

**INFLUENCE OF DEVOLVED GOVERNANCE ON ZERO HUNGER
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN POKOT NORTH SUB- COUNTY,
KENYA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project report is my original work and it has not been submitted for examinations in any in other University.

Signed:.....Date.....

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This research project report has been submitted for examinations with my approval as University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my family for their endless support while undertaking my studies. Thank you and God bless.

ABSTRACT

Devolution is one of the concepts employed by several countries across the world to have people engaged in economic development or access service delivery at the door step. The second SDG is to have zero hunger among various member states which has 7 targets that need to be addressed. Claims of hunger have also been reported in the Pokot North, Sub-County despite intervention from the Non-Governmental organization (NGO's) and well-wishers through donations of food supplies this occur consistently in the county despite county interventions. It is from that alteration that the study was seeking to find answer to the question; does devolved governance influence achievement of zero hunger in Pokot North, Sub- County? The specific objectives of the study were: To establish the extent to which devolved resources influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County, to assess the extent to which devolved power and authority influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County, and to evaluate the extent to which devolved structure influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County. The study was guided by the sequential theory of decentralization opined by Smith 2011. The study used survey research design. The target population of the study was 156 top management staff consisting of 56 County officials from ministry of health and agriculture, 28 representatives from the 7 NGO's working in the area, and 72 opinion and administrative leaders in the constituency. The sample size of the study was 112 respondents and stratified simple random sampling technique was used. The study did use structured questionnaire during the process of collecting data. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The main findings of the study were: the county had capacity to plan and allocate resources required to manage food security but the resources are not allocated equitably and they are not monitored fully to ensure prudent use. The study found that the county has the required authority and power to make independent decisions to mobilize, and build capacity in order to tackle food security problem in the county but that has not been achieved. The other finding is that county government structure does not allow the communities to participate in decisions that help alleviate the hunger problem in the county. These are some of the reasons that have hindered achievement of zero hunger SDG goal in the county. The study recommends that the County and National Government should use the findings of the study to formulate ways to manage hunger within the county and need to build capacity and inform the communities on the need to be food secure.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CODP:	County Integrated Development Plans
CDF:	Constituency development fund
MDG's.	Millennium development goals
SDG's:	Sustainable development goals
UN:	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Economic and Social affairs

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Devolution is one of the concepts employed by several countries across the world to have people engaged in economic development or access service delivery at the door step. Centralization of government services was seen as hindrance for individuals accessing the required goods and services (Ashman, 2001). Economists view the concept of devolution to be a major ingredient to spur growth in the economy and to tackle needs of a society. In a bigger picture devolution was seen as a panacea to achieve the 17 SDG's and 169 targets given to UN members states. County governments are expected to formulate suitable strategies that will fast track some of the SDG's (Branch & Cheeseman, 2009). The institution of devolution was meant to solve local problems facing communities. Devolved governments were expected to develop policies in line with international frameworks and expectations for example the implementation of SDG's.

The study is opined by the sequential theory of decentralization which suitably explains the concept of devolution based on three characteristics. The study states that decentralization which is equalized to devolution is depended on three factors which include: devolution as a process, bargains by the territorial interests and policy feedback effects. The three factors in the study form an indirect influence on how SDG's are achieved by the counties (UN Assembly, 2015). In the current study it will seek to bring an understanding between achievement of zero hunger and devolved governance. Countries from UN members states were given the opportunity to develop policies through their government to address the problem of hunger. Some of the countries have been able to

manage the problem but it is still prevalent with undeveloped and developed countries (UN Assembly, 2015).

1.1.1 Concept of devolved governance

Devolved governance is defined constitutionally as the roadmap in which particular power, decisions, responsibilities and resources have been localized to smaller local governments in the country. It is the transfer of finance, governance and decision making to local governments working autonomous to their parent government. Since Kenya adopted devolution its fruits have been felt both positively and negatively across various sectors and disciplines. Branch & Cheeseman (2009) states that in Kenyan framework power, political and administrative structures have been delocalized to specific localities and regions. Through the concept all the Kenya 47 counties are responsible for their own decisions and economic development strategies. They are expected to provide service delivery, work in achievement of desired goals, serve the local regions, and empower local communities to engage in production process. The main goal of devolution is to bring service and resources to the local communities (Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

1.1.2 The construct of zero hunger

In September 2015, 193 UN Member States gathered at the institution's headquarters in New York and agreed to take transformative steps to shift the world on to a sustainable path. The SDG's consists of about 169 targets and 17 goals that was approved by about 193 member's states under the umbrella of United Nations. The second SDG is to have zero hunger among various member states which has 7 targets that need to be addressed. Abel, Barakat, Samir &Lutz (2016) states that the zero hunger covers ways in which counties can end hunger, improve nutrition status of its locals, and developing sustainable

agricultural practices. The opportunity provides an opportunity on which member states would shape their policies towards a unified society offering quality development outcomes to address problems related to hunger (UN DESA, 2018). They address specific needs of a society guiding the required outcomes of improving the current states of the nation's needs and developments in health and nutrition sections.

Bhutta and Chopra (2016) states that since approval of the SDG's on zero hunger there have been success in other instances over the years. Some of the countries have strived to achieve some of them through their set goals, targets and indicators in their respective policies. But it is reported that countries require visionary leadership and sufficient budgets to be able to achieve zero hunger. There is requirement that countries have a consented approach and collaboration to secure successful results in various sectors addressed by the problem of zero hunger. Not forgetting that achievement of the SDG of Zero hunger requires a suitable coordination and policy coherence both at a national, local and international perspective. It further requires multi-interventions, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches to achieve the desired results (Bhutta & Chopra, 2016).

