the crop is water dependent and cannot thrive in erratic rains; nor does it do well in the deserted lands of Kenya, yet for a long time focus was put on maize production to improve food security.

The government has gradually diversified the operations and crop coverage for the NCPB in an effort to improve the food situation. The NCPB has expanded the variety of food crops covered focusing on covering more farmers, responding to emerging production trends and to address dietary preferences across the country; the Strategic Grain Reserve thus now has a variety of food items, including pulses, rice, sorghum and others. The government, through NCPB has committed to setting aside resources regarding physical stock amounts and cash. The NCPB thus plays the dual role of collection, preservation, marketing and distribution of farm output, while at the same time providing affordable agricultural inputs. The efficiency of the operation however still remains a topic of discussion among policy makers and market leaders, specifically in terms of timeliness, adequacy, coverage and pricing mechanisms.

Additionally, FSNP policy makers decided that food trade is a key aspect of food security nationally. Due to rapid population growth, reduced food production and self-reliance, food imports have become an important aspect of making sure there is food security in Kenya. This is because the Kenyan population has been able to enjoy fairly-priced food imports. The government has gone further to acknowledge that while providing affordability, the cheap imports could lead to the reduction of local producers since people will choose the cheap imported food. As a result, the government has set goals and objectives towards the agricultural sector to boost both its local and international competitiveness. This, in turn, will lead to increase in local trade, transparency in the

establishment of market regulations and reduce the uncertainty that comes with heavy reliance on imported food supplies.

Gregory et al. assert that the other FSNP strategies directed at addressing food insecurity include; strategy on food availability; food safety, food quality control and standard, domestic food production, school nutrition, emergency management and strategy to improve the institutional and legal framework and financing. Duménil and Lévy claimed that state actions on food security could be categorized into three approaches; consumer-orientated action, which is aimed at the most vulnerable group in the society by providing safety nets, price control, and food subsidies. Secondly, there are producer-oriented actions, which work towards encouraging local farmers on how they can increase their production, by facilitating access to and emphasizing the use of right and appropriate inputs. Lastly, is the trade-oriented actions aimed at stabilizing food prices together with increasing the supply locally through implementing policy tools such as tariff reductions and export regulations.

1.4.2 Global Liberal Trade System

In the recent WTO (World Trade Organization) conference held at the Doha Round, the commercial international food trade discussion recognized the significant impact of external food aid systems. The recent discussion looked at the prospects for the application of external food aid as a way by the contributors to avoid the WTO export subsidies reductions. Because the food commodities designated for aid are normally sold at lower prices than the prevailing global markets, the contributors could use them to attain the same results as the export credits and subsidies. The food support program ran by the United States Department of Agriculture by the Title 1 PL 480 is a good example

that used sales of external food support that facilitated the growth of export sales for the United States farm products.

As pointed out by De Jonge, the issue of food aid replacing the external food imports remains a great topic of discussion that needs lots of consideration in line with other empirical studies done. There is very little proof showing the connection between external food aid and commercial food trade. The only existing proof on the relationship between the two concentrated mostly on external food aid displacing commercial food markets. The principles laid down by FAO, intended to compliment commercial food imports and they are added to the Usual Marketing Requirements (UMRs), but this has never been the case. According to Frank, external food aid is only important for the fact that it displaces a favourable sum of commercial food imports by those who receive it.

Ringer asserts that donors commercial food exports is displaced by external food aid and the fact that the external food aid works as a market development tool is nothing but a story that has no research proof. Existing studies on food aid affecting trade seem to show that is displaced commercial food imports to a very small little extent. Hassan and Nhemachena did a test on the existing effects between US food aid shipments and commercial food trade volumes; the results showed that at the first, external food aid replaced the commercial imports and that the commercial food imports by those that receive it increased significantly.

Kurukulasuriya and Mendelsohn found that food external aid receipts displace about 70 percent of commercial food imports. Schmidhuber and Tubiello also agreed on the same that non-emergency external food aid could replace commercial imports of food in the end. In another study of three external food recipients in the semi-arid areas in Africa, Kabeer illustrated that there was little support for external food aid and suggested that the

effects of external food aid on production and market rely on the current principles. Feleke, on the other hand, found little proof of the negative outcomes of external food support. In contrast, other studies established that the external food support issue is in general not in line with the statistics. To some extent, the findings show the external food aid imports to some extent promote internal food productions where the support adds value to the food produced.

A study by Thompson provides more proof showing the lack of major hindrance to manufacture affecting the receivers' economy. Scoones, from a panel of an analyzed study shows that there are no important effects on local farming production in the receiving economies, despite the fact that the targeted external food support. The findings show that where inefficiencies in targeting existed, external food aid replaces the receiving nation's commercial food imports. This suggests therefore that external food aid, if best targeted, would increase and would not replace commercial food imports that would lead to improving food security. This is more demonstrated in a shift in programming by aid agencies starting as early as 2009 that saw food aid redefined as food assistance, with more focus on using the food assistance to develop local economies. Some of the actions included focusing more procuring from local markets during harvest cycles for distribution in country to regions that do not have production capacity. In addition to this, aid agencies have gradually introduced market-based interventions, where cash and vouchers are used to enable recipients to acquire food from local markets where the main challenge for beneficiaries was access in terms of purchasing power. The changes acknowledged and embraced technical support as a form of food assistance, with the main focus being assisting recipient countries utilise existing vast capacity and resources to improve policies and strategies and in turn improve food security, which all contributes towards the eradication of hunger and reduction in poverty levels.

1.4.3 Climate Change

According to Haberlith, the earth's weather has changed over the last 100 years. The most recent and powerful evidence shows that the temperature increases observed in the last 60 years are because of peoples activities. According to Pendo and Oyabi, climate changes are determined by the change in weather for a long duration due to temperature, rainfall, and winds plus other indicators. Changes in unpredictability and changes in standard conditions are involved in climate change. The environment and the people are usually in a great way affected by climate change unless action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, bushfires and storm surges, this condition will continue.

Mwendwa and Giliba point out that at present, Kenya is affected by global problems and challenges, notable among them are climate change, worlds food and financial crises. According to Matunhu, the occurrence of droughts and floods is likely to increase rapidly due to climate change. The anticipated increase in temperatures and rainfall inconsistency affect crops and livestock in a negative way, ailments and pests that are related to temperature changes are likely to rise. Food security policy therefore needs to enhance the adaption of farmers so as they can be able to know of the climate change effects and their key effects on their crops.

Changes in climate affect the food systems in many ways from production, marketing, prices and the distribution of the crops. The most important factor of the climate change is how it affects food security matters in the area. Looking at the southern part of Africa for example, climate change is the most vital current and future factor that drives food insecurity. Inability to deal with issues to address a long-term impacts may mean that strategies in other areas might not be arrived at and are improper. Where climate change

is involved, and the food is produced under weather conditions in destroyed ecosystems, agricultural conditions will also be destroyed leading to adaptations that are compounded.

According to Haberli, food security in Kenya is dependent on the agricultural sector which in turn depends on rainfall. Climate change has effects on individuals, households and the state as a whole. The causal relations connecting external food security and the climate changes have extensively been studied in relation to farm yields and food production in general. Rising global temperatures have led to unpredictable weather changes. The climatic change also causes additional changes in the environment that include decreasing rainfall quality and decreasing farm productivity, which has intensified distresses about getting the right state of food security for the individuals who are vulnerable.

More concerns have come up on attaining the current food demand due to the rising population, changing diets and other effects towards the environment. Concerns may increase if degradation of the environment continues. This might, in turn have an impact on the food systems. Political issues have built up rapidly the concern of adjustment to changes in climate. Kenya is among the pioneer states in the Sub-Saharan Africa, it has established a nationalized strategy on changes in climate as part of its development agenda in the year 2010.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The study findings and recommendations will be of much importance to the agricultural Sector and other players in the Kenya Government in the formulation of policies meant to address the issue of food security in Kenya.

The study will fill the knowledge gap by highlighting achievements, improvement areas and challenges of the food management programs initiated by both the public and the private sector in executing its main role of reducing food insecurity in the county.

The study will be useful for the humanitarian sector in making key decisions changes necessary in the implementation of humanitarian activities, whether there is need to increase the food security funding and engagement the government accordingly.

Lastly, the findings will be of benefit and useful to scholars as well as researchers since an outline for more study will be created. It will also form a basis of discussion on the issues leading to food insecurity in Kenya as well as the challenges affecting the very many initiatives/ activities by the Government and other stakeholders in enhancing food security.

1.6 Hypotheses

The study was guided by the following null hypotheses

H01: National food security policies do not influence sustainable food governance and food security in Kenya.

H02: Global liberal trade system does not influence sustainable food governance and food security in Kenya.

H03: Climate change does not influence sustainable food governance and food security Kenya.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

Neoliberalism has been used in the analytical section. It gives a better understanding of the status of food security in Kenya. Neoliberalism theory is a section of international

relation theory while dependency theory is part of development theories. These theories have been used to make the analysis more comprehensive and by combining the two theories, we comprehend and have both a local and a national viewpoint.

Neoliberalism is a better selection since it explains the agricultural market liberalization, which contributes a bigger percentage in the Kenyan market as well as to the food security in Kenya. This theory deals with political and economic customs, which advocate that an individual's liberation come from being delivered of his entrepreneurial prospects, which are restricted by the institutional structure. The government should form and manage institutional structures purposed for free trade. This quick growth is in charge of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the capital centralization together with, the operational crisis in the dominant economies, which have led to the opposed impacts on exports of the boundary. Moreover, primary prices of the commodities have caused more degradation.

There are three key characteristics' of neoliberalism: disengagement, privatization and deregulation of the state with specific areas of the social endowment. Neoliberalism theory also explains how markets are re-regulated through policies by the state, which benefits the main classes and the minor classes with no food and other goods. The theory focuses more on structures, institutions, and their imposed means. This theory also emphasizes that social well-being will be attained through maximum frequency and scope on market relations by connecting individuals to the market. Neoliberalism is defined as a political matter, which gives special attention to private and economic markets as compared to the public and those in authority in the country. It also regulates policies enacted by the state to benefit the higher classes. Meanwhile, accessing the market ensures an individual is responsible for attaining his or her well-being. Personal failure is

always attributed to lack of investment such as education, poor entrepreneurial skills, and other personal flaws.

1.8 Research Methodology

For this study, the appropriate research design utilized was descriptive. This is because the study aimed to analyse the sustainable food management and food security in Kenya. Preece suggests that descriptive survey gives the researcher freedom to explain record, find the average and give the findings that exist or those that existed. Kenya was the selected case study because of it has been unable to eradicate poverty and starvation, however, it is termed as the leading economy in East Africa and as a local business epicentre.

The main aim of the descriptive research was to cautiously get rid of a circumstance, a condition or some actions describing what is going on in Kenya's food security and the conditions that guide food aid distribution in the country. A descriptive study was useful in analyzing the large quantity of secondary data collected over a long period (1996-2015) of time.

Secondary data will be used throughout the study. The data will consist of research articles, books (on the study questions), reports done and approved by WFP, FAO, UNDP, IFAD International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics, the Central Banks of Africa, the World Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, KNBS as well as national policy plans conscripted by government of Kenya. The choice of secondary over primary data was that using primary sources would not give updated information and the chosen publications were unlikely biased.

The qualitative data collected from the secondary sources were analyzed thematically using conceptual content analysis. Once the data was collected, it was checked for

completeness ready for analysis. The data was analyzed in common themes and reported according to the study objectives.

1.9 Chapter Outline

This study has been organized with the key goal of arguing out helpful facts on food security in Kenya by reviewing the current food management systems in the county. It is presented in five chapters listed as follows: Chapter one provides an introduction comprising the background, rationale, objectives, hypotheses of the study and the general framework. Chapter two provides a brief reviews Kenya performance in the achievement of MDG 1.

Chapter three analysis sustainable food governance and food security in Kenya looking at the national food security issues, global liberal trade system and the outcomes of weather and temperature changes as gathered in a study of secondary sources. Chapter four is the detailed picture of the statistics used by the study, staging the emerging issues by analysing critically analysis food security. Chapter five outlines the summary of findings, conclusions, as well as points to the contributions of this research, pertinent recommendations. Finally, it indicates important directions for further research, indices, and reference materials.

