

**FACTORS INFLUENCING RELIEF FOOD DEPENDENCY ON
REALIZATION OF VISION 2030 AT GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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DEDICATION.

I dedicate this work to my late brothers Abdikarim Mohamed and Abdinassir Mohamed who without them I could not have reached this level.

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I am heartily thankful to my supervisor, Kyalo Ndunge, whose encouragement, supervision and support from the preliminary to the concluding level enabled me to develop an understanding of the subject. Lastly, I offer my regards and blessings to all of those who supported me especially my wife Zeytun Ibrahim in any respect during the completion of the project document.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the effects of relief food dependence on the government realization of the vision 2030. a case of Garissa residency , Garissa county the study was guided by four objectives focusing on the prevalence of drought, factors that affect food dependency, effect of food dependency on realization of vision 2030 and establish other strategies use to fight drought as a mechanism. The literature reviews focuses on the concept dependacy syndrome, the factors that cause food dependency, effect of food dependency on realization of vision 2030 and other strategies used to fight drought The study adopted the descriptive survey as the rearch design. The target pupolation included all the households in Garissa county. The sample size was 364 household heads in Garissa county. The main tool for data collection was queastionnaire for the household and the interview guide for the key informants. To test the validity and reliability of the instrument pilot study was carried out. The data was analysed using the SPSS and the presentation was done by use of descriptive narrative for the qualittive data and frequency Tables, percentages and other measures of central tenendency for the quantittive data.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ASALs- Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

UN- United Nations

US- United States

UK- United Kingdom

NGOs- Non Governmental organisations

WFP- World Food Programme

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ICESCR- International Convention of Economic Social Cultural Rights

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the study

There has been a long-running debate in Western social policy about ‘welfare dependency’. This has always been an intensely political debate, with the right wing attacking welfare dependency and arguing that the provision of long-term welfare creates dependency, and the left wing challenging the view of the poor that this implies, and arguing for the maintenance and extension of welfare policies Fineman (2001). More recently, these clear lines have become blurred in places like the UK, with ‘third way’ rhetoric focusing on rights and responsibilities. Behind this debate about welfare dependency lies a history of attitudes towards the poor. For instance, in the US there is a long tradition of belief in ‘rugged self-individualism’ and the pioneer spirit, in contrast to which poverty is seen in terms of personal failing. For example, Fineman (2001), writing about the welfare debate in the US, argues that there are a series of negative associations attached to dependency:

One of the common features of the welfare dependency discourse is its tendency to stigmatise those groups that are labelled as dependent. In the US, for example, a particular target has been single mothers, often described as ‘welfare mothers’ (Fineman 2001). In Australia, Aboriginal communities have been a particular focus of debates around ‘welfare dependency’, and it is certainly true that a large proportion of Aboriginal people rely on welfare payments for their basic income (41% of indigenous households have no resident wage-earner). But, as Dellit (2004) argues, dependency debates tend to blame indigenous peoples for processes of marginalisation that are beyond their control, and reflect ‘paternalistic and patronising attitudes’ (Dellit 2004). As Chambers (1983) argues, a belief in the ‘idle poor’ is common in many cultures, and sometimes has its antecedents in the racial ideologies of colonialism, and the colonial view of the native as improvident, lazy and fatalistic. Dean, writing about the ethics of welfare in the UK, notes that ‘there is a tendency across the political spectrum to

fetishise dependency’, and that ‘dependency is something that evokes negative feelings’ (Dean 2004), notes that current policy wisdom in the UK is consistent with a restrictive, top-down conception of human rights in which the subject is to be bolstered as an independent, competitive individual, rather than protected as an independent social being who may be vulnerable to exploitation’. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made an attack on dependency a central part of her political philosophy: ‘I came to office with one deliberate intent. To change Britain from a dependent to a self-reliant society’ (*The Times*, 9 February 1984). The 2001 Labour Party manifesto promised to ‘refashion the welfare state on the basis of rights and responsibilities, with people helped to help themselves not just given handouts’. Dependence on the state tends to be viewed as particularly problematic:

Labelling people as dependent may force them to represent themselves in certain ways. It may also create resistance or attempts to cheat a system that stigmatises people. Hirschmann and Liebert (2001) note how the fact that being on welfare is stigmatised can influence how recipients value themselves: ‘the empirical reality that these women live (welfare claimants) influences their self conceptions – feelings of shame and low self worth’. Attempts to discourage welfare dependency may also lead to resistance, or ‘a certain degree of rational calculation born of efforts at resistance’. Edin similarly notes that, by using the belief that welfare is riddled with fraudulent cheats to keep payments punitively small, welfare policy in fact forces recipients to cheat (Hirschmann and Liebert 2001).