1.1.3. Devolved governance and zero hunger SDG in Kenya

Cheema, Shabbir and Rondinelli, Dennis (2007) in their study found that devolved governance plays a major role in the country in achieving the sustainable development goals (SDG's) especially in achieving zero hunger or eliminating hunger. Decentralization of activities to local counties in Kenya has meant that decisions on SDG can be addressed at lower levels. Through the devolved system certain national ministry functions were decentralized to address immediate community needs. Devolved functions like agriculture, housing, education and water were meant to address the problem of hunger across the

country. The Leadership at county levels have been given the mantle to formulate policies and goals that would help in achievement of the SDG's especially the second goal of zero hunger. They are expected to come up with social protection systems and mechanisms to cover the poor. Through the various counties departments and national government coordination a localized approach can be formulated to help achievement of some of the SDG targets. The local governance power given by the constitution gives counties an opportunity to mainstream, localize and implement long term SDG to address SDG targets through its policies and programs (Cheema, Shabbir & Rondinelli, Dennis A, 2007).

Through the alignment of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP's) the Kenya 47 counties are expected to micro plan their resources and policies in order to achieve SDG's and Vision 2030. Devolution of power was expected to create an opportunity in order to accelerate achievement of zero hunger by addressing immediate local needs (Bhutta & Chopra, 2016). The approach of implementing SDG and its components is people centered which suits devolution meaning that it requires individuals to participate in identifying their needs and provide solutions to their own problems. Kenya counties government systems provide a good working formula that help achievement of zero hunger within the required time limits. But all require a strong national coordination and leadership to provide effective governance to achieve the intended goals. Counties have the opportunity to formulate a good framework that outlines mechanisms, systems, welfare programmes, tools and procedures for achieving the SDG, and further monitoring for achievement of desired outcomes (Bhutta & Chopra, 2016).

1.1.4. Devolved governance and zero hunger SDG in West Pokot county

West Pokot county is suffering in drought more frequent this is because during certain times its rivers dry up and their several dams. For many years the conditions have been occurring which is forcing residents to scramble for water from few boreholes. The worst hit area is Pokot North Sub-County followed by arid parts of Sigor and Kapenguria. The conditions in the West Pokot are not conducive sometimes no rains are reported in the County (Merttens et al., 2013).

Onyango (2014) states that West pokot County Government has been allocating substantial amount of its devolved funds with the aim of combating the drought. Malnutrition is on rise in the region, if urgent measures are not taken to ensure children below five years get food supplements. Sometimes the situation is severe where over 60% of the entire population run out of food stock and most people are surviving on one meal per day. This situations ranks West Pokot to be one of the low incomed Counties to be supported by other external agencies and institutions.

Ngaira (2009) states that devolved systems have neither helped to mitigate the Zero hunger as per last year statistics. More people have complained of severe hunger in West Pokot despite the County allocating sufficient resources to manage the hunger. Locals have called on the National Government to support the County Government to distribute emergency relief food to assist hunger victims in the area, as hunger continued to hit the semi-arid region, saying they could not afford even a single meal in a day.

1.2 Research problem

Devolution systems inauguration provided hope among millions of Kenyans with higher expectation in solve historical problems and injustices (Bhutta & Chopra, 2016). A number of studies have reported that devolution has contributed significant to those expectations through service delivery, economic development, and achievement of development goals. Devolution significantly contributed to resources brought nearer to local communities. However, the type of governance is not felt in some parts of the country specifically on SDG no 2 on Zero hunger. The same particularly has not been attained to a satisfactory level by County Government West Pokot (WHO, 2018).

There have been complains on a significant County Government who have failed in providing suitable policies to eliminate hunger. For several years the national Government and NGO's have employed a number of consented strategies but nothing have been forthcoming. Okiah (2017) did conduct a study on various determinants that lead to successful implementation of community based food security programs specifically in West Pokot and found that implementation of such programmes is affected by the culture of the community living there. Although the study was similar it did not link county governance and elimination of hunger in West Pokot. Wakirerio (2018) did a study on factors that influence sustainability of Wei Wei integrated development project in West Pokot which was aimed to address issues related to hunger and enhance food security. The study found that there are a number of contextual factors still affecting projects aimed to eradicate hunger in the County. But the study did not mention the strategies that county of West Pokot is implementing to address the hunger problem.

The WHO (2018) stated that there is still a significant number of persons within West Pokot county suffering from hunger related issues. There cases of lower food security, malnutrition and non-sustainable agriculture being practiced. Claims of hunger have also been reported in the county despite intervention from the Non-Governmental organization (NGO's) and well-wishers through donations of food supplies. The WHO report further outlines that the problem of hunger occur consistently in the county despite county interventions. It is from that alteration that the study was seeking to find answer to the question; does devolved governance influence achievement of zero hunger in Pokot North, Sub- County?

1.3 Research objective

The study broad objective was to assess the influence of devolved governance on zero hunger (SDG) in Pokot North, Sub- County.

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To establish the extent to which devolved resources influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County.
- ii. To assess the extent to which devolved power and authority influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County.
- iii. To evaluate the extent to which devolved structure influence zero hunger sustainable development goal in Pokot North, Sub- County.

1.4 Value of the study

The study was hoped to be beneficial to a number of primary and secondary stakeholders discussed as follows:

The National and County governments would benefit from the findings in the process of providing visionary leadership and governance structures. That will help them to redesign and design suitable strategies, and policies that will address shortcomings of not achieving the SDG. The county government of the study area can use it to identify the opportunities of improvement in addressing the achievement of SDG.

The local communities, civil societies and NGO's would benefit from the findings of the study in understanding some of the hindrance of not achieving the desired SDG. The findings would provide some of the hindrance leading to achievement of SDG that will help in coming up with mitigation measures to address the shortcomings pointed out by the study.

The study finding was expected to be enriching enough in providing knowledge for various prospective researchers and scholars. More secondary information on SDG and devolved governance will be provided by the study. Scholars and researchers can use them for future citations and reference purposes.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The chapter looks at scientific studies from secondary sources of data explaining the key relationship of the variables of the study. The two variables outlined by the study include devolution and SDG achievements. It further outlines the theoretical framework and research gaps of the study.

2.2. Theoretical foundation of the study

The section addresses theories used to explain the variable relationship. The two theories adopted included sequential theory of decentralization and cyclical theory.