CHAPTER TWO

FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA AND MDG 1: AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews Kenya performance in the achievement of MDG 1, looking at the historical perspective of global food security and sustainability management. The chapter contains subsections arranged in the following paragraphs; global food security and sustainability management, poverty and food insecurity, national food security concerns and the section conclude by reviewing Kenya agricultural sector in food management.

2.2 Global Food Security and Sustainability Management

The subject of food losses is vital in efforts towards fighting starvation, increase income in developing countries. Individuals who are living in poverty are affected by food losses, food quality, safety and economic development in their environmental setting. There are different effects of food losses. In other terms, food losses are influenced by choices in crop production, crop production patterns, inner infrastructure, inner capacity, marketing channels, distribution channels, food use practices and clients purchasing power.

Regardless of the economic development level and maturity of structures in a nation, food losses level should be minimal. In the context of the Kenya food management, management of food losses becomes more critical as the incidences are most prevalent with small-scale growers, who produce large food necessities, yet at the same time have limited access to resources to manage post-production.

Food prices doubled between the years 2006 to 2008. The impact of the rise in prices echoed globally and mostly affected the individuals with a low income and nations with food deficits. Approximately, 100 million people from both rural and urban areas were

categorized, as the world is hungry. Despite food prices decreasing since mid-2008 internationally, there has been they are still substantially high and are likely to remain high for the next ten years. Now, reaction to high food prices has come from developed countries. It is although calculated that in the future, the global population will need up to 70% increase in food production. This will also require food access, and affordability is tackled. For this to be successful it will need local farmers to play an active role, put more effort and subsidized food prices for the local people to be addressed.

According to FAO, approximately 1 billion people have suffered starvation and malnutrition since 2009 and more from 1970. It becomes hard to differentiate the beginning and the end since the impact on the food and oil price have increased for two years in a row. This is because of long-term and structural and conjuncture processes which are linked to hypothetical practices in the economy. Looking at the latter, an economic and financial crisis, which began in 2008, brought in severe damages regarding trade in the developing countries and the extent to which the global markets were bound with service and financial markets.

Morrow argues that food prices in 2007 and 2008 mainly on rice, corn, and wheat, have their actual prices rationalized in the basics of demand and supply. In its place, speculation has spread from oil and metal market to the agricultural markets. FAO's report indicates that the price increase has exceeded 48% on the 127 case studies they have carried out on local grain and bean prices in the developing nations. They state that it has also caused a decline in the prices at 17% higher as compared to the period before the crisis.

The food price shocks of 2007 and 2008 led to not only greater food insecurity for the marginal and poor in both rural and urban areas located south of the Globe, but also to

extensive political discontent and temporary shifts in food policy. Global import bills have been rising to almost \$1 trillion, and food riots have been experienced in 36 countries, especially in the developing nations where the ban on food export has been imposed and funding increased for consumer subsidy programs. According to United States department of Agriculture annual global food security report, price declines experienced in 2008 were not limited to food commodities. This result in a huge drop in commodities and export prices, USDA analysis team, has identified the situation in which most states find themselves. This is in regards to the food crisis. According to USDA, it leads to difficulty in getting cheap commodities and hence the low flow of trade. In the developing states, the import price rose while the export price declined. This made food security situation worse and increased food imports too.

Reliance on food imports has been ongoing. In 2012, for instance, one developing country imported almost 17% grain, 55% vegetable oil and 45% sugars from 8, 9 and 18 % respectively. Nevertheless, the growing dependency on global markets and profit-making imports refer to unfavorable terms of trade, economic shocks and financial shocks, which can trigger a food crisis by making individuals vulnerable to situations where they cannot afford imported food and inadequate local food production. Shocks to food security are therefore possible even without a decline in food availability.

2.3 Poverty and Food Insecurity

United Nations Committee dealing with cultural, social and economic rights defines poverty as a condition, which affects humans by lacking some important resources, choices, capabilities and a certain level of living standards. According to Vandemoortele, individuals living on less than one dollar are considered as poor. Gross Net Products (GNP) per capita nationally measures poverty, which ignores other elements of poverty.

During the World Summit 2005, the international community confirmed its commitment to reduce the number of people in poverty by half by 2015. This was one of their eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a series of targets and time-bound to tackle poverty from its causes.

The challenges are significant same as the benefits to nations, societies, and individuals. The global population is expected to rise from 7 billion to 9.4 billion by 2010. The net increase will occur in urban areas of developing countries as well as the number of people living in poverty. Moreover, the supportive environment that has been there in the past decade is now at a threat as the world is hit by food and economic crisis. Conversely, the impact of climate change is still evident.

At independence, disparities in incomes and other indicators of both economic and social were well characterized in Kenya. The Kenyan government undertook to address the differences; however, forty years after independence, inconsistencies in well being, income and wealth keep on. These differences are a clear sign that Kenya has not reduced its poverty levels. About 45 counties in Kenya reported as having between 10 to 70% of the entire population living below the poverty line. For example, in 2006, the total poverty varied from as low as 11 percent in Kajiado district, to a high of 94% in Turkana district yet both are in the same province. Nasang'o and Murunga state that 56% Kenyan people live in poverty. Poverty in Kenya is experienced in rural and urban areas; over 70% of Nairobi's population alone lives in informal settlements. This has made Kenya rely on food aid for many years, both in kind and in financial terms; the nation still is food insecure and is not capable of coping with nutritional requirements particularly during calamities. The poverty degree among people living in rural households and individual remains high, and they are very vulnerable to shocks.

According to FAO, the extreme poverty in most parts of Kenya, as is the case in all developing countries is such that the populations do not have the ways to access basic nutritional supplies. Consequently, these numbers rely on food assistance every so often to meet basic nutritional needs for their health. In the lack of food assistance to close the huge gap between their own food needs and its availability, communities would think of selling their possessions, and over using of existing possessions and natural resources like by extending agricultural practices in forest and diminishing ecosystems, excessive usage of resources, trees, fishing, etc. for income to be used to purchase foods. When disasters occur, there are break ups in markets for example decrease or no manufacture, destruction of infrastructure, which affect the availability of essential food items in the markets of affected areas. These situations negatively affect wealth creation, and therefore the cycles of poverty among populations and nations alike.

Wealth creation can be increased with the increment of food security as well as management of the food as a basic need commodity. Among the activities secured under these projects are supporting for advancement of small holder agricultural production, by making use of unused land from subsistence cultivating to embracing cultivating for commercial food production. Programs that bolster and energize liberalization of business sectors that would empower agriculturists from business sector operations, include improvement of the provincial regions including access road, group undertakings including water protection and harvesting among others, all which have an immediate effect on food security and sustenance security.

A quickly developing population higher than the growth of farming and the economy puts pressure on production, which is not developing at the same rate, and in this way, yields cannot take care of the demand. The high population growth additionally brings about the subdivision of land through inheritance and sales diminishing per unit efficiency and also

the transformation of the gainful horticultural area into lodging and business purposes, with no method for developing, and conformity of sustaining propensities to embrace in an evolving situation. This has seen the reduction of arable land over the years, population growth and remain reliant on conventional staple cereals. The impact is that less worthy food is delivered to serve greater and most poor people.

The infrastructure in rural areas remains poor, which challenges the access to markets; it also leads to high costs to farmers and marketers because of high expenses of getting their firm inputs to the markets. Most farmers are therefore unable to utilize modern methods and inputs for expanded growth because of the high costs of access, and worse still watch as their entire produce often time goes to waste as they cannot reach markets. Similarly, when buyers get to the remote regions, producers are compelled to offer their produce at farm gate with low or no profits, providing no returns to the farmers, with most selling to avoid further wastage or to get cash for immediate household requirements like education and health. At the point when these produce to get to main markets and urban centres, the related transport, storage and handling costs and make them costly, limiting access for ordinary and poor urban populations. In effect, poor urban dwellers are unable to acquire their needs in the required quantities, and for the urban poor, unable to afford their food budget.

According to Bridge, the meaning of food security is perplexing as its occurrence, causes and effects shift from district to area, at family and national level. The answers for food security also vary and are subject to how it is demonstrated and at what level. It is, however, conceivable to address a percentage of the reasons and enhance the country's food security. Bridge study demonstrates that, with investing in infrastructure and agriculture, Kenya can produce enough food to feed its population, yet it still depends on international relief aid. The primary commodities coming into the nation as food

assistances are grains, where for instance between the year 2000 and 2005, Kenya alone received in the region of 164,000 and 387,100 tons.

2.4 National Food Security Concern

Pande and Ackermann assert that numerous nations in Sub Saharan Africa face food security and budgetary issues combined with widespread poverty, which has made populations powerless to combat hunger and related issues. Extreme poverty among the people, combined with the absence of resources by the government, competing needs, which brings about an absence of optional social security systems by the administration make food assistance crucial part in easing suffering among the people.

The fundamental point of food aid is to reduce or eliminate hunger by supporting the vulnerable community members from the group, without the local governments add their budgetary allotment in perspective of the effectively spending plans for the greater part of the nations. Other than food aid given as crisis, compassionate help to lighten enduring in times of hunger and common catastrophes, some food aid is additionally given to governments as system food help for improvement tasks and remaking as is on account of recuperation from calamities. The right to food is incorporated in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948. The people groups of the world along these lines commit to guarantee that all humanity has the right to food; as indicated by FAO; our planet creates enough nourishment to encourage its whole population. There is no reason or justification for a large number of individuals to go hungry.

At the World Food Summit held in Rome in 1996, the attending members state made an announcement reaffirming the privilege of everybody to have right to shelter and nutritious food, which is predictable with the privilege to satisfactory sustenance and the principal right of everybody to be free from hunger. This shows their commitment to

accomplishing food security for all people and eradication of hunger. This contention legitimizes the presence of food aid for a great many hunger-stricken areas. Food aid, a type of exchanging assets from one country to another, has turned into an element of global assistance. This is from developed to developing nations under the Official Development Assistance (ODA), to make part of contributors' 0.7 GNP requirements by the United Nations; a type of aid administered with the support of the economic growth and welfare of developing countries as its main goals.

This type of assistance, ordinarily through a reciprocal government to government subsidizing or advance is planned to enhance the nation's equalization of instalments or budgetary limitations. Through such, scarce resources that would otherwise be diverted to the importation of basic needs such as food for sustenance can be allocated to and invested in other vital sectors of the economy, essential for the nation's development. Governments can, in such cases through imported food assistance to shore up local currencies, and utilize the reserves to supplement their development spending plans. This type of help can, however, be counterproductive to a nation's economy and food security. This is because of its conceivable impacts on sustainable markets. Alongside these lines, governments must guarantee that they have set up sound administrative systems to manage the food assistance so as not to interfere with their food security improvement programmes and guarantee that they can overcome deficits regardless of the frequency of droughts, dry spells, and crises. Systems and structures must be put in place that facilitate and support recovery when disasters occur and that they can support their food security systems, and consequently defeat the reliance and dependence of recurrent external food assistance and aid to meet regular food requirements.

2.5 Kenya Agricultural Sector and Food Management

The biggest challenge facing the agricultural sector is the compounding poverty levels among populations, the declining financial and natural resource base, instability of the global market and climate change issues. Kenya needs to build her agricultural exports by diversifying, investing in value addition, and investing more to improve the quality and quantity of horticultural crops, which form the bulk of the export earnings in the sector. There are both financial and non-financial requirements that have influenced Kenya agricultural sector and food sector. These include institutional weakness, collapsed or poor infrastructure, the absence of a coordinated approach among constituent sectors, low level of investments and poor agricultural leadership. The agricultural sector in Kenya is mostly rain-fed hence production is profoundly affected by the inconsistency of rainfall. High taxation particularly on inputs including fertilizers, machinery, fuel and spare parts make the agricultural sector less competitive.