The literature on welfare dependency also suggests different ways of framing dependency, notably the argument that it is more useful to recognise our mutual interdependence: This literature has also pointed to the important ways in which relations of dependency and debates about it are gendered. In both the developed and developing world, women’s enforced dependency on men within highly patriarchal societies often constitutes the basis for their

relative disadvantage. However, discourses of dependency are often blind to this, stigmatising ‘welfare mothers’, for example. It has been argued that one of the failures of Western welfare policy is a focus on the role of work and a neglect of the role of care. Ellis (2004), for instance, argues that policy often reinforces gendered stereotypes by taking women’s care-giving for granted. Similarly, it is important to consider the ways in which humanitarian aid might reinforce or challenge gendered relations of dependency (Byrne & Baden 1995). One attempt to construct a feminist ethics of care argues that ‘it is our need for, and capacity to, care that precede and shape our rights and responsibilities’ (Dean 2004; Williams 2001).

1.2 Statement of the problem

The foregoing discussion indicates that there has been controversies on whether to give aid to the downtrodden people in the society or not to. Those in favour of the aid programmes argue that aid programmes is within human right requirement and those against it argue that it creates dependency syndrome hence impoverishing the society. The global statistics shows that there are a total of 925 million people still estimated to be undernourished as a result of food dependency syndrome in 2012 representing almost 16 percent of the population of developing countries (WFP 2012).

One of the millenium development goals outlines that the State has an urgent, immediate obligation to ensure freedom from hunger regardless of its level of development (WFP 2012). It is against this background that the Economic Pillar of Vision 2030 seeks to improve the prosperity of all regions of the country and all Kenyans by achieving a 10% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate by 2012 as a strategy of fighting poverty accelerated by high level of low food production hence food dependency.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights says that a State “in which any significant number of individuals is deprived of essential foodstuffs is, *prima facie*, The fact

that nearly a billion people remain hungry even after recently passing food and financial crises policies indicates a deeper structural problem that gravely threatens the ability to achieve internationally agreed goals on hunger reduction (WFP 2012). Based on this argument, this study sought to establish the factors influencing relief food dependency on the Kenyan government realization of the vision 2030. A case Garissa county

1.3 purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was establish the factors influencing relief food dependency on the government realization of the vision 2030. a case of Garissa residency , Garissa county.

1.4 The objectives of the study

the study was guided by the following objectives

- i) To establish the economic factors influencing the relief food dependency within Garissa community
- ii) To establish the social factors influencing the relief food dependency within Garissa community
- iii) To establish the political factors influencing the relief food dependency within Garissa community
- iv) To establish the environmental factors influencing the relief food dependency within Garissa community

1.5 Research questions

The study was guided by the following research questions

- i) What are the economic factors influencing relief food dependency within Garissa community?
- ii) What are the social factors influencing relief food dependency within Garissa community?

- iii) What are the political factors influencing relief food dependency within Garissa community?
- iv) What are the environmental factors influencing relief food dependency within Garissa community?

1.6 Research Hypotheses.

The following Null hypotheses were tested:

H₁: There is no relationship between economic factors and relief food dependency within Garissa community

H₂: Social factors does not influence relief food dependency within Garissa community

H₃: Political factors does not influence relief food dependency within Garissa community

1.7 Significance of the Study

The results of the study may add to the pool of knowledge on the fairly under researched area on factors influencing relief food dependency within Garissa community. Similarly, the results may serve as an empirical basis for future policy-making in Kenya in the area of food policy especially for Garissa County. Finally, the results may offer valuable insights to planners in NGOs and the government regarding the types of projects to initiate in pastoralist communities and other areas affected by drought in order to realize vision 2030.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

The major limitation of the study was that, there was limited literature on research concerning factors causing relief food dependency. This prompted the researcher to extensively cover many locations in the county in order to get required data meaning that more time was required. This also made the researcher spend a lot of money for traveling

considering that Garissa county is constituted largely by pastoralist community. The other limitation was that the researcher could not easily get the respondents because many of them were majorly pastoralists

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

This study only focused on people in Garissa county. The researcher restricted himself to responses given by people of Garissa county.