2.2.1. Sequential theory of decentralization

The study was guided by the sequential theory of decentralization opined by Smith 2011. It states that any decentralized activity is depended on three characteristics (devolution has a process, policy feedback interests, and territorial interests) (Ashman, 2001). The theory states that the devolution is a process that includes steps, procedure, methods, and sequence to be followed. Those engaged in devolution process are required to formulate a framework that will be followed by parties involved. The second characteristic involves the policy feedback effects which explains in terms of responses and strategies employed for implementing and monitoring a decentralized programme. Devolution can be effective if there is a framework to monitor progress and address the shortcomings proactively. The other criteria of the theory are on territorial interests which explain on the needs and priorities of a particular community within a geographical region.

The theory is relevant to the study in that if county governments are required to achieve the SDG and targets then they have to factor in the three characteristics outlined in the theory. They have to define a clear policy which forms the process to be followed to achieve the intended SDG and targets. Secondly they have to institute a clear way of obtaining feedback on the SDG implementation process, lastly they have to clearly define their own territorial interest which are in line with certain SDG and targets (Ashman, 2001). The weakness of the theory is that it does ignore other factors which can indirectly or directly affect the performance of a devolved government or decentralization process.

2.2.2. Cyclical theory

The theory was compounded by Oswald Spengler and Arnold J. Toynbee in 1956. The theory states that communities and societies are prone to change in respect to rise, fall and decline that takes place in the environment. The cyclic represents a life cycle in which the communities pass over the years and every year the same is repeated over and over. The stages that are defined by the life cycle are birth, growth, maturity and decline. Every society and community passes through the various stages and then with time they come back to the original stage. The process of repeating the various stages is known as cyclic. According to Toynbee (1956) there are certain features, events and activities that form a cyclic in some of the communities.

The theory is related to the study in that there are certain events and problems that form a cyclic in societies they occur and occur. The problem of hunger in this study forms the cyclic problem facing the specific area of study. The problem of hunger keeps on accruing every year affecting the local communities with or no initiatives the problem continues to

be a cyclic problem that need to be addressed fully. The theory was borrowed in order to explain the initiatives provided in order to manage the problem of hunger in the society.

2.3. Concept of zero hunger SDG achievement

Kibwana (2002) states SDG achievement across is developed on the participatory approach based on the outcomes of the millennium development goals (MDG's). Achievement of the goals is based on the aim of developing human resources, transformation of the world and achieving sustainable development. Countries were expected to perform a number of tasks, events and programmes to facilitate achievements of the goals. Kibwana (2002) states that some of these requirements included mobilizing resources, building capacity, seeking for funding, and monitoring progress. Measurement of zero hunger SDG achievement can be measured based on the extent to which an institution, government and organization has allocated resources to eliminate the goal. Kramon and Posner (2011) states that resources are critical in achievement of the goals and should allocate in order to obtain the desired outcomes. That goes hand in hand by seeking funds to support the various programmes under the achievement of the goals. Building capacity is another way in which achievement of zero hunger SDG can be achieved. It involves making individuals to understand their own problems in order to provide solution to them. The last indicator that can be used to measure achievement of zero hunger SDG is the extent to which institutions are conducting monitoring initiatives to assess achievements of the scheduled programme performance (Kramon & Posner, 2011).

2.4. Concept of devolved governance

Devolution can be measured on the basis in which it has brought together individuals to cooperate in achievement of goals and targets. Devolved governance is measured by the extent to which resources have been devolved, authority and power has been delegated to the locals and the extent to which the county structure functions have been devolved (Kramon & Posner, 2011). Faster service delivery can be achieved when government decentralize its services thus reducing bureaucratic procedures. Ndegwa (2002) states that the measurement of devolution has been seen on the extent to which it has addressed a number of issues. It was constituted to address ills like corruption, reduce conflicts, inefficiency in public resources, region stagnations, inequalities, and regional development. The mentioned items can be solved if the country has good devolved systems, structures, resource plans, and policies. Ndegwa (2002) further outlines that distribution of authority and power makes it difficult for individuals to collude and participate in corrupt practices. It becomes a suitable measure of safe guarding resources by increasing its prudent use and accountability initiatives. For any devolution to work three ingredients must be there to support it this include: availability or resources, autonomous authority and power, and a well-defined structure (Ashman, 2001).

2.5. Empirical review

The section reviews secondary data to empirically explain the variables of the study. It explains the relationship between the study variables.

2.5.1. Devolved governance resources and zero hunger sustainable development goal

According to Kramon and Posner (2011) devolution of resources involves a process in which the local governments are given the autonomy to source and utilize their own resources independently. Devolving resources is a key initiative aimed at redistributing the available resources to reduce disparities and ensure equality among the country citizens. Resources like finances which are collected by the county government can be divided and transferred to the county thus reducing inequality and promoting regional balancing. County set priorities, plans and programmes are highly dependent on the budget allocated to actualize them. An optimum budget allocation is required to ensure that resources are adequate to support the various functions and events. Programmes set to achieve zero hunger SDG and its targets are depended on the availability of resources (Kramon & Posner, 2011).

One of the principles guiding the Kenya revenue allocation is equity which outlines that countries be allocated according to number of the individuals within it. Based on economic view that is justifiable but according to the bill of rights that cannot be feasible. Certain counties are lagging behind in terms of infrastructure and accessibility to social amenities which make it impossible to achieve the zero hunger SDG. That is also reflected under the CDF act which is biased in nature allocation is done on demographic rather than elements like poverty, and illiteracy indicators. The biasness created in revenue and budgetary allocation has made others to lag behind in achievement of zero hunger SDG (National Council for Law Reporting (Kenya), 2010).

Griggs (2014) argues that the constitution framework on devolution allows the county governments to source funds from local and external to support its function. Budgetary allocation from the government has not been sufficient to support the county functions and programme that has prompted the leadership to seek for other initiatives to achieve the desired goals and objectives. Horton (2014) supports the argument by saying that counties have been faced with a hitch when it comes to budgetary allocation which means they will be unable to achieve certain goals and objectives for example the zero hunger SDG. Funding structure has made the county officials to implement programmes, projects and functions based on priority.