Other factors include the absence of capacity, post-harvest handling techniques, poor collection and analysis of data to assist in monitoring and tracking, and absence of concerted participation by the private sector that ought to play a key role in development, implementation, and evaluation of land use. There existed resilient credit and extension services that supported agriculture in the first ten years of independence. Among them, the Agriculture Finance Corporation that extended credit, the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) for marketing of cereals mainly maize, wheat and sorghum among others, Kenya Meat Commission and Kenya Cooperative Creameries that supported the livestock sector, and the Kenya Sugar Authority for promoting and production sugar and sugar segment. While these organizations worked well in the initial two decades, they have failed to evolve with the changing nature and demands on the

agricultural sector and global market trends, making them unable to meet the objectives for which they were established.

For the agriculture sector to be effective there is need to address key challenges. This includes restructuring of the various bodies and agencies tasked with supporting, revamping agricultural productivity and growth. Reviewing of policies on agricultural investments and taxation is also considered over reliance on rain-fed agricultural, reactions and systems of facing and responding to globalization; curbing the increase in rural, urban migrations, and the disjointed nature of activities and actions by various players, which would be otherwise most productive if better coordinated, among others. The government growth plans as stipulated in various strategy papers underscores the importance of growth in local production of key crops and the increased regional and international trade as a means of accomplishing food security. It has been set up that given adequate support and non-interference, Kenya is capable of expanding both production and productivity in farming as shown in the accomplishment in tea, horticulture and dairy sub-sectors.

The achievement in these sub-sectors can be attributed to some factors, including climate conditions, developing business opportunities, government supported credit plans, research, and development among others. Government support and lack of stringent government regulation and control, allowing the sectors to self-regulate and be driven by market forces helped in the sustained growth of the sub-sectors. The same cannot be said of the main staple crop maize, which has remained controlled, through government involvement in the procurement and distribution of inputs and setting of commodity prices through the National Cereals and Produces Board. While this may be considered by some as supportive to farmers, it is disruptive in that in some seasons, the procurement and distribution of inputs are not timely, inadequate to meet total demand, and has been

accused of being involved in corrupt practices. Additionally, the setting of commodity prices means that in most cases, local produce is more expensive than even regional prices, making maize production unattractive as an income-generating venture, especially for smallholder growers. The disparity between the local prices and regional prices also mean that aid agencies operating in country opt to bring in imported grains in lieu of maize, which denies the local farmers a market opportunity.

The support by the government for agricultural activities in the first two decades after independence was regarded as the main factor, if not the panacea of growth of the rural economy specifically, agriculture. Reverse thinking brought about liberation. This occurred after thirty years of independence since the government being involved was seen to have a negative effect on agriculture. This different thinking made the government lessen its support in the area and the commencement of the Structural Adjustment Programs and quickened liberalization of a considerable number of the key divisions of the economy. The liberalization measures had been seen as key to the realization of faster development and guarantee economic growth and food security to all individuals at all times. There were subsequently high expectations on liberalization, which were however not understood in light of the fact that the liberalization was quick, expansive and broad, inadequately coordinated and not synchronized with other global and national events and fragmented development strategies, which led to uncertainty and poor harmonization and coordination in the implementation of the programmes and policies.

There is a need for a paradigm shift, in order to reconsider implementation strategies if they achieved acceptable growth and productivity in agricultural sector. Similarly, if Kenya is to turn around the declining patterns in rural yield and profitability to improve food security systems. Understanding the poor performance of the agricultural sector and its significance in economic growth, the government has put in place policies to support

production, encourage linkages, manage market information systems through various agencies to spur the sector. Some of these policies and resulting programmes are specifically intended to affect the promotion and profitability of specific crops. The arrangements would further affect investments choices in the procurement of innovative agricultural practices and techniques that have a positive effect on the sector's efficiency. Notable among these policies is the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2004 (PRSP), The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development Strategy 2003-2007, The National Development Plan and The Kenya Rural Development Strategy 2002-2017.

The study has distinguished various constraints that should be addressed if Kenya hopes to stop being a food importer for basic staples and be able to sustain adequate food requirements for its population. An outline of the requirements and proposed particular strategies to achieve this, including increasing productivity and profitability of the sector, has been examined, as well as ideas and importance of infrastructure development, investment and monetary policies, capacity and resource management, both human and natural, research and development, legal structures and support and improved technology. The effects of these approaches would increase productivity, efficiency, the growth of the agricultural sector, general economic sectors linked to the agricultural sector and increased employment levels. Thus the reduction in poverty and increase in purchasing power of populations, an increase and less pressure on forex reserves and improved balance of trade, the general improvement in the food security situation, less dependence on food assistance and growth in the GDP.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA

3.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses secondary data on sustainable food governance and food security in Kenya. Current literature from journals, books, publications and other published materials have been reviewed. The section commences with a review of actions aimed at eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Kenya. This section reviews situation analysis on Kenya food security, progress made in enhancing food management as well as the challenges experienced.

3.2 MDG 1 implementation in Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger in Kenya

Kenya still suffers from poverty and other related problems regardless of spending considerable resources on poverty reduction strategies.¹ In Kenya, food security and poverty are characterized by the inability of households to acquire enough livelihoods. In Kenya, there are parts that experience over 70% poverty levels. In the year 2005/06, poverty was estimated to be at 45%. It was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas; 49.1% and 33.7%, respectively; 16.2% was recorded as the poverty gap. Nevertheless, the poverty level was expected to rise in 2012/2013 due to the election related disruptions, drought, global fuel and food crisis and global economic crisis.²

¹ Watson, C. (2014). *Lake Turkana Fisheries Development Project, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation, Evaluation Report 5.85, Oslo*

²Sikika, L. (2013). Budget Analysis of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: For the Fiscal Year 2013/2014, <http://sikika-v1.3.sikika.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/publication395.pdf>

A household can be said to suffer from poverty if they do not have access to the right food, have poor health, are vulnerable to general hazards partly due to unsustainable urbanization and low productivity that posed a challenge on the achievement of MDG's.³ Rural areas usually experience calamities such as drought, mudslides and floods affecting productivity. Locally, the central provinces has the lowest poverty levels while Coast and North Eastern have the highest poverty levels. Other districts such as Meru, Vihiga and Kericho have shown good progress in poverty reduction from 1994 to 2005.⁴ These districts grow coffee, horticultural crops and tea. Kwale, Turkana and Marakwet experienced a surge in food scarcity between 1994 and 2005. The districts who perform poorly in agriculture are found in ASAL and marginal areas where they mostly practice pastoralism (goat and cattle keeping) and are more vulnerable to droughts and animal diseases. Poor people do not necessarily lack food but they lack resources to buy food. Poverty is one of the major contributors of poverty. Households with a large family numbers are at a greater risk to food insecurity. They are prone to price increase due to poor distribution of important food items.

Reardon and Vosti affirm that it is usual to find sidelined communities suffering from food scarcity while other communities experience plenty supply of food.⁵ The government has brought in some interventions to address these issues such as ASAL Based Rural livelihood Project addressing productivity, issues concerning market access and orphan crop seed bulking and distribution. The government also launched a program to eliminate hunger in Kenya. The program was known as Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK).

³ Schafer, J. (2012). *Supporting Livelihoods in Situations of Chronic Conflict and Political Instability. Overview of Conceptual Issues*: Overseas Development Institute Working paper: 183.

⁴ Robinson, P. (2014). *Disaster Responses among the Gabbra of Northern Kenya. An Historical Perspective*. Paper presented at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi.

⁵ Reardon, T. and Vosti, S. (2013). Links between Rural Poverty and the Environments in Developing Countries: Asset Categories and Investment Poverty. *World Development*, 23(9), 1495-1506.

It was aimed to reach 57 districts especially the local communities in the districts. The local people were the ones who determined which people would need support activities and other inputs.⁶ Other social programs were also established to control and manage hunger especially on people living with HIV/AIDS, older people, and orphans vulnerable children. In addition, the government has continued to rely on NCPBs extensive countrywide network to play the role of distributor, ensuring food availability across the country.

Kenya still receives ODA to support certain sectors even though it has reduced its dependence of donors.⁷ There exists a general budget support (GBS) for Kenya, and for that reason, major part of it is regarded as ODA to Kenya. Partnerships like PEPFAR, a United States partnerships that fight starvation have come up from these developments use about \$517 million on annual basis.⁸ They have directed interventions in terms of resources to attain MDG's. The first Needs Assessment conducted in 2005 stated that the MDG in Kenya had a big financial gap to be met by 2015. Nevertheless, donors argued that a project-approach could be used due to their doubts about inefficient spending by the government.

3.3 Situation Analysis- Kenya Food Security

National development sees the agricultural sector as an important sector since it is linked to other sectors of the economy; food security, earnings from foreign exchange, availability of raw materials and creation of employment opportunities. Between 2003

⁶ Oba, G. (2012). The Importance of Pastoralists' Indigenous Coping Strategies for Planning Drought Management in the Arid Zone of Kenya. *Nomadic People*, 5(89), 89-119.

⁷ Mbithi, P., and Wisner, B. (2010). *Drought and Famine in Kenya. Magnitude and Attempted Solutions*. Nairobi: Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi.

⁸ Lamprey, H. and Yusuf, H. (2014). Pastoralism and Desert Encroachment in Northern Kenya. *Ambio*, 10(2), 131-134.

and 2006, the agricultural sector did remarkably well achieving a growth rate of 7% in 2005.⁹ Negative growth has caused various challenges, which include rise in prices of key inputs, poor performing markets and poor weather conditions. In the last two years, the country has been faced with high food prices influenced by both domestic and international factors. They include increase in food demand in the developing countries, high oil prices and competition between food production and consumption and biofuels. Local elements are supply driven and they consist of post-election uncertainties, droughts that are recurring, floods and high input prices.¹⁰

Major challenges faced in achievement of MDG's, especially MDG 1, which deals with eradication of hunger and poverty include poverty and high food prices.¹¹ High food prices especially on foodstuff affect people who earn below average income. It also affects net food buyers who consist of pastoralists, farm labourers, residents living in the urban areas and small-scale farmers. People in this category do not produce enough to meet their needs. Other people who are affected are those who sell their produce at a throw away price in order to cover their basic needs and buy back the same products at a higher price when it is scarce.¹²

According to reports retrieved, if current agricultural policies are implemented and programmes given adequate attention in the national development agenda, it is predicted that the growth rate will reach 10% in the short-term. This kind of growth will enable the state to raise rural incomes, reduce starvation, reduce poverty status and create adequate

⁹ Freeman, H., Ellis, F., and Allison, E. (2014). Livelihoods and Rural Poverty Reduction in Kenya. *Development Policy Review*, 22(2), 147-171

¹⁰ Ellis, J. and Dick, O. (2013). *The Vegetation of Turkana District: A Landsat Analysis*. Nairobi, Kenya.

¹¹ Ehret, C. (2015). Cushites and the Highland and Plain Nilotes to A.D. 1800. In A. Zimani (Ed.), *A Survey of East African History*. Nairobi: Longman, Kenya.

¹² De Waal, A. (2011). *Famine Crimes: Politics and the Disaster of Relief Industry in Africa*. Oxford and Bloomington: African Rights and James Currey.

job opportunities.¹³ Vision 2030 documents that the agricultural sector is anticipated to start the implementation of major projects which comprises of merging of legislations related to the agricultural sector, implement the 3-tiered Fertilizer Cost Reduction Programme (CRP), establishment of Agricultural Land Master Plan, establishment of Athi and Tana River deltas and instituting of Livestock Disease Free Zones (DFZs).¹⁴ In all these cases, value addition will be the key emphasis to raise household incomes.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, as part of MDG objective, came up with a plan aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity. It predicted that if the plan is implemented successfully, the growth rate could record 10% by mid-term level.¹⁵

At this time, poverty levels are still high in Kenya. In 2006/2007, poverty level dropped slightly to approximately 46% from 49% in 1997. There are significant differences in the Kenyan socio-economic development. In 2006/2007, poverty levels in the rural areas dropped from 50.7% in 1997 to 42.2% while poverty levels in the urban areas increased from 38.3% in 1997 to 40.5%.¹⁶

To uphold this improvement, Kenya requires implementation of policies aimed at increasing agricultural productivity so that households can produce enough to sustain themselves as well as have marketable surplus. Additionally, quality produce should be encouraged as well as quantity. Increase in supply of agricultural goods will help boost

¹³ AU (2013) Agenda 2063 Draft Framework. Internet access: <http://www.iag-agi.org/IMG/pdf/agenda-2063-c9fa.pdf>, Date: 10.10.2013.