1.10 Basic Assumption of the study

The researcher assumed that provision of relief food was mainly the strategy used to combat hunger in Garissa county. The researcher also assumed that the people of Garissa county gave genuine answers on their perception on the effect of relief food dependance on the government realization of the vision 2030. a case of Garissa residency

1.11 Definition of significant terms

Hazard: A potentially damaging physical event, human activity or phenomenon with a potential to cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption of life, environmental degradation among other effects

Vulnerability: Refers to a set of conditions resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of disasters. Vulnerability also refers to the characteristics of a person or group in terms of their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural hazard

Disaster: It is a serious disruption of the functioning of the society causing widespread human, material or environmental damage and losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using their own resources

Mitigation : Short and long-term actions, programmes or policies implemented in advance of a natural hazard or in its early stages, to reduce the degree of risk to the people, property, and productivity capacity

Preparedness Pre-disaster activities designed to increase the level of readiness or improve operational capabilities for responding to an emergency.

Response is an actions taken immediately before, during or directly after a disaster to reduce impacts and improve recovery.

Drought Can be described as the naturally occurring phenomenon that exists when precipitation has been significantly below normal recorded levels causing a serious hydrological imbalance that adversely affects land resource production systems

Dependency refers to the act of people relying on government or ngos aid to counter famine in the ares

1.12 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five chapters, chapter one focuses on background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions significance of the study, basic assumptions of the study, definitions of significant terms and organization of the study.

Chapter two focuses on literature review of the study. It gives in a detailed manner the the strategies that have been put in place to mitigate drought an the effect of the food programme dependency on the realization of vision 2030.

Chapter three covers the research methodology; this chapter describes the research design, the target population, sampling technique, sample size, research instruments, instruments validity and reliability, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

Chapter four reports the data obtained from the respondents and discussions of the research findings, chapter five is concerned on the summary and recommendations of the study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

According to Gall and Borg (1989) literature review provides one with means of getting to frontier in one's particular field of knowledge. They assert that, unless one learns what has been done by others in one's area of study, one may not develop a project that would contribute to additional knowledge. The literature review for this study focuses on the concept dependence syndrome, factors affecting food dependence, effect of food dependence on realization of vision 2030, the theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

2.2 The concept dependency and development

In development theory dependency has been associated with left-wing critiques of aid. In the 1960s and 1970s, dependency theory constituted an explicitly Marxist economic development approach. More recently, dependency has often been framed as the antithesis of development approaches that aim at empowerment, participation and sustainability. Dependency was a key term in early theories about the process of development (Gore 2003). Dependency theory sees underdevelopment as the result of unequal power relationships between rich developed capitalist countries and poor developing ones. It comes from a Marxist tradition, and in mainstream development economics largely fell out of favour with the collapse of communism. However, its concerns about how international relationships are implicated in poverty processes live on in debates around globalisation (Gore 2003). There are clear links to the ways in which countries can be seen as dependent on continuing relief assistance, to debates around the disincentive effects of aid and to the argument that food aid is inextricably tied up with unequal trade relationships (Oxfam GB 2005), for instance (Oxfam GB 2005), argues that food aid is a trade issue, and that new disciplines on food aid should be part of negotiations at the World Trade Organisation. They argue that 'food aid reflects the

availability of surpluses, the desire of exporters to expand markets and the involvement of special interests seeking benefits from food aid programmes' (Oxfam GB 2005). Country-level dependency can also be seen in terms of the debt burden of developing countries; according to this argument, greater debt relief is essential in order to allow countries to meet developmental objectives such as the Millennium Development Goals (Action Aid et al. 2004). When considering, for instance, the dependence of a destitute farmer in the Ethiopia highlands on food aid, it is important not to lose sight of global issues of trade and debt, which are arguably as important as relief, albeit less visible in creating dependency. A linked debate addresses the question of countries' dependence on aid.