2.5.2. Devolved Governance authority and power and zero hunger sustainable development goal

Griggs (2014) says that devolved powers and authority defines the extent to which county government and leadership have been given autonomous and independent opportunities to make their own decisions. External interference can directly influence the extent to which counties are operating and conducting their own affairs. In a devolved system assigning of duties is reflective to distribution of power to perform them. In 2012 the Transition to Devolved Government act outlined a framework for transitioning to devolved government by outlining the key functions to be performed by each government. The devolved activities and functions were as per section 15 sixth schedule of the Kenyan constitution of 2010 (National Council for Law Reporting (Kenya), 2010). In addition to giving powers and authority through the constitution the Kenyan parliament formed an intergovernmental relations act in 2012. The act was supposed to provide a framework in which the two types of government can consult and co-operative in a number of issues

facing the county and national government or the county themselves. The act further did outline mechanisms that can be used to solve disputes or conflicts (Griggs, 2014).

Sachs (2012) states that it means that achievement of zero hunger SDG is not dependent on national government or blame accorded to them. The process of giving autonomy to the county government is important in solving problems facing them without consulting. If a devolved function is not actualized then it becomes the problem of the county government management and leadership. Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the enactment of legislation specifying how the national government shall 'assist county governments in building the capacity to govern effectively and provide the services for which they are responsible', these responsibilities were transferred very quickly with little assessment of whether or not county administrations have the capacity to deliver (Sachs, 2012).

Cornell and Arcy (2014) states that recent research shows that greater access to public information together with effective public engagement can help reduce corruption and enhance socioeconomic development and ensure achievement of zero hunger SDG. Civic engagement and public participation through Kenyan constitution offer a range of very important benefits to both county and national governments. Most obviously, effective participation and communication means that county governments are more likely to implement policies that match the preferences of citizens, and are more likely to be given credit for doing so. Less obviously, there are significant benefits that can be reaped in terms of revenue generation and popular support for the government. This is particularly significant given that many county governors have stressed the need for greater resources in order to meet their responsibilities (Cornell & Arcy, 2014).

2.5.3. Devolved Governance structure and zero hunger sustainable development goal

Kramon and Posner (2011) states that government structures are useful components that committed in providing achievement of zero hunger SDG. After conception of zero hunger SDG in 2015 countries have planned and structured their government policies towards realization of the goals. The planning and structuring involved using strategies that internalize and decentralize functions to the local governments and municipalities to addresses the vision 2030 agenda. Example of such structures involves having a national governance that will coordinate all the zero hunger SDG goals implementation framework. The aim of the national framework is to give advice, disseminate information and create a bridge between countries. They further help in creating space for institution integration, dialogue and engagements in addressing SDG agendas (Kramon & Posner, 2011).

Kramon and Posner (2011) argues that government devolved structures involves formulating realistic for achievement of desired targets and goals. Those in leadership take in account in their structure regional diversity, development plans, current laws, society priorities and economic situation in the country before developing zero hunger SDG programmes (TFDK, 2011). The mentioned elements are important in ensuring desired zero hunger SDG targets are achieved through the developed plans. Another important factor important in devolution structure is having the required national indicators that can be used for planning purposes. The availability of indicators becomes elements in which organizations can use to make valuable decisions regarding the problem at hand. Zero hunger SDG achievement can be assess on the basis in which the national indicators have been achieved regionally. Examples of the national indicators include: number of mortality rates, poverty line, inflation rates and others (TFDK, 2011).

Kramon and Posner (2011) states that devolved structure can also be defined on the basis of localization strategy which explains the extent to which communities, civil society and other actors have been mobilized or integrated in the devolution process. A well-defined structure is one that identifies, and recognizes the role played by several stakeholders in addressing zero hunger SDG and targets. Through participation planning much can be achieved in terms of goals and targets in all sectors of a country. It further helps in tackling problems facing the community in that respect easing the work of the government in coming up with solutions for them (Sachs, 2012).

Horton (2014) mentions that the legal framework forms the in frame and out frame in which county governments are expected to achieve in terms of their development initiatives. The Kenyan constitution outlines a legal framework that outlines the role of the local government's governance. It also forms the devolution structure in which the leaders can use to plan and navigating their programme. Some of the elements include: fiscal arrangements, service delivery, conflict management, resource planning, and society engagements. The other key components are political framework that covers governance structure in which the local communities can participate in monitoring process. If the elements are considered well the form a suitable measure in achieving the SDG and targets in a country (Horton, 2014).

2.6. Knowledge gap

A review of literature identified a number of gaps that were filled by the current study. From the secondary review it shows that few studies have been conducted linking devolved governance and zero hunger SDG after 8 years of devolution in Kenya. Findings of the literature review show that there is no one-size-fits-all model for civic engagement and

public participation which can lead to achievement of zero hunger SDG. No studies directly linked resource allocation with achievement of zero hunger SDG in counties, studies showed a general view of the extent to which budgetary allocation have affected national governments in achieving desired zero hunger SDG goals. No empirical view has shown the extent to which authority and power have contributed to achievement of zero hunger SDG in counties.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Chapter three describes the step that was followed to actualize the objective of the study. The chapter illustrates the unit of study, methods of obtaining the sample size, sampling procedure, tools, and process employed to obtain data, operationalization of variables and data analysis procedure.

3.2. Research design

The study did seek to employ mixed method approach that used qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study did use survey research design which was used to gather information from respondents. Qualitative involved collection of non-numeric data while quantitative involved gathering numeric data from defined sources (Kumar, 2018). Survey research design was suitable for the current study because it comprehensively provides answers to the objective of the study. Use of qualitative and quantitative approaches solves the weaknesses and capitalizes on the strength of each other thus giving a more integrative design (Kumar, 2018).

3.3. Target population

The target population of the study defined the entire units to be studied (Kothari, 2014). The target population of the study was 156 top management staff. The population consisted of 56 County officials from ministry of health and agriculture, 28 representatives from the 7 NGO.s working in the area, and 72 opinion and administrative leaders in the constituency. The records were obtained from representative records of the institution.