¹⁴ UNDP (2015) Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals: MDG Report 2015. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission, African Development Bank, and United Nations Development Programme.

¹⁵ OECD (2012). Development Co-operation Report (2012): Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development, OECD Publishing, Internet access: <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/142>

¹⁶ IPCC (2013) Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Internet access: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/> Date: 22.10.2013

the country's economy.¹⁷ Underlying forces in the market of supply and demand, prices would drop, making the markets more reliable for more purchases. The government has implemented strategies, which are beneficial to both the trade and industrial sectors. These strategies include ; improvement of infrastructure, forming a stable trade framework, having a wide exportation base (through establishment of trading blocks, value addition and diversification), establishment of macroeconomic framework policy and facilitating availability of credit to small and medium-sized initiatives by strengthening of micro finance institutions.¹⁸

Even though the government has given a first priority to the development of the agricultural sector, currently the agricultural budget is 10% out of the total 90% contributed by development partners.¹⁹ The government has spent an average of 6% of its budget to GDP on the agricultural sector. In financial year 2006/2007, it spent the lowest amount ever recorded; 4.6%. However, the spending improved to 7.8% in 2011/2012. Agricultural allocation shares dropped again in 2012/2013 to a marginal 6.8%.²⁰

3.4 Progress Made in Enhancing Food Management

The governments and AU Heads of States recommended a partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in 2001; they elaborated clearly the role of agriculture in

¹⁷Hulme, D. (2014). *The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): A Short History of the World's Biggest Promise*. BWPI Working Paper No. 100, University of Manchester: BWPI.

¹⁸ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2008): *Food Insecurity Assessment in Kenya – Based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/2006*. EC-FAO, April.

¹⁹ UNGC (2013) Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda: Perspectives from UN Global Compact Participants on Global Priorities and How to Engage Business Towards Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations Global Compact Report to the United Nations Secretary-General. Internet access: Date: 10.10.2013

²⁰ Mwangi, W. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectoral analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015. Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission. Internet access: Date: 4.10.

pursuing real and sustainable growth.²¹ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which was the specific agenda, termed as the Maputo Declaration 2003 and adopted by the Government of Kenya. Kenya has its economy highly dependent on agriculture, thus important in eradication of starvation and poverty. This type of self-reliance on agriculture by most of the Kenyan population explains why better systems needs to be put in place for the agricultural sector.²²

Milestones in agricultural developments have to adopt a cohesive technique to commercialize and grow the market status, increase productivity and attain set targets together with set strategies for the vulnerable individuals.²³ Agriculture will play a unique and important role in eliminating poverty, creating job opportunities for people in the rural areas and ensure food security. Over the years, the Kenyan government has come up with policies and plans to improve agriculture as per the guidelines of Vision 2030.²⁴ In Vision 2030, one of the objectives is to transmute to an industrialized mid-income nation that ensures its citizen have access to quality life by 2030. The agricultural has been prompt to respond to Vision 2030 and has been able to develop Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), which will be tasked in securing food and ensuring the nation is prosperous. Overall objective of the study is to attain a 7% growth for the next 5 years.²⁵ ASDS was formed after a thorough consultive procedure, which involved the private sector, several ministries, development partners and core shareholders. The process fulfilled the appropriate steps listed for CAADP compact development.

²¹Hulme, D. (2014). *Politics, Ethics and the Millennium Development Goals: The Case of Reproductive Health*. BWPI Working Paper No. 105. University of Manchester: BWPI.

²² Collier, P. & Dollar, D. (2015). Development Effectiveness: What Have we Learnt? *The Economic Journal* 114, pp. 244–271.

²³ Easterly, W. (2014). *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

²⁴Kaplinsky, R. and M. Morris (2011) 'Chinese FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging with Large Dragons,' *European Journal of Development Research*, 21, 551–569. 152

²⁵ UNICEF. (2010). *Training Needs Assessment in the ECSA Region for Human Resource Development in Nutrition*. ESARO, Kenya.

Evaluation of the agricultural sector shows between the year 2003 and 2006, there was significant growth of 7.1% observed in the sector as shown in figure 3.1 below.²⁶

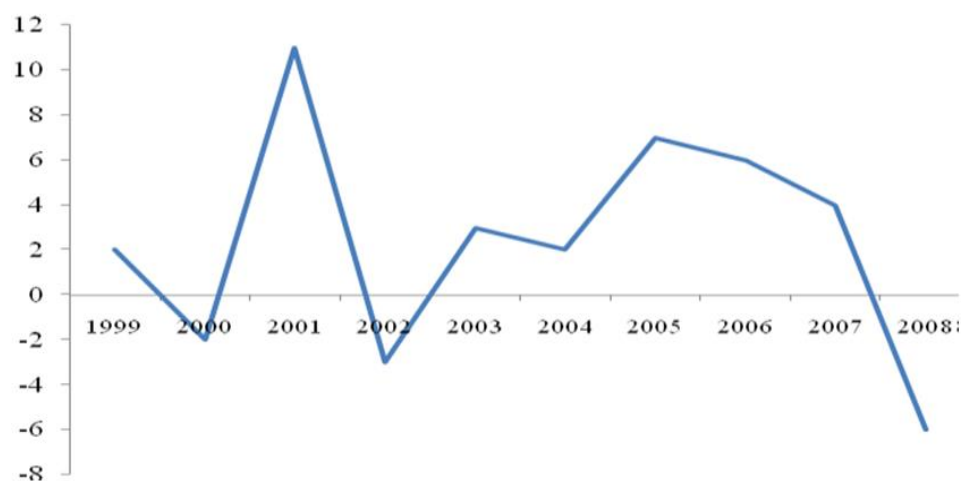


Figure 3.1 Agriculture sector GDP Rates 1999-2008

Source: Economic Survey (Various)

A number of agricultural policies and programmes have been defined in the National development agenda with the aim of improving agricultural productivity.²⁷ Ministry of Agriculture developed a strategic plan (2008-2012) and a strategy for energizing agriculture (2004-2014) in order to put forth detailed interventions which could help improve agricultural productivity at both household and state level.²⁸ The Economic Stimulus Package has had Initiatives such as NALEP, Kilimo Biashara, Njaa Marufuku Kenya among others aimed at ensuring high food sufficiency on household levels. It is possible. Once these initiatives are sustained, then the agricultural sector growth rate will reach at 10% and bring expected outcomes as projected by the MDGs.

²⁶ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2008): *Food Insecurity Assessment in Kenya – Based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/2006*. EC-FAO, April.

²⁷ OECD (2010) *Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations (OECD Guidelines)* (July 22, 2010)

²⁸ UNCTAD (2014). *Extractive Industries: Optimizing Value Retention in Host Countries*, New York / Geneva: United Nations

Checking the frequency and depth of poverty status of the nation is still high.²⁹ Nevertheless, national occurrence of food poverty reduced slightly from 48% in 1997 to 45.7% between 2005 and 2006. Conversely, as urban and rural populations in Kenya have shown varied socioeconomic features, data indicates that incidence of rural poverty reduced from 50.7% to 42.2% between the years 1997 and 2007. Over the same period, urban incidence increased from 38.3% to 40.5% in a similar period. All-inclusive accumulated to 47.2% rural food poverty. Poverty.³⁰

Pointers for the second MDG 1 objective included underweight reduction in between 1990 and 2015. This was done especially for children and adults whose average food intake per day was below average and fell under the minimum level of the supposed dietary requirement.³¹ Advancement towards indicated achieving these indicators reveals that there has been a slight improvement in the last 10 years on the well-being of children under the age of 5. The age of short children aged 6 to 9 months reduced from 36 percent in 1997 to 34.8 in 2006. Similarly, underweight children reduced from 22.3 percent to 21 percent in the same period.

To withstand the improvement, Kenya needs to fasten their interventions aimed towards making food available, increase agricultural productivity and ensure households have easier access to food.³² They also need to ensure they get quality nutritious food. To get this food more efforts need to be on the farms to produce bountifully. Additionally, to those who rely on the markets for their food needs, improving agricultural production

²⁹ Acharya, M. (2012). Non-Governmental Organizations-Led Development Strategy in Nepal. In K. Bhattachan and M. Chaitanya (Eds.), *Development Practice in Nepal* (pp. 69-99). Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

³⁰ Akabwai, D. (2014). *Extension and Livestock Development: Experience from among the Turkana Pastoralists of Kenya*: Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya.

³¹ Odeny, A. (2015). *Turkana and Their Trees. Their Medical and Ecological Value*. Nairobi: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

³² Maina, E. (2013). *The Drylands of Africa, Local Participation in Tree Management*. Nairobi: Initiative Publishers.

means more supply of food in the market, lower prices and increased amount of food at household level.³³ In semi-arid and arid areas, livestock is the main economic activity of the people who live there. Improvements in the agricultural sector means significant progress to farming in these areas, improved animal husbandry practices and introduction of more productive but resistant breeds, coupled with growth in markets for animals and animal products. This is evident since there was an increase in milk production between 2002 to 2007 and 2.8 billion litres to 4.3 billion litres.³⁴ More milk means revival of some essential industries, for instance, those who make animal feeds, veterinary drugs among others. Improvement in the livestock keeping led to the revival of Kenya Meat Commission in 2006 as well as other meat depots round the country.³⁵

MDG 1 next target is 1B, which is tasked to achieve productive employment and having decent and good work for both women and the youth. From the target's report, unemployment rate in Kenya has decreased despite much improvement being seen on the economy.³⁶ In 2005/2006 the number of people who are unemployed increased from 1.85 to 12.7 million.³⁷ Next target of the MDG namely 1C aims at reducing by half the number of people who suffer from starvation.³⁸ The government has set up strategies in which they will save the situation. It has done it through the National Cereals Produce Board among other institutions. They are also encouraging different groups to work together.

³³ Ministry of Finance and Planning. *Second Report on Poverty in Kenya – Volume II Poverty and Social Indicators*. 2006

³⁴ Blumer, H. (2013). *Symbolic Interactionism Perspective and Method*. Englewood Cliff, New York: Prentice Hall.

³⁵ Carbone, M. (2015). Mission Impossible: the European Union and Policy Coherence for Development. *European Integration* 30: 3, pp. 323–342. Internet access: Date 7.10.2015

³⁶ IPCC (2013) *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Internet access: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/> Date: 22.10.2013

³⁷ UNDP (2015) *Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals: MDG Report 2015*. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission, African Development Bank, and United Nations Development Programme.

³⁸ UNEP (2015) *Why green economy matters for least developed countries*. UNEP.

For example, MDG initiative in Murang'a with funding from UNDP, land was donated by the County Council and maintained by NGO farmers. The farmers received training and capacity building knowledge on various farming activities from Gikindu-Thailand Farmers Learning Centre.

The strategy projected that farmers would gain 10 percent of the income gotten from the farms. They were later to replicate the skills to their own farms thus increase overall productivity.³⁹ Currently, the program is still in its early stages, hence sustainability, replication of skills and impact not yet been tested. This project involves multiple stakeholders who have expressed their confidence in the project. The stakeholders have also projected that the project will be sustainable. Hence, there is still hope on the project aiding in eliminating poverty, since 50% of Kenyans still do not have adequate food.

Lack of food has been worsened due to high food prices globally, harsh weather conditions and drought and floods. This leads to few people having good access to adequate, quality food. Kenya went through a pre-crisis scenario where the average GDP growth rates were projected 8 percent were said to remain the same.⁴⁰ In a post crisis scenario, projections show a reduction in poverty levels to 52 percent by 2015. This is an improvement from the pre-crisis projection, which show poverty rate at 32 percent.⁴¹

High food production will lead to high agricultural income, high household consumption levels and high household asset levels. Additionally, farmers will be well prepared for any adverse weather patterns and economic instability.⁴² For the individuals not producing food, high food production will reduce the food prices, which will be

³⁹ Commonwealth Foundation (2014) A civil society review of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Commonwealth countries: National Report Kenya.