Development aid in the world's poorest countries, particularly in Africa, makes up a high percentage both of national incomes and of government budgets, and discussion has focused on whether this dependence on aid inhibits or encourages economic growth and poverty reduction (Collier 1999; Lancaster 1999): Lensink and White (1999) propose a neutral definition of aid dependence as 'a country needing aid to obtain an objective in the foreseeable future'. Using this definition, aid dependence is no longer automatically defined as a bad thing; 'seeing aid dependence as bad is to confuse aid dependence with "bad aid"'. Studies have similarly argued that dependency debates often confuse relief dependence with bad relief. The debate on aid dependence also includes concern with whether or not high levels of aid create a lack of ownership among recipients, and therefore contribute to undermining governance in highly aid-dependent countries. This debate may help to inform the understanding of the impact of regular inflows of relief assistance on politics and economics at a national level. De Waal (1997) argues that international relief risks undermining political contracts between the state and its citizens (de Waal 1997). The term dependency is often used in the context of debates around the problematic idea of a transition

between relief and development. Often, relief is seen as intrinsically undesirable because of its tendency to create dependency and is contrasted with more developmental interventions, which have objectives such as sustainability, self-reliance or empowerment. These approaches are seen as combating dependency. In the linking-relief-and development debate, relief is often assumed to automatically lead to dependence, and dependency is therefore used as an explanation for moving towards development processes as soon as possible. What these transitions often mean in practice is that dependence is simply shifted, from the dependency of individuals on relief transfers provided by aid agencies to government dependence on international aid to provide basic services such as health care and education. For instance, in Cambodia dependency moved from dependency on aid to support care at a health centre-level to country-level reliance on aid to finance public health provision (Macrae 2001).

Concerns about dependency therefore are central to some of the fundamental tensions between relief and development. These basic tensions have generally been skated over in the literature on linking relief and development, and in attempts to marry humanitarian and developmental principles in documents such as the Code of Conduct (Buchanan-Smith and Maxwell 1994; SCHR 1994). At the core of this debate has been the idea that relief can become more developmental, incorporating concerns for participation, empowerment and capacity-building (Anderson 1996; Anderson & Woodrow 1989; Harmer & Macrae 2004).

There have, however, been criticisms of this happy marriage of developmental and relief principles. Developmental relief has been criticised for compromising humanitarian principles of neutrality and independence in the way in which it engages with local actors in conflicts, and for neglecting the continuing need for basic relief assistance in a premature attempt to move towards developmental interventions (Bradbury 2000; Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue 2003; Macrae & Bradbury 1998).

2.2 Normative content of the right to food

The right to food is a part of the founding human rights texts of the post-World War Two era, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (“UDHR”) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, or the ICESCR, that entered into force in 1976. Other international legal instruments that incorporate the right to food include human rights treaties on the rights of women (<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10967.doc.htm>), children (Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989) and fugees (Convention relating to the status of Refugees 1951), and disabled persons (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006). Instruments relating to the conduct of states during armed conflict (Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Article) specifically stipulate state obligations, which duties concerning realisation of the right to food. Article 11(1) of the ICESCR recognizes the right to an adequate standard of living including adequate food. State parties are expected to take steps to ensure the realization of that right. Article 11(2) of the ICESCR hones in on the core of the right to food, the right to be free from hunger, and enjoins States to take steps to address and prevent hunger, saying, *inter alia*:

“The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed; To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. In 1999, the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights formulated General Comment 12 (“GC 12”), which built upon

earlier work by the then UN Commission on Human Rights on the right to food, and articulated the content of the right to food (CESCR 1999).

The State has an urgent, immediate obligation to ensure freedom from hunger regardless of its level of development. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights says that a State “in which any significant number of individuals is deprived of essential foodstuffs is, *prima facie*, failing to discharge its obligations under the Covenant. GC 12 delineates the core content of the right to food as sustainable access to sufficient, nutritious, safe and culturally appropriate food. GC 12 elaborates that accessibility includes economic as well as physical accessibility, and emphasises that State’s must ensure that vulnerable groups have secure access to food (CESCR 1999). A State must use all the resources at its disposal in an effort to satisfy, as a matter of priority, these minimum obligations (CESCR 1999). beyond this minimum core, a State should take steps to fulfil the right to adequate food, ensuring that the laws, policies and institutions designed to do so are accountable, transparent, participatory as far as possible, and do not discriminate between individuals.

The right to food, like any other human right, imposes three types or levels of obligations on States: the obligations to respect, to protect and to fulfil (CESCR 1999). The obligation to respect is a negative obligation, and requires the State to refrain from any measure that prevents individuals from accessing