3.4. Sample size and sampling procedure

The sample size of the study was obtained using Yamane formula for sample determination. The sample size was calculated as follows using a target population of 156:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$
$$n = \frac{156}{1+156(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 112$$

The sample size of the study was 112 respondents. Then the study did employ stratified simple random sampling technique. Table 3.1 shows the stratified simple random sampling technique. Proportions was calculated to have equal representation

Table 3.1: Sampling design

Strata	Target population	Sample size
County officials	56	41
Representatives from the 7 NGO	28	20
Opinion and administrative leaders	72	51
Totals	156	112

(Source: Author: pre-survey, 2019)

From the strata sample size determined the study did employ simple random sampling technique to have equal representation of the population with no biasness.

3.5. Data collection

The study did use structured questionnaire to obtain required information during the process of collecting data. The structured questionnaire was chosen because it gives the respondents an open chance to express their ideas comprehensively due to the instrument coverage (Kothari, 2014). The instrument was structured to have both open (qualitative) and closed (quantitative) questions. The question followed a Linkert type of scale which clearly defined the structure of responses. Data collection which was scheduled to be a 21 working day endeavor that began by seeking permission, authority from relevant institutions. The second step involved conducting pilot study in nearest Sigor constituency of West Pokot to enable the process of validating and making the instruments to be reliable enough. Reliability proves the extent to which the instrument gives results consistently repeated in several occasions, while validity explains the accuracy of the instruments in giving required results. A drop pick methodology was applied during data collection process in order to increase the response rate. Once data have been collected they were stored safely ready for analysis.

3.6. Data analysis

Data analysis involves the process in which collected data is transformed to meaningful outcomes or results (Fink & Kosecoff, 2006). Data collected was analyzed using descriptive (mean, standard deviation, percentages, and frequencies) and inferential statistics (correlation analysis) in case of quantitative data. The correlation analysis was analyzed using Pearson moment of correlation. The analysis of correlation was 0=no correlation, 0.5= average correlation and 0.7> there is correlation between the variables. The information from the analysis process was then be presented in frequency distribution

tables (Kumar, 2018). A final report was then be drafted in order to document the findings, conclusion and recommendation.

3.7. Operationalization of variable

The study variables are devolution which is the independent variable and SDG achievement being the dependent variables. To achieve the study the variables was operationalized to provide the desired outcome.

Devolution was represented in terms of resources, authority/power, and structure. Devolved resources represent the extent to which equipment's, tools, and finances have been devolved locally to the counties. Devolved authority and power represents the extent to which counties have been given the authority and power to make their own decisions, policies and strategies. Devolved structure involves the extent to which sections, units and functions have been given to the county to perform. Devolution variables was measured using nominal, interval and ratio scale level of measurements.

SDG achievement which is the dependent variable was measured based on a number of indicators. The study limit itself on SDG no 2 on Zero hunger which was measured based on the level in which they have been actualized, hindrance to achievement, and strategies employed to achieve them.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

The chapter provides inferential and descriptive findings explaining the study objectives. The findings are presented in frequency distribution tables showing general information of the respondents, and strategies to achieve zero hunger sustainable development goals.

4.1. Response rate

The sample size of the study was 112 respondents which consisted of 41 County officials, 51 opinion and administrative leaders, and 20 representatives from the 7 NGO's. In which the researcher issued questionnaires to the sampled respondents but only 102 of the questionnaires were returned this represented 91% response rate. According to Kumar (2018) a questionnaire response rate of 75% and over is sufficient to conduct the study.

4.2. Respondents background information

Respondents were asked to provide responses on the questions on gender, number of years they have lived in the sub-county and their level of education. The question on gender was important to provide a clear understanding of zero hunger SDG in reflex to gender type. While the question on the number of the years they have lived in the sub-county was important in evaluating respondents understanding of strategies employed by the county to tackle hunger over the years. Lastly, knowing the level of education of the respondents was important in assessing their knowledge on governance structures. The responses for the questions asked were summarized and illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Background information

Questions		F(n=102)	100%
		Frequenc y	Percentag es
State your gender?	Female	61	59
	Male	41	41
How long you have been living in this county.	Below 5 years	35	34
	6-10 years	41	40
	Above 11 years	26	25
Which is your level of education?	Primary	17	17
	Secondary	42	41
	Diploma	29	28
	Degree	12	12
	Post- graduate	2	4

(Source: Author; 2019)

Findings as per Table 4.1 indicate that 61 of respondents representing 59% were female while 41 were male representing 41% of the entire respondents. This shows that there was representation of all gender during the study. The study established that about 67(65%) of the respondents have lived in the county more than six years as compared to 35(34%) who have lived 5 years and below. This is important to the study because it shows their understanding to events and activities going on in the county since inception of county government. The study did find that 59(58%) of the respondents had basic level of education (primary or secondary), 29 (28%) of them had diploma, and 14(16%) had higher level of education either degree or post graduate. These findings shows that majority of the respondents are literate and they understand issues related to governance in their county.

4.2.1. Occupation of the respondents

The study did seek to establish the occupation of the respondents. Knowledge on occupation of the respondents is to have a wider representation of understanding on strategies to tackle zero hunger from a wider perspective of professionals and disciplines.

Table 4.2 provides findings to the question.

Table 4.2: Respondents occupations

Occupation	Frequency	Percentages
Administrative	47	46
Advocacy	10	10
Farmer	34	33
Support staff	11	11
Totals	102	100

The study findings as per Table 4.1 showed that 47(46%) of the respondents are on administrative positions, 10(10%) are in advocacy, 34(33%) are farmers, and 11(11%) of them stated that they are working as support staff. These findings show that the respondents were well represented in terms of occupation levels.

4.3. Devolved resources on zero hunger sustainable development goal

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to establish the association between devolved resources which is a component of devolved governance and zero hunger SDG achievement.