⁴⁰Bujra. A. (2015). Liberal Democracy and the Emergence of a Constitutionally Failed State in Kenya. In Democratic Transition in Kenya: The Struggle from Liberal to Social Democracy, edited by Abdalla Bujra. Nairobi: African Centre for Economic Growth, 6-13

⁴¹ OECD-DAC (2015), Data from: www.oecd.org/dac/stats Accessed on 16 June 2016.

⁴²Verini, J. (2013). The Kenyatta Affair: What Kenya and its Allies Can Learn from Austria's Nazi Legacy, Foreign Policy. 20 March 2013.

conducive for individuals who have a below average income. Furthermore, agriculture can be a better basis for extensive poor economic growth, which reduces poverty permanently. Secondly, households that practice subsistence farming and those that purchase food locally will enjoy psychological benefits due to an increased agricultural supply in the market.⁴³

3.5 Kenya Constraints in Achieving Food Security and MDG 1

According to Wanjohi et al., several factors contribute directly to the persistent food insecurity in the country.⁴⁴ Among them include policies and structures, land tenure and ownership, infrastructure and access to essential services, environments, poverty, scarce natural resources, nature of markets are some of the issues discussed in this section. Policy and structural inadequacies relating to agriculture and national development has been cited as a negative factor as most government policies have not adequately addressed underlying causes thus not meeting objectives. Government policies on allocation of resources have not favoured agricultural production and mostly the marginal communities and small farmers, who account for over 50% of the total food production.⁴⁵ The agricultural sector has continuously received minimum budgetary allocation; lower than the current COMESA guidelines of 10%. This is despite the fact that agriculture supports over 60% of the total employment in the country, contributing about 24% of the GDP.⁴⁶

⁴³Magadi, D. (2013). Analysis of Factors Associated with Maternal Mortality in Kenyan Hospitals. *J. biosoc.* 33, 375- 389.

⁴⁴Wanjohi, Martin and Tervo, Liisa (2013) Study on Financing of MDGs related sectors in Kenya by the Ken-yan Government, development partners and NGOs for the period 2008/09 to 2012/13 Final Re-port. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Government of Kenya

⁴⁵Hassan, H. &Nhemachena, Q. (2007).Micro-level Analysis of Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change in Southern Africa.*IFPRI Discussion Paper 00714, August 2007.*

⁴⁶ IMF (2013) Kenya: Debt Sustainability Analysis 13/107
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/dsa/pdf/2013/dsacr13107.pdf>

There is a perception by the major agricultural producers especially in the rural and marginalized areas that they lack the political influence to determine the way government allocates resources to the different sectors and regions of the economy, leading to a feeling that the governments have not done enough to improve agricultural production through investment into the sector.⁴⁷ The easy access to cheaper imported food has also been identified as a contributing factor to this lack of concerted focus and perceived lack of desire to change current policies, which would require additional investments by governments in agriculture. Productivity levels are low due to among other things the continued fragmentation of agricultural land, at the core of which is land ownership and inheritance. As a result, previously large tracts of land that were economical as large scale production have now turned into small units of production that are not economical, hence subsistence farming that is sometimes inadequate to meet the household food requirements for a season.⁴⁸

Most producers in these rural and marginal areas lack access to adequate and necessary resources for production including financial and insurance facilities for agricultural production to be expanded beyond the rural subsistence.⁴⁹ When financing and insurance services are available to those that can access them, the costs are prohibitive to most that are already struggling under heavy financial burdens, hence very few will use the facilities. Farmers need funds to be able to buy quality seeds, to buy fertilizer, to improve their land preparation and mechanized production for improved activity, as well as value addition and/or preservation of produce to remain marketable. Inability to access funds means that most still uses traditional labour intensive methods that are less productive

⁴⁷ GFI and AfDB (2013) *Illicit Financial Flows and the Problem of Net Resource Transfers from Africa: 1980-2009*, May 2013, <http://africanetresources.gfintegrity.org/>

⁴⁸ GoK (2015) *Budget implementation review report: First quarter 2014/2015*, Office of the Controller of the Budget, <http://t.co/jQgUcfZ5uW>

⁴⁹ *Food Security and Global Environmental Change: emerging challenges (2009)*. *Environmental Science Policy* 12 p373-377.

resulting in poor returns, and cannot invest in facilities for value additional and preservation.⁵⁰

A major problem in the rural areas is infrastructure which significantly contributes to increased food insecurity. Lack of appropriate warehousing facilities and poor postproduction handling leads to about 30% loss for cereals and 50% for fresh produce in Kenya.⁵¹ Warehousing and food commodity handling facilities remain inadequate, mostly poor and sub-standard at the rural level leading to damage of harvests and heavy losses, compelling producers into hurried disposals of produce to mitigate the damages and losses. The road network is not dependable either, resulting in inability to reach markets, limited access to markets and damage during transport coupled with high costs of transport. In addition, the challenge of transport facilities, costs and lack of market information makes most farmers dispose of their produce through agents and middlemen immediately after harvest a time when demand for the commodities in the region is low and therefore low prices for farmers while the agents who have considerable market power are able to make profits by moving the commodities to deficit areas.⁵²

The nature of the markets, where the markets are not fully integrated, apparent lack of information on markets beyond and costs of moving surpluses from one region to the other are prohibitive to farmers and therefore no link between the cost of commodities in the source market and the cost in the destination markets.⁵³ The efforts of government to

⁵⁰FAO (2009).The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets. High food prices and the food crisis - experiences and lessons learned. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome. March 2009.

⁵¹De Jonge, A. (2010), Farmers' perception on adaptation to climate change: A case study of irrigators in the River land, South Australia, Wageningen University, The Netherlands.

⁵²CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), (2012).The Adoption of Agricultural Technology: A Guide for Survey Design, Economics Program, Mexico City, Mexico.

⁵³Ringler, E. (2009).Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia and South Africa: options and constraints.*Environmental Science Policy*,doi:10.1016/j.envsci.2008.11.002.

step in and regulate the costs of agricultural produce are seen as interference in the normal market operations that distorts prices and incentives. According to the World Bank, the best way to achieve economic growth is by having no or very little interference in the free market mechanism, and allowing the private sector to play a key role in markets, which will improve efficiency. It is important to note that in the view of most rural small farmers, government intervention or ‘interference’ may be their best chance at getting reasonable prices for their produce, which can work if adequate funds are allocated for purchase of the produce. In most cases, the government agencies and parastatals can only absorb a minor percentage of the total produce, hence creating a false market and expectations that cannot be fulfilled.⁵⁴ All these challenges work to discourage farmers from engaging in agricultural production for food security and income generation; hence, production of food crops and livestock remains largely subsistence for large populations.

Environmental factors may also bring about food insecurity.⁵⁵ Natural disasters and adverse weather conditions in the form of harsh droughts and floods, where communities that have gone through disaster have raised the vulnerability of the affected communities. Climate change is even acutely by the poorest of the globe as they are more exposed to dangers while lacking coping capacities at the same time thus increasing risks for food shortages. Droughts greatly diminish farming outputs and results in excessive crop failures in affected regions; floods and excess rains cause post-harvest losses in addition distracting distributions and stopping the move and access to markets. In Kenya’s situation, harsh droughts have been experienced in the 1990s and 2000s; for example,

⁵⁴Nyuba, D. (2009). ‘Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation: *A Practitioner’s Handbook*’ 2009 by CARE International in Vietnam

⁵⁵Kaplinsky, R. and Morris, M. (2011) ‘Chinese FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging with Large Dragons,’ *European Journal of Development Research*, 21, 551–569. 152

following progressive years of extreme dry seasons in Kenya, the World Food Program ran Emergency Operations in different areas sustaining more than 3 million individuals, notwithstanding the normal food projects.⁵⁶The last Emergency operation created by drought began in 2004, and after that in 2006 the operation proceeded as a consequence of flooding towards the end of that year which pushed the operation to 2007, and then again similar programmes implemented in the wake of the 2011 Horn of Africa drought emergency.⁵⁷ The cyclic nature of these emergencies do not allow for adequate time for recovery and harnessing of resources before the next emergency. Absence of sufficient rains and access to water remains an issue for most regions in the nation, and has prevented agrarian and modern advancement, which would enhance food security. Though Kenya and other developing nations' economies depend largely on farming, around 80% of Kenya's land mass is in the dry and semi-arid zones, with just 20% in the medium and high potential agricultural zones. 20% of the population lives in the medium and high potential lands while 80% are in the dry and semi-arid areas. Some of these areas, despite the fact that are close to waterways and lakes, like districts in the Eastern area and parts of the Coast surrounding Tana River, nearby populations don't have access and the resources to enable convert the water resource into agricultural production or control flooding when it rains.⁵⁸

Additionally, there is a consistent scramble for the water for agriculture, domestic and industrial use, where just the "effective" get access. As noted in the 2006 UNDP development report, management of water resources has to keep in mind the end goal to

⁵⁶World Food Programme (2010).*Operational Guide to Strengthen Capacity of Nations to Reduce Hunger – A toolbox for partnership, capacity development and hand-over activities*.Field trial edition.March.

⁵⁷ Thompson, P. (2014).*The Ethics of Aid and Trade: US food policy, Foreign Competition and the Social Contract*.

⁵⁸Ministry of Agriculture. (2001). *National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, July 2001-2003*. Kenya.

meet the perpetually rising demands that has extraordinary ramifications on worldwide poverty reduction and human development. It therefore becomes vital to secure access to water for sustenance of farming and food security, particularly for poor people and vulnerable individuals from the society.⁵⁹ Around the world, the competition for water resources has expanded as an after effect of the increment in population growth, urbanization and modern development. This has seen patterns including diversion of water resources from rural agricultural production to domestic use in urban areas.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Frank, H. (2011). *Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance*. Food security indicators and framework for use in the monitoring and evaluation of Food Aid programmes.

⁶⁰ Seo, N., Mendelsohn, D. & Munasinghe, M. (2005), Climate change and agriculture in Sri Lanka: a Ricardian valuation', *Environment and Development Economics* 10: 581– 596.

CHAPTER FOUR

EMERGING ISSUES ON FOOD SECURITY: ANALYTICAL EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

Chapter 4 presents an overview of analysis of sustainable food governance and food security globally and in Kenya. The chapter sets stage in order to analyse the emerging issues on food security. The chapter covers; food security as a multi-layered concept, social and economic determinants of food insecurity, current policy priorities for food security and identified causes of food insecurity in Kenya. The chapter concludes with a summary of the chapter analysed.

4.2 Food Security as a Multi-Layered Concept

According to the analysis in chapter three, food security includes four major aspects; the food available, the ease reach to food physically and economically, food utilization regarding to society customs and dietary needs, and the consistency of food provision.⁶¹

To attain food security globally will a very difficult task in the coming decades. Currently, the world still doesn't conform to the international target of eradicating hunger. (to cut down the percentage of individuals in danger of lacking food to 50 % and/ or minimizing whole number to half). Although there is a good progress basing on reduction of hungry people in the world in 2012-2014 compared to 1990-1992 by 209 million, the recent studies show that 805 million people were unable to access enough food in 2012-2014.⁶²

⁶¹ Hogg, R. (2015). Pastoralism and Impoverishment: The Case of IsioloBoran of Northern Kenya. *Disasters*, 4(3), 299-310.

⁶² UNDP, (2015). *Human development Report–Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the global water crisis*. UNDP New York 2015

More than 719 million people who have limited access to food live in third world countries. In some of these countries, a big number (176 million in 1990-1992 to 2014 million in 2012-2014) ⁶³ of extremely serious hungry people has been reported, for instance in Africa's countries that are in or surround the Sahara. Further, quite many differences in hunger patterns exist across regions that can be characterized with a number of problems including political, social, and economic and the surrounding variables and their interactions. ⁶⁴

For years, many countries with unsuitable environments in the third world countries has operated farming and livestock keeping in a line of less prices in the globe for food products. ⁶⁵ Less input of resources in agriculture, unfit governance, limited markets without competitive edge, undeveloped local infrastructure, constrained production and financial services, and exploitation of natural resource base have a large hand in creating an environment in which it has mostly been risky and has accrued losses to small scalers who wish to venture in agriculture and its market. Nowadays, agricultural products are attracting high prices and thus creating a favourable and motivating environment for smallholders to operate and these may provide great motives for them to engage profitably inn markets. This requires the improvement of the local environment so as to be a success. In many countries, there remains a critical and quick requirement to come

⁶³ Freeman, H., Ellis, F. & Allison, E. (2014). Livelihoods and Rural Poverty Reduction in Kenya. *Development Policy Review*, 22(2), 147-171.

⁶⁴ Martins, G. (2015). A Post-2015 Development Agenda: What Role for ODA? Centre for Policy Development Policy and Research: Development Viewpoint 54

⁶⁵ Mwangi, W. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectoral analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015. Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission. Internet access: Date: 4.10.

up with favourable governance and policies, embrace successful approaches, and put more resources in agriculture and rural areas.⁶⁶

A favourable environment for farming and livestock keeping not only touches on long-term concerns and problems, but also to fresh realities and facts. The natural resources for agriculture entail land and water and they are being depleted at the same time becoming more competitive in their use.⁶⁷ Due to climate change, agriculture is becoming more risky, and will even greatly affect the future. In many countries, local food markets have harried been enlarged and differentiated, new economic chances offered and smallholders are now risking. There is also a transformation in international trade and market advancements are also changing, tremendous growth in agricultural supply links, and coming up of large economies, for instance Brazil, China and India for vast amounts of agricultural products demand and supply. Most of the third world countries, rural and urban areas are continually interlinked, and the translating mode of rurality is leading to great advancements for rural improvements and poverty eradication.⁶⁸

The state of being independent and bringing resources down to rural areas have also made new advancements in many third world countries, precisely the formation of institutions representing poor rural people, for better policies of the rural areas and for enlightenment of rural people and societies.⁶⁹ Lastly, due to increment of individuals in working age in the rural and urban places, there is likelihood for improvements in economy.

⁶⁶Odeny, A. (2015). *Turkana and Their Trees. Their Medical and Ecological Value*. Nairobi: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

⁶⁷ Collier, P. & Dollar, D. (2015). Development Effectiveness: What Have we Learnt? *The Economic Journal* 114, pp. 244–271.

⁶⁸ Bridge, G. (2015). Global Production Networks and the Extractive Sector: Governing Resource-based Development, *Journal of Economic Geography* 8(3): 389–419.

⁶⁹Ehret, C. (2015). Cushites and the Highland and Plain Nilotes to A.D. 1800. In A. Zimani (Ed.), *A Survey of East African History*. Nairobi: Longman, Kenya.

4.3 Social and Economic Determinants of Food Insecurity

As discussed in chapter three, a lot of food exists in the whole world, while in the real sense millions of people are actually under severe hunger. Many countries food production is very adequate but people are still in extremely serious hunger conditions.⁷⁰

While it is evident that enough food is produced, the reason for not providing everyone with food lies in the issues of the one to bring forth food, the one able to have the provisions, technological knowhow on production, and who is able to purchase the food. Hunger is characterized by some of individuals unable to be fed due to limited access to sufficient amounts of food. There not being sufficient food to eat for just some individuals is not an evidence of hunger.⁷¹

Reasons for hunger and undernutrition are majorly societal, political and economic. Popular among these relating to ethnicity, age and sex are unfairness, indigent, and discrimination, insufficient funds to purchase food or insufficient resources and inputs to manufacture food, civil instability and conflicts and economic needs not satisfied by what is actually produced. Due to difficulties in development of market for foods, farmers have no incentives to improve production. Other factors are insufficient labor, healthy labor, unfavorable policies, insufficient supplying capability, bad infrastructure, and governance that discourage, unsupportive on food production.⁷²

The governance, rules, regulations, structural adjustments, relations and commitment regarding to international and national trade globally affect food security in several ways.

⁷⁰Gulati, P. (2009). *Research Management: Fundamental and Applied Research.*:Global India Publications.

⁷¹Hulme, D. (2014). *The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): A Short History of the World's Biggest Promise.* BWPI Working Paper No. 100, University of Manchester BWPI.

⁷² Lamprey, H. and Yusuf, H. (2014). Pastoralism and Desert Encroachment in Northern Kenya. *Ambio*, 10(2), 131-134.

The vast gap of competitiveness between the third world countries and the developed countries extremely shrinks and constrains food production in developing countries.⁷³

One of the most outstanding challenge is where the developed countries dump their agricultural excesses in the third world countries. Due to export and production subsidies, these excesses from developed countries are sold at lower prices compared to the locally produced products thus bringing down the production of the developing countries. Regarding this, WTO has held talks three times and not one of the talks has succeeded to offer any viable solution. Currently, farmers in the third world countries have opted to produce only cash crops for export markets, which are more profitable, compared to the staple food, which has very low purchasing power in the local/ domestic market. .⁷⁴

Food security issues have a very wide range, and its effects and causes is difficult to make clear. What may work for a certain set of people may not work for another group. High and readily promising markets for staple crops will truly promote to improved food security.⁷⁵ Increased food prices will on the other hand pose a challenge to the poor. Better conditions of the agriculture economy can keep most of individuals living in urban slums and in rural areas. While the major reasons for hunger, starvation and malnutrition lies not in production, there several productions concerned issues to put in place.⁷⁶

⁷³ Maina, E. (2013). *The Drylands of Africa, Local Participation in Tree Management*. Nairobi: Initiative Publishers.

⁷⁴ UNGC (2013) Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda: Perspectives from UN Global Compact Participants on Global Priorities and How to Engage Business To-wards Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations Global Compact Report to the United Nations Secretary-General. Internet access: Date: 10.10.2013

⁷⁵ SWP (2012) Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, Berlin: Stiftung WissenschaftundPolitik

⁷⁶ SARDC (2010). Responding to Climate Change Impacts: Adaptation and mitigation strategies as practised in the Zambezi River Basin, *SARDC and HBS*, Harare and Cape Town [LeonissahMunjoma and Clever Mafutaeds.]

As eminently analyzed above, unhealthy production techniques, soil erosion, deterioration of underground water and soil fertility, ground and water contamination, salination and water-logging, embracing poor plant and seed breeding and undependable environment, underutilized or unutilized natural resources, pest eradication, holdings by farmers due to unfavorable market condition, and natural calamities.

4.4 Current Policy Priorities for Food Security

One of the most important issues to be considered internationally for development purposes is food security, leading to a particular boost after 1996 World Food Summit, the setting of the Millennium Development (MDG) in 2000, and mostly after 2007-2008 world food price crisis, arising the need for much more unweaving food agenda.⁷⁷ The concern on agriculture has been eminent within this agenda. According to World Development Report of 2008, the World Bank coined that so as to do away and reduce poverty and come up with established ways that natural provisions can thrive, agriculture offered best return on investment.⁷⁸

Agreement on the importance of improving financing in agriculture, through alms, public spending and individual investment, has raised up over years due to increased national budget allocations to improve agriculture. In African, improving productivity of agriculture by at least 6% from 2003 to 2015 was termed to be the major aim of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). In the global position, the G8 L 'Aquila Food Security Initiative', lunched in 2009 in answering the 2007-2008 world food-price problem, looked mostly on sustainable agricultural

⁷⁷ Oba, G. (2012). The Importance of Pastoralists' Indigenous Coping Strategies for Planning Drought Management in the Arid Zone of Kenya. *Nomadic People*, 5 (89), 89-119.

⁷⁸ Nasang'o, S. & Murunga, G. (2014). "Prospects for Democracy in Kenya". In Kenya: The Struggle for Democracy, edited by Godwin R. Murunga and Shadrack W. Nasong'o. London and New York: Zed Books, 4-5

development.⁷⁹ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture in the year 2011 was put in place by G20 to deal with unstable fluctuating prices of food by focusing to increase agricultural production and productivity in third world countries, better market information and transparency, favorable governance coordination, enhanced risk management and funding ruling and regulations.

The G8 world leaders in 2012, put in place an alliance known as The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN), aimed to raise productivity in agriculture, local and international individual-sector projects, aid in new technology and creativity and innovation in Africa, and enhance risk management. At the same time, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative is offering a right standing for decision makers, businesses, researchers, civil society and other stakeholders from third world countries to enhance nutrition and come against hunger. Despite of the fact that people living in towns have a great understanding of doing away with hunger from themselves through practicing agriculture in urban areas, the (UPA) sector has remained still up to date not formally absorbed by the governance regarding to agriculture or urban planning. Thus, its sustainability threatened, unprotected and made weak.⁸⁰

With the urban and semi urban it contributes to the development of the economy, reducing poverty, maintaining the rights of people of having food, recycling of the waste products and also including of the poor and women in the urban areas. .⁸¹Policy decision

⁷⁹ Mwangi, W. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectoral analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015. Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission. Internet access: Date: 4.10.

⁸⁰Bujra. A. (2015). Liberal Democracy and the Emergence of a Constitutionally Failed State in Kenya. In Democratic Transition in Kenya: The Struggle from Liberal to Social Democracy, edited by AbdallaBujra. Nairobi: African Centre for Economic Growth, 6-13

⁸¹ GFI and AfDB (2013). Illicit Financial Flows and the Problem of Net Resource Transfers from Africa: 1980-2009, May 2013, <http://africanetresources.gfintegrity.org/>

and the inclusion of the UPA in to the development plans are part of the efficient stability of the UPA dealings in the end, that are needed in carrying out issues in the many sectors composed of the aquaculture, agroforestry, crops and the livestock production in the overall context of proper natural resource management.⁸²

The poor in the urban areas have been negatively affected by the increase of the food prices and hence they cannot access enough food. .⁸³Due to urbanization, there has been growth of agriculture in the urban and semi urban and a professional from simple, traditional and informal activity to a professional and commercial initiative .UPA has therefore become the most important element in the area of food security. It was officially recognized by 15thFAO-COAG session in Rome during January 1999 and subsequently at the World Food Summit in 2002.⁸⁴

Semi-urban and Urban agriculture is an industry located within the fringe of a town, metropolis or a city in which it grows and distributes different types of the agricultural products using the available resources such as water and land and also other services and products available in the urban areas.⁸⁵

Following the reports that were prepared for the UN, MGDs committee, in 2015, the achievement made in the MGDs has been unequal and this has led to there being little that have been done in relation to development thus creating an emergency for

⁸²Haberli, C. (2012). The WTO and Food Security: What's Wrong with the Rules?. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgal Publishing, pp. 149-167.

⁸³Kaplinsky, R. and Morris, M. (2011) 'Chinese FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging with Large Dragons,' *European Journal of Development Research*, 21, 551–569. 152

⁸⁴Magadi, D. (2013). Analysis of Factors Associated with Maternal Mortality in Kenyan Hospitals. *J. biosoc.* 33, 375- 389.

⁸⁵ Morrow, K. (2012) Rio+20, the Green Economy and Reorienting Sustainable Development. *Environmental Law Review*: December 2012, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 279-297

development. ⁸⁶ While many developing countries are putting in place or efforts to meet some of those MDGs goals, very wide differences have been noted to exist between those countries. In reality, no African country is likely to meet those goals especially those countries that have suffered from conflicts or those that are currently in political instability. In those middle-income countries which have shown some signs of meeting those goal, there exists large pockets of inequality, which means that billions of people in those countries are still living in poverty.

⁸⁷ Mostly the problems of poverty and food insecurity have been considered to be confined to the rural areas. Analysis and researches show that poverty is growing rapidly growing in the urban areas and in the past it tended to be underestimated. Levels of urban and semi -urban poverty for nations or for particular cities are much lower than the proportion of people living in very poor quality housing, lacking basic infrastructure or services. Vulnerable groups in cities often have fewer informal safety nets, that people of their kins or any family members, as there is no community networks in the urban unlike in the rural. Urban people are forced to take foods from shops simply because they are not able to obtain natural foods due to lack of resources like land. Now most people who are writing about urban poverty agree that poverty is turning to be more in urban than in the past.⁸⁸

Economic development is the most important acknowledged condition that aims to achieve food security. There has been encouragement by the WTO to have trade liberalization in the developing countries in order to to do away with hunger. Schafer

⁸⁶Pande P. & Akermann K. (2010). Adaptation of small scale farmers to climatic risks in India.