4.3.1. Descriptive findings on devolved resources and zero hunger SDG

The study did use mean and standard deviation to find the descriptive association in which devolved resources contribute to achievement of zero hunger SDG. Respondents were

provided questions to descriptively illustrate the association, and the findings were in reported in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Devolved resources on zero hunger SDG

Statements	n=102	Mean	Standard deviation
The county has allocated resources for food security	102	3.745	0.123
The county has built capacity on resources for food security	102	2.452	0.342
The county has sought funding to support for food security	102	3.234	0.423
The county is monitoring resources use on food programmes	102	2.865	0.107

Findings in Table 4.3 showed that respondents with a mean of 3.745 (SD=0.123) did averagely agreed that the county has allocated resources for food security. Horton (2014) supports the argument by saying that counties have allocated funds for various functions and plans but faced with a hitch when it comes to budgetary allocation which means they will be unable to achieve certain goals and objectives for example the zero hunger SDG's. The findings further indicated that respondents with a mean of 2.452 (SD=0.342) did refuse that the county has not built capacity on resources for food security. The study did establish that respondents with a mean of 2.865 (SD=0.107) did averagely agree that the county has sought funding to support food security facing the region. The sourcing of funds is in line with Griggs (2014) who argues that the constitution framework on devolution allows the county governments to source funds from local and external to support its function. On

whether the county is monitoring its resources allocated for food programmes the study found that respondents with a mean of 2.865 (SD=0.107) refused that it does not do so. The biasness in monitoring revenue and budgetary allocation has made others to lag behind in achievement of zero hunger SDGs this is according to National Council for Law Reporting (Kenya) in 2010.

4.3.2. Inferential statistics on devolved resources and zero hunger SDG

The study did use correlation analysis to establish the association between devolved resources and zero hunger SDG achievement. The analysis is to provide an interpretation on whether the resources that have been devolved and allocated have contributed to reduction of hunger. Findings on the analysis were presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Correlation findings on devolved resources allocation and reduction of Hunger

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	0.878	.021	16.047	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		102			

(Source: Author, 2019)

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Findings on the table 4.4 show that with a correlation P-value=0.878 there is a close relationship between allocation of resources by the county and reduction of hunger. It means allocation of resources by devolved units contribute to hunger reduction. The

argument is supported by Kramon & Posner (2011) who postulate that programmes set to achieve zero hunger SDG and its targets are depended on the availability of resources.

4.4. Devolved authority and power on zero hunger SDG

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to establish the extent to which devolved authority and power contribute to zero hunger SDG. Authority and power is a variable that indicates that devolved governance have taken place in counties.

4.4.1. Descriptive statistics on devolved authority and power on zero hunger SDG

The respondents were asked descriptively to indicate their level of agreement with the relationship that exist between devolved authority and power contribution to zero hunger SDG. The findings based on mean and standard deviation were presented in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Devolved authority and power on zero hunger SDG

Statements	n=102	Mean	Standard deviation
The county is using its powers to address food security	102	3.968	0.354
The county is using authority to ensure food security programmes are run	102	4.363	0.432
The county is making prudent decisions to address food security	102	2.478	0.423
The food security are priority planning activity for the county	102	4.765	0.212

Findings in Table 4.5 shows that respondents with a mean of 3.968 (SD=0.354) stated the county is using its power to address food security. Sachs (2012) agrees with finding by mentioning that the process of giving autonomy to the county government is important in solving problems facing them without consulting the national government. The study found

that the county is using authority to ensure food security programmes are managed this is according to respondents with a mean of 4.363 (SD=0.432). Cornell & Arcy (2014) supports the finding by outlining that effective participation and communication means that county governments are more likely to implement policies that match the preferences of citizens, and are more likely to be given credit for doing so. A significant number of respondents with a mean of 2.478 (SD=0.423) refuted that the county is not making prudent decisions to address food security. Majority of respondents with a mean of 4.765 (SD=0.212) agreed that food security are priority planning activity for the county. Cornell & Arcy (2014) further supports the argument by stating that there is need for business persons to develop programmes that address the immediate need of food security.

4.4.2. Inferential statistics on authority, power, and zero hunger SDG

Correlation analysis was used to establish the association between devolved power and authority and achievement of zero hunger SDG. The analysis was conducted between use of devolved decisions and improvement of nutritional needs in the county. The findings were presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Correlation findings on devolved decisions and improvement of nutritional needs

Symmetric Measures				
	Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Pearson's Interval R	0.528	.031	15.017	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases	102			

(Source: Author, 2019)

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table 4.6 shows that there is an average correlation between devolved decisions and improvement of nutritional needs in the county this is according to a correlation p-value=0.528. The finding show that devolved decisions do not contributed to improvement of nutrition in the county. Sachs (2012) agrees with the finding by stating that more initiatives need to be considered through leadership and management to enable food security sustainability benchmarks.

4.5. Devolved structure and zero hunger SDG

The devolved structure has a part of devolved governance was used to establish the association between it and achievement of zero hunger SDG using descriptive and inferential statistics.

4.5.1. Descriptive statistics findings on devolved structure and zero hunger SDG

Respondents were provided with the opportunity to state their level of agreement based on a number of statements on the extent to which devolved contribute achievement of zero hunger SDG. Findings were summarized in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Devolved structure and zero hunger SDG

Statements	n=102	Mean	Standard deviation
The county involves all stakeholders in matters of food security	102	2.776	0.237
The bureaucratic hinders matters of food security	102	3.454	0.211
The county governance structure is suitable to address matters of food security	102	4.275	0.313
There is use of preferential treatment in matters of food security	102	4.554	0.122

Findings in Table 4.7 indicated that respondents with a mean of 2.776 (SD=0.237) stated that the county does not involve all stakeholders in matters related to food security. Kramon & Posner (2011) explains the need of the finding by stating that devolved structure can also be defined on the basis of localization strategy which explains the extent to which communities, civil society and other actors have been mobilized or integrated in the devolution process. The study further established that the bureaucratic hinders matters of food security according to respondents with a mean of 3.454 (SD=0.211). The study contrast with a particular study which states that those in leadership take in account in their

structure regional diversity, development plans, current laws, society priorities and economic situation in the country before developing zero hunger SDG programmes (TFDK, 2011). The study found that respondents with a mean of 4.275 (SD=0.313) stated that the county governance structure is suitable to address matters of food security. Horton (2014) agrees with the finding by saying that devolution structure is a form the devolution in which the leaders can use to plan and navigating their programme. Some of the elements include: fiscal arrangements, service delivery, conflict management, resource planning, and society engagements. Majority of the respondents with a mean of 4.554 (SD=0.122) stated that there is use of preferential treatment in matters of food security.

4.5.2. Inferential statistics on devolved structure and zero hunger SDG

Correlation analysis was used to establish the relationship between devolved structure and achievement of zero hunger SDG. The county government structure decisions were correlated with food security management findings. The association findings were presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 correlation findings on devolved structure and food security management

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	0.746	.0131	14.127	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		102			

(Source: Author, 2019)

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

The findings from correlation analysis table 4.8 shows that there is close association between devolved structure in the county and food security management. The finding of correlation is according to a p-value of 0.746. The finding is supported by Kramon & Posner (2011) who postulates that the government structures are useful components that committed in providing achievement of zero hunger SDG.

4.6. Achievement of Zero hunger SDG and its challenges

The study did seek to find out the extent to which the county has been able to achieve zero hunger and some of the challenges it has faced in trying to achieve that. Findings for the questions were summarized in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Zero hunger SDG achievement and its challenges

Statements	F(n=102)	100%	
	Frequency	Percentages	
Indicate which is true with achievement of SDG goal on zero hunger	-Zero hunger has been reduced	23	23
	-Food security has been managed	29	28
	-Food security strategies are sustainable	18	18
	-Nutritional needs have been improved	32	33
Indicate the main challenge facing the county in achieving zero hunger SDG	-Societal related factors	56	55
	-Personality attributes	10	10
	-Poor enforcements	11	10
	-Poor management policies	25	15

Table 4.9 shows that 23 (23%) respondents stated that Zero hunger has been reduced in the sub-county, 29(28%) stated that food security has been managed, 18 (18%) stated that food security strategies are sustainable, and 32(33%) said that nutritional needs have been improved. The findings clearly show that zero hunger SDG has not been achieved in the sub-county. Study by TFDK (2011) reaffirms that those in leadership take in account in

their structure regional diversity, development plans, current laws, society priorities and economic situation in the country before developing zero hunger SDG programmes

Respondents were asked to indicate the main challenge facing achievement of zero hunger SDG findings were as follows: 56(55%) of the respondents stated societal related factors, 10(10%) said it is related to personality attributes, 11(10%) did state it is poor enforcements, while a number 25(15%) stated that is poor management policies. The findings show clearly from the respondents that the main challenges facing the achievement of zero hunger SDG is society related factors and poor management policies. Assembly (2015) mentions poor governance structures and leadership to be the main contributors to non-achievement of SDG among undeveloped countries in the world.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings on influence of Devolved governance on Zero Hunger Sustainable Development Goal in West Pokot North Sub-county, Kenya. The chapter also presents the conclusions, recommendations, limitations of the study and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary

Based on the background information the study found that 59% were female while 41% were Male of the entire respondents. The study found the respondents to have basic education which is important to the study because it shows their understanding to events and activities going on in the county since inception of County Government. These findings shows that majority of the respondents are literate and they understand issues related to governance in their County. The findings further showed that the respondents were well represented in terms of occupation levels.

The first objective was to establish the association between devolved resources which is a component of devolved governance and zero hunger SDG achievement. The study found that respondents with a mean of 3.745 did averagely agreed that the county has allocated resources for food security. The findings further indicated that respondents with a mean of 2.452 did refuse that the county has not built capacity on resources for food security. The study did establish that respondents with a mean of 2.865 had averagely agreed that the county has sought funding to support food security facing the region. The other funding on whether the county is monitoring it resources allocated for food programmes the study

found that respondents with a mean of 2.865 refused that it does not do so. Based on inferential statistics the findings showed that with a correlation P-value=0.878 there is a close relationship between allocation of resources by the county and reduction of hunger.

The second objective was to establish the extent to which devolved authority and power contribute to zero hunger SDG. Respondents with a mean of 3.968 stated the county is using its power to address food security, and it is using its authority to ensure food security programmes are managed this is according to respondents with a mean of 4.363. A significant number of respondents with a mean of 2.478 refuted that the county is not making prudent decisions to address food security. Majority of respondents with a mean of 4.765 agreed that food security should be given priority during the planning activities for the County. The inferential statistics showed that there is an average correlation between devolved decisions and improvement of nutritional needs in the county this is according to a correlation p-value=0.528.

The third specific objective was to evaluate the extent to which devolved structure influence zero hunger sustainable development goal. Respondents with a mean of 2.776 stated that the county does not involve all stakeholders in matters related to food security. The study further established that the bureaucratic hinders matters of food security according to respondents with a mean of 3.454. The study established that through respondents with a mean of 4.275 that the county governance structure is suitable to address matters of food security. Majority of the respondents with a mean of 4.554 agreed that there is use of preferential treatment in matters of food security. The findings from correlation analysis indicated that there is close association between devolved structure in the county and food security management according to a p-value of 0.746.

5.3. Conclusion

In conclusion the study found that counties have allocated funds for various functions and plans but faced with a hitch when it comes to budgetary allocation which means they will be unable to achieve certain goals and objectives for example the zero hunger SDG. In addition the county has not built capacity on resources for food security which means they will not be able to manage the hunger problem. Another key component found in the study is that county is monitoring its resources allocated for food programmes which results to wasteful use of available resources in solving immediate problems. The biasness in monitoring revenue and budgetary allocation by the county has made some places to lag behind in achievement of zero hunger SDG. Generally there is close relationship between allocation of resources by the county and reduction of hunger in which the county should independently address.

In terms of authority and power the county is found to be using its power to address food security. This process of giving autonomy to the county government is important in solving problems facing them without consulting the national government. In conclusion the study found that the county is not making prudent decisions to address food security this is because food security should be given the required priority in the County. But the study established an average correlation between devolved decisions and improvement of nutritional needs in the county.

In terms of governance structure the study established that the county does not involve all stakeholders in matters related to food security. It is contrast with localization strategy which explains the extent to which communities, civil society and other actors have been mobilized or integrated in the devolution process. The study established that the

bureaucratic hinders matters of food security which should not be the case due to the priority needs. The County governance structure is found to be suitable to address matters of food security fiscal arrangements, service delivery, conflict management, resource planning, and society engagements. The County should not practice preferential treatment in matters of food security. But generally the study found there is close association between devolved structure in the County and food security management.

5.4. Recommendations

The following are recommendations for individuals, officials and institutions based on the several findings denoted from the research.

The county and national government should use the finding the findings of the study to formulate ways to manage hunger within the county. They need to build capacity and inform the communities on the need to be food secure. In addition they have the power to address their own problems which means they can mobilize for funds to address the problem, and positively avoid bias allocations of revenues and skewed budgets.

The management and leaders of the county need to make their own independent decisions in the county regarding food security and should make it a priority during the planning process.

The local communities should use the findings of the study to diverse ways that will enable management of hunger facing them in the county. They need to build their own capacity with the help of the county government to ensure they are food secure.

Researchers and scholars can further use the findings to build a positional paper than can be used to develop future proposals and studies.

5.5. Limitations of the study

The study did identify certain limitations during the research process but did not directly affect the outcome of the study. A number of County officials were afraid to give clear and accountable responses with fear of victimization but by assuring them of confidentiality of their responses it helped to mitigate the problem. The target population were willing to participate in the study but they were expecting to be remunerated or be given a token of appreciation. But the researcher clearly explained to them that it was an academic research. The other limitation was that the respondents were tilting their responses on a political dimension which was outside the goal of the study. The research was frequently called upon to tell them it was not a political seeking research but purely academic.

5.6. Suggestions for further research

The study was conducted in one sub-county but future studies need to be done across the West Pokot County or other counties nationally which are faced with the problem of hunger. Future studies can also be conducted to link devolved governance with achievement of other 16 SDG not mentioned in the study. Based on one finding of the study future studies can be conducted to establish the extent to which socio-cultural factors contribute to non-achievement of zero hunger in West Pokot County.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of transmittal



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24 July 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

MELI DAMARIS CHEPTANUI – REGISTRATION NO. D61/10147/2018

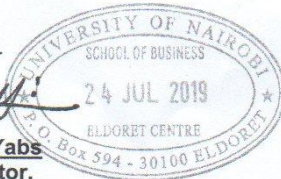
This is to confirm that the above named is a bona fide student in the Master of Business Administration (MBA. Strategic Management) option degree program in this University. She is conducting research on "*Influence of Devolved Governance on Zero Hunger Sustainable Development Goal: A case of Pokot North, Sub-County*".

The purpose of this letter is to kindly request you to assist and facilitate the student with necessary data which forms an integral part of the research project. The information and data required is needed for academic purposes only and will be treated in **Strict-Confidence**.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Dr. John Yabs
Co-ordinator,
School of Business
Eldoret Campus



Cc: File copy

Appendix II: Questionnaire of the respondents

Participant code: [] [] []

Please answer the following questions either by ticking an appropriate box or by providing an appropriate answer where no box is provided. The questionnaire has a Likert scale whose measurement scale is as follows: 5= Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2= Disagree and 1 = Strongly Disagree

N/B Skip to your appropriate part.

SECTION A: General questions on background information

1. State your gender: male () female ()
2. How long has you been in this sub-county?
Below 5 years [] 6-10 years [] above 11 years []
3. Indicate your level of education
Primary [] secondary []
Diploma [] Degree []
Post graduate []
4. Which is your main occupation?
Administrative []
Advocacy [] farmer []
Support staff []
Others specify.....

5. Applying to the key provided, please indicate your extent of agreement or disagreement to the following statements on relationship between devolved resources and zero hunger SDG achievement. Tick in the appropriate box.

5 = Strongly Agree; **4**= Agree; **3** = No comment; **2** = Disagree; **1** = Strongly Disagree

Statements	5	4	3	2	1
The county has allocated resources for food security					
The county has built capacity on resources for food security					
The county has sought funding to support for food security					
The county is monitoring resources use on food programs					

Give your opinion how devolved resources is a hindrance to achievement of zero hunger SDG.....

6. Applying to the key provided, please indicate your extent of agreement or disagreement to the following statements on authority and power and zero hunger SDG achievements. Tick in the appropriate box.

5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 = Disagree; 1 = Strongly Disagree

Statements	5	4	3	2	1
The county is using its powers to address food security					
The county is using authority to ensure food security programs are run					
The county is making prudent decisions to address food security					
The food security are priority areas in the county					

Give your opinion how devolved authority and responsibility is a hindrance to achievement of zero county
SDG.....

- Applying to the key provided, please indicate your extent of agreement or disagreement to the following statements on devolved structure and zero hunger SDG achievement. Tick in the appropriate box.

5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 = Disagree; 1 = Strongly Disagree

Statements	5	4	3	2	1
The county involves all stakeholders in matters of food security					
The bureaucratic hinders matters of food security					
The county governance structure is suitable to address matters of food security					
There is use of preferential treatment in matters of food security					

Give your opinion how devolved structure is a hindrance to achievement of zero hunger SDG.....

8. Please indicate your level of agreement to the following statement:

Your departments use of strategies to enhance zero hunger SDG achievement.

The measurement scale is 5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 =

Disagree; 1 = Strongly Disagree

- Strongly Agree Agree
- No comment Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

8. Kindly, indicate, which are the challenges facing your department in achieving zero hunger security?

a) Societal related factors []

b) Personality attributes []

c) Poor enforcements []

d) Poor management policies []

Appendix III: List of Non-Governmental Organizations

World vision
Usaid
Red cross
Action aid
Mercy corps
Oxfam
Care international