⁸⁷Rajaonarison, H. (2014). Food and Human Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, Issue 20, pp. 377-385.

⁸⁸ Robinson, P. (2014). *Disaster Responses among the Gabbra of Northern Kenya. An Historical Perspective*. Paper presented at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi.

argues that there is a controversy in the issue of poverty eradication and the plan to reach trade liberalization⁸⁹

Bridge concluded that WTO frameworks of the AOA to have failed to give good policies in the framework of bringing about the human right to have food but rather to be conflicting with the aim to achieve food security.⁹⁰ The vulnerable local sectors cannot be supported this is because the AOA has restricted its member countries to have any strategies that will make them help. During the first two decades after the independence Kenyan citizens were having a very good living standard. However, after the AOA was signed in the 1980s and 1990s economic performance, which had influence on the food security in Kenya, was having stagnation. Due to the adoption of the AOA there was recorded a fall in the agricultural sector from 6 percent to 1.3 percent in terms of growth. There has been a continuous effort by the government to increase food security in Kenya and discussions on how the trade liberalization policies have affected the efforts of the government to ensure food security. Policy makers have been arguing that those policies of neo-liberal benefit countries in terms of technology transfers. They say that this will lead to efficiency, and even economic growth. The civil society argue that the trade liberalization benefit some sectors in the economy though not the one that are connected to food security such as farming.⁹¹ The aim of the agricultural trade liberalization was to have food products increased in the global sector.

⁸⁹ Schafer, J. (2012). *Supporting Livelihoods in Situations of Chronic Conflict and Political Instability. Overview of Conceptual Issues*: Overseas Development Institute Working paper: 183.

⁹⁰ Bridge, G. (2015). Global Production Networks and the Extractive Sector: Governing Resource-based Development, *Journal of Economic Geography* 8(3): 389–419.

⁹¹Haberli, C. (2012). The WTO and Food Security: What's Wrong with the Rules?. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgal Publishing, pp. 149-167.

However, there was great disappointment from the, the AoA and SAPs imposed by the IFIs in the developing countries and did not give what was expected. The expectations were to make low prices of agricultural commodities through the agricultural trade liberalization. This regime might look advantageous for Kenya since it's an import country. But when one looks at the Kenya exports, its comparatively small amount of goods and with small of goods and with low sales and cannot get profit or money to develop or increase its production capacities. When the states of all levels of development keep the same rules and practice, this is technically preventing the developing countries from development and growth.⁹²

The main impacts of the AOA on the developing countries were two, the negativity of the policies that were put to protect the local sectors a and the increase in poverty within some sectors of Kenya reason being that main discussions were carried between the EU and US Kenya or other developing countries were not included in the discussions. This made Kenya have no chance in at least having an impact in policy making. As earlier mentioned putting tariffs on the existing non-tariffs imports was what Kenya was required to do as per the agreement in order to increase its market access. Due to the trade conditions that had been demanded by the IMF and the World Bank, Kenya couldn't be able to adopt this condition.⁹³

Unfortunately, the country was denied the chance to use and special protective supplies in the case where there was low import prices or rapid import escalation. Ehret outlines that when there is high import of food in a country; it reduces the incentives to ever expand or

⁹²Nasang'o, S. & Murunga, G. (2014). "Prospects for Democracy in Kenya". In Kenya: The Struggle for Democracy, edited by Godwin R. Murunga and Shadrack W. Nasong'o. London and New York: Zed Books, 4-6

⁹³ Simba, G., Murwendo, F., Chikodzi, R., Mapurisa, D., Munthall, H. & Seyitini, T. (2012) Environmental Changes and Farm Productivity: An Assessment of Masvingo Province of Zimbabwe. *Sacha Journal of Environmental Studies UK*, Vol. 2 No.1 2012.p.114-129

have local food cultivation and therefore increases the dependence of a country on the importation of foods.⁹⁴ The outcome has been that Kenya has become to be so incapable of protecting the basic food and the vulnerable agricultural products. It's evident that almost every neo-liberal policies addressing that economic development are just making Kenya to have more dependency on importation of foods, hence eventually increasing food insecurity.⁹⁵ The local farmers are disadvantaged by the competition from the importation of food products .Its due to this liberalization after the signing of AOA that have changed the country drastically from food exporter to food importer.⁹⁶ Putting in mind that the main neo liberalism pillars is limiting any state intervention in the extent in which it was needed to maintain structures for free trade ,this has impacted Kenya negatively as local producers can't compete at a global level with global producers . The local producers do not have everything they need like innovative technology and cannot acquire it due to lack of resources. Furthermore, Kenya had to produce food products under certain sanitary conditions as per the agreement⁹⁷

Due to lack of technical capacity and other issues in the implementation process, it can be challenging for Kenya and other developing countries to implement and work on these standards.⁹⁸ The developed economies get advantage from this situation and use the AOA to limit the imports from the developing world .In addition the developed countries are taking advantage of the environmental standards ,labor standards and other recently

⁹⁴Ehret, C. (2015). Cushites and the Highland and Plain Nilotes to A.D. 1800. In A. Zimani (Ed.), *A Survey of East African History*. Nairobi: Longman, Kenya.

⁹⁵ Lamprey, H. and Yusuf, H. (2014). Pastoralism and Desert Encroachment in Northern Kenya. *Ambio*, 10(2), 131-134.

⁹⁶Odeny, A. (2015). *Turkana and Their Trees. Their Medical and Ecological Value*. Nairobi: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

⁹⁷Pearson, C. (2012). A Fresh Look at the Roots of Food Insecurity. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 19-43.

⁹⁸ Schafer, J. (2012). *Supporting Livelihoods in Situations of Chronic Conflict and Political Instability. Overview of Conceptual Issues*: Overseas Development Institute Working paper: 183.

emerged standards with the purpose to prevent any competition that might be added from the developing countries. There is complete disorder that have been brought by the AOA since it was outside other trading agreements as overload of contradicting policies have been adopted. ⁹⁹ For instance, increasing the local goods price compared to international market, lowering the price of local agricultural products, isolating the domestic prices from the volatile international one. The outcome of the mentioned policy was self-destructing as those local policies were planning to make the domestic prices stable. In effort to destroy the international prices they did not consider that the two (local price and the global price) are linked and therefore destabilizing global price also had a negative impact on the domestic products and price.¹⁰⁰ Overall, it is clear and evidently seen that from the analysis that neoliberalism regime of trading being an external factor has restricted Kenya in various ways to have better and reliable food security system. Kenya is overly dependent on the international trade for its food security.

This means that Kenya have very low ability to handle food insecurity problems that might occur externally. These problems include harvest failures or overproduction in other countries. There is need to know that Kenya doesn't have any wide options of increasing local agricultural production and hence it's only left with the global trade to rely on for its food security.

⁹⁹ Hogg, R. (2015). Pastoralism and Impoverishment: The Case of IsioloBoran of Northern Kenya. *Disasters*, 4(3), 299-310.

¹⁰⁰ Jayne, S., Yamano, T., Weber, T., Tschirley, D., Benfica, R., Chapoto, A. & Zulu, B. (2013). *Smallholder income and land distribution in Africa: implications for poverty reduction strategies*. Food Policy 28, 253-275

4.5 Identified Causes of Food Insecurity in Kenya

Magadi outlined that causes and explanations of food crisis have shown one of the issues to prioritize but also very hard to understand and grasp. ¹⁰¹ The crisis led to the rethinking of the of the links that were there between the world food production, the oil based energy limit approach, the quick changing climate globally and the financial markets which is becoming very volatile. After a research, climate change and humanitarian food aid ineffective national where found to be the most outstanding factors. Also, it have been determined that this might not be the only factors that are affecting Kenya in terms of food security. ¹⁰² However, those are not the only factors but are considered the most contributing ones

From the recent data on the situation of food security in Kenya, it is evident that it is still a widely spread problem in the country. According to the report, produced jointly by, Government of Kenya, FEWS NET and WFP, only a small percentage of the country is not facing the food security pressure. The major part of the country is however is straining, in October 2014 it was in a very critical situation. ¹⁰³ This amounts to 1.5 million people still experiencing severe food insecurity. worse is that, compared to the data given last year, the number has risen by 75% although it is projected the situation will get better between the period October to December, according to the report, Due to the short cycles and the anticipation in the decline in food prices and areas where food security was high is anticipated to reduce. There is great impact from the global agreements and regimes in the food circulation in Kenya. Therefore, this creates the need

¹⁰¹Magadi, D. (2013). Analysis of Factors Associated with Maternal Mortality in Kenyan Hospitals. *J. biosoc.* 33, 375- 389.

¹⁰² Mwangi, W. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectoral analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015. *Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission.* Internet access: Date: 4.10.

¹⁰³Odeny, A. (2015). *Turkana and Their Trees. Their Medical and Ecological Value.* Nairobi: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

to figure out what level of extent they impact food security. Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) are type of series of loans that are provided by the IFIs with more conditions. ¹⁰⁴ The programs emerged from school of thought where economic and human development if not completely separated, then economic development is highly ranked over the human development by giving some economic roles to the government.

The programs implemented demanded Kenya to reduce the government expenditure and increase exports in order to have maximized income required to settle debt. ¹⁰⁵ In addition, it had to have devaluation of home currency makes deregulations on agricultural commodities, withdraw any import quotas, any harsh pricing cut down on social substitutions and spending keeping the tariffs low as well as making the government companies to be private was highly encouraged.

Among the first countries was Kenya to get at least adjustment in loans from the World Bank in 1980.¹⁰⁶ In Kenya, there has been changes in trade regimes from the independence times to date. The country was trying to liberalize trade by applying different instruments of trade policies. In the 1960s and 1970's the government was aimed at replacing imports with the attempt to protect local growing industries and small-scale producers. ¹⁰⁷ However, Kenya altered its policies on import substitution policies to liberal program after signing the agreement with the WB.

¹⁰⁴ Carbone, M. (2015). Mission Impossible: the European Union and Policy Coherence for Development. *European Integration* 30: 3, pp. 323–342. Internet access: Date 7.10.2015

¹⁰⁵ Easterly, W. (2014). *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

¹⁰⁶ Hogg, R. (2015). Pastoralism and Impoverishment: The Case of IsioloBoran of Northern Kenya. *Disasters*, 4(3), 299-310.

¹⁰⁷ Jayne, S., Yamano, T., Weber, T., Tschirley, D., Benfica, R., Chapoto, A. & Zulu, B. (2013). *Smallholder income and land distribution in Africa: implications for poverty reduction strategies*. *Food Policy* 28, 253-275

Some authors argue that Kenya's experience in liberalizing trade was not satisfactory and didn't bring any benefit in food protection as it was the plan. The main intention of implementing SAPs in Kenya was to help in the elimination of the monopoly of government in the agriculture sector over the pricing, market of the products, importation, and the distribution. Apart from the fact of the undisguised governmental resistant in the early stages of reform implementation, the important steps toward the liberalization of market started in 1993.¹⁰⁸ The reform with trade liberalization and market deregulation aimed to stimulating and encouraging the Kenyan private sector, to have increased production participation, processing and marketing agricultural products. Since 1970s African small holders got more involved in the activities as a response to the ethically produced food that were demanded. However, often producers got more dependent on the exporting markets, which had no good outcomes such as poverty, hunger and lack of food security.¹⁰⁹

Recently, they are experiencing the desire to upgrade their outdated methods of farming in to diverse and intensive technique to fit in the international market. Example in Kenya, there have been cash crops produced and taken to foreign markets like Europe

In addition, it is controlled by the ethical agricultural production and other set standards and regulation from Europe. In 1998, it was outlined that the rise of exports after the Neoliberal program for trading was implemented was four thousand tons of legumes to

¹⁰⁸ Lamprey, H. and Yusuf, H. (2014). Pastoralism and Desert Encroachment in Northern Kenya. *Ambio*, 10(2), 131-134.

¹⁰⁹ Mwangi, W. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectoral analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015. Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission. Internet access: Date: 4.10.

UK from Kenya while in the year 2005 there was increase in the number to twenty-five thousand.¹¹⁰

Also, in 2009, there was drought which caused food shortages in a number of areas in the country leading to a lot of difficulties to the government, surprisingly, vast food quantities from the country were exported to U K.¹¹¹ UK being the former colonial master of Kenya they have strong trade relationship. For that reason, the inter-trade between UK and Kenyan farms, which produce food, use innovative technologies to produce foods at high standards. In addition, individuals produce locally for staple purposes encounter many constraints due to their small-scale farms, incapable technologies and climate change brought by the rain patterns that are unreliable.¹¹² Agreement on agriculture (AOA), was one of the developed and imposed SAPs in Kenya and it's the major guideline that regulate the worlds trading of agriculture. Kenya is encouraged by the AOA to have reduction on financial support on exports and support local production as well to reduce the in imports hindrance in order to have a larger access to the market.¹¹³

Due to the agreement, there was a lot of agricultural environment variations in the globe in terms of the organizational structures and rules that explain the guidelines amongst countries in the production of agriculture. The third world countries feel as if AOA did not benefit them since it did not help them¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰Pearson, C. (2012). A Fresh Look at the Roots of Food Insecurity. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 19-43.

¹¹¹Rajaonarison, H. (2014). Food and Human Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, Issue 20, pp. 377-385.

¹¹² Robinson, P. (2014). *Disaster Responses among the Gabbra of Northern Kenya. An Historical Perspective*. Paper presented at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi.

¹¹³ Freeman, H., Ellis, F. & Allison, E. (2014). Livelihoods and Rural Poverty Reduction in Kenya. *Development Policy Review*, 22(2), 147-171.

¹¹⁴Gukurume S. (2012). Climate change, variability and sustainable agriculture in Zimbabwe's rural communities. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*,2(14)

Hereafter, the pillars on which AOA were built on are explained. Firstly, it intended to raise and promote markets availability, it demanded that all the parties had to do away with all their regulation unfavorable to imports.¹¹⁵ In addition they were also compelled to lower duties and customs. The countries were decreased more or decreased less according their level of development. That is, for more developed they decrease less and for less developed the decrease more. Hulme argues that the decision has corned the third world countries in a more unfavorable deal even though it seemed judicious.¹¹⁶ Taking the fact in consideration that the developed countries can finance or support their famers. For example, Kenya had limited financial provisions and resources.

4.6 Summary

It can be seen that the government of Kenya was limited only in supporting farmers on the ratings imposed in the exports and other regulations. Substitution of the exports is another pillar; which, Kaplinsky and Morris suggested that it should be constrained to ensure the balance between what is consumed and what to be exported. The last pillar is the domestic support termination or removal.¹¹⁷ The domestic support need to be reduces in order to avoid any increase in price of the exported goods. To create a focused and open system of market the removal of the production and trade twisting practices and subsidies in exports is the predominant purpose of AOA. Encouraging expansion of products by small-scale farming was a main aim and goal of the government adopting the AOA. Nevertheless, after the policy reforms were implemented, there have been a general

¹¹⁵ Hogg, R. (2015). Pastoralism and Impoverishment: The Case of Isiolo Boran of Northern Kenya. *Disasters*, 4(3), 299-310.

¹¹⁶Hulme, D. (2014). *The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): A Short History of the World's Biggest Promise*. BWPI Working Paper No. 100, University of Manchester BWPI.

¹¹⁷Kaplinsky, R. and Morris, M. (2011) 'Chinese FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging with Large Dragons,' *European Journal of Development Research*, 21, 551–569. 15

trend of decreasing of the food and agricultural production. The next chapter will bring the conclusion as well as recommendation on solutions of ensuring sustainable food management and food security in Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusions based on the findings and recommendations there-to sustainable food management and food security in Kenya- assessing Kenya's performance in the achievement of millennium development goal 1(1996-2015). The chapter also presents recommendations for further studies.

5.2 Summary

These study findings state that even though foreign food alms is to cater for food shortages due to production shortages and is supplied in case of immediate need, it became constant and therefore regarded by Kenyans as unending process. Hence, no need for Kenyan people and farmers to grow their staple food, especially where the climate is unfavorable and the soil unproductive. Dependency theory well explains the decreased production in agriculture. By liberalized rules and regulations, industrial countries extended the unfairness to third world countries by the developed ones, misusing and taking advantage of them hence forced to depend more on outsourced products. Further, SFPs that WFP established are suitable ways, which somehow improve in saving Kenyan people from hunger. From when these programs were put in place, very many children started joining school. The reason could be of a possibility that they have very limited access to food at home or they totally do not anything.

Throughout the analysis, it was found out that the food security policies that were put to function were not effective at all. Although these set of policies were implemented in the 1980s their results were not visible in the area of reducing food insecurity. Further, it

resulted to enforcement of new economic guidelines and SAPs on Kenya by IFIs. Truly, those neoliberal economic guidelines aimed at bringing the countries power down to its minimum level possible and the SAPs aimed at reducing the nation's expenditure on factors affecting people, those that could bring about change and help Kenyan food situation were not effective in the attempt to improve situation.

Concerning the influence of climate change in Kenya, the research results showed that the effects were becoming more rampant and they are worrying. The lack of supporting development mechanism in the developed countries thus the aspect of the dependence theory appears again the developing country relying again on the actions of the developed countries for their climate. These first world countries are major contributors to climate changes due to their uncontrolled pollutant production, posing negative unbearable effects to the south regions of Asia and regions in and surrounding the Africa Sahara. The climate change has resulted in extreme and unpredictable weather patterns with episodes of cyclic and long droughts and flooding that has severely impacted productivity for both crops and animals, and indirectly affecting all other industries related to agriculture, worsening an already precarious food deficit. This means that communities are not entirely able to have sustained and assured food supply, investments and growth, thus pushing some to depend on imported food in form of assistance, or paid for thus depleting their meagre resources.

5.3 Key Findings

The purpose of the study was to evaluate sustainable food management and food security in Kenya by Millennium Development Goal's achievement between 1996 and 2015. Three factors were chosen for the analysis: the influence of national food security policies, influence of global liberal trade system and the influence of climate change in

sustainable food management and food security in Kenya. The above-discussed three issues influence Kenyan food security state in on both small and large scale, with the both favourable and unfavourable impacts.

These study findings show that in the last 40 years, the percentage of food production globally has increased by an average of 25%, while prices reduced by about 40%. In early 1960s to middle of 1990s, there was improvement in cereal production from 1.2 tonnes per hectare to 2.52 tonnes per hectare in third world countries whilst total cereal production grew from 420 to 1,176 million tonnes per year. Yet, despite increases in average per capita consumption of food (up 17% in the past 30 years to 2760kcal), 36 countries still have an average per capita calorie consumption of less than 2200 Kcal per day, the most minimum level considered for maintaining good health. Many of these are located in sub Saharan Africa. Under nutrition, caused by lack of vitamins and/or minerals continues to blight the lives of many more millions, contributing to a wide range of diseases. Progress towards reducing hunger has been sadly slow in recent years. Between 1991 and 2002 the number of hungry people in developing countries fell by just 1%, from 825 million to 810 million. If we do not put China in to consideration, the number actually rose: from 630 million to 673 million.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the picture is particularly clear, with a 20% increase in the number of hungry people since 1990. Africa is the only continent where the number of malnourished children continues to grow, by some 10-15% between 2000 and 2005. It is clear that humanity is far from realizing the target set in the Millennium Development Goals of halving the number of hungry people by the year 2015. Yet in paradox, at the same time, 1.2 billion people, mostly in the developed countries, are more and more dealing with a new range of health concerns related to obesity. There is therefore huge

potential for countries like Kenya to improve their food security status and reduce poverty through global linkages, being supplementary to local production. The new constitution, with devolved governments has also provided a platform that encourages inclusion and increases the citizens' participation in governance and the decision-making process. Strides achieved in education and healthcare have also increased access to these essential basic needs to many Kenyans who would otherwise not afford it, hence potential for the reduction in poverty levels as more people are educated, and have better health therefore more productive in society.

5.4 Recommendations

The Sustainable Development Goals, the predecessor to the MDG's provides a platform for further growth, by expanding the scope than the MDGs with the first objective focusing on ending poverty in all forms, it requires that governments not only look at food and lack of resources, but at other basic manifestations of poverty including healthcare, education and social inclusivity. While the UN committed to driving the process, the opportunities provided for countries are vast, with the key being that UN operational strategies and plans in any country have to be in line with the country strategic plans, making the agencies partners in development, eradication of hunger and poverty. Kenya can take this opportunity, as it provides the opportunity to drive the development agenda that consolidates local resources with those of development partners within the UN system.

Devolution sets the stage for every region has to strategize and come up with most suitable to bring about transformation and increase productivity in based on each areas competitive advantage. With improved infrastructure and better functioning markets, the problem of distribution is easier to manage, which also helps in addressing challenges of

food management. Well-functioning markets and good infrastructure should make it possible for food gluts in one region to benefit other regions facing scarcity, enabling movement and circulation of products across seasons. Noting the significant level of food losses experienced due to spoilage at levels as high as 40%, better systems need to be put in place, like providing storage and handling facilities in all productive regions, and better management of food quality and safety at all times. Favorable policies are key in translating process of agricultural productivity. Due to the myriad of problems and uncertainties encountered in the race to ensure improved food security systems, achieving results will be a gradual process, requiring concerted efforts, good policies, and dedicated investment, focusing on the medium to long term objectives. Agricultural transformation, while critical, is not the main key to the growth of the economy, and therefore areas that do not have potential for agriculture should invest in areas that provide the best opportunity for production like service industry, mining, manufacturing, research and technology all focusing on improvement of the lives of the people, reduction of poverty and in turn enhanced food security

Another consideration that may bring change is adopting strategies for land ownership and use in Kenya. It entails quick actions that need to be taken for example, policies, rules and governance techniques to mitigate the rapid deforestation and destruction of natural wetlands, protection of water sources, management, use and tenure for fertile agricultural lands that is rapidly being converted into housing and industry zones due to rapid urbanization. Better planning and zoning becomes critical, in view of the rapidly rising population and the resultant pressure and competition for dwindling natural resources.

To plan successfully, there is need for proper implementation and a way to strategically guide the goals. Although SDGs for the post 2015 era has global goals to lead to transformation of country-by-country, local implementation plans will be essential to

achieve the targets. Both the national and county government must play a big part by initiating and implementing sustainable improvement strategies and attainable plans in all levels. There will be need to have solid business plans so as to go beyond high level global goals meaning that there is need for improved measurement of development and outcomes for success. There is need for countries and local stakeholders to follow the right order of options through defining the priorities.

There is no or just relatively little coordination among stakeholder in third world countries compared to developed regarding to a commodity value chain although they share common goals. This is evident in the level of duplication in the different sectors including both government and private sector supported initiatives, which sees lots of resources spent on the same project by different entities, but all unable to see it through the long-terms as resources run out, and mostly remain small scale when they had potential for upscaling. There is also the challenge of actors isolating activities, so that for example when dealing with agriculture, actors upstream do not talk to those downstream, we have supply side players not linking with the demand side, such as the cases of programmes helping and working with farmers to improve productivity, in semi-arid lands of Kenya, but no real linkage to markets for the surplus. Achieving food security is a collective effort, and to achieve food security, productivity and profitability will be best assured by partnerships.

The key steps to deal with this critical issue entail comprehensive, national and sub-national development in agricultural strategies and investment plans, which follow an interlinked, inclusive approach, are evidence based, and are driven by the needs of smallholder farmer and local entrepreneur to become successful in producing, processing and marketing, safe food, in an efficient and equitable manner. Laws, rules, policies and implementation of offices that guide and coordinate the activities of multiple actors and

ensure openness, and accountability in supporting the action goals. This study also recommends systems that can be scaled up and that offer support to stakeholder's engagement, sharing of information, practices, measurement, sustainability goal setting, training and extension that diverse stakeholders can focus their resources to make a meaningful difference to be established.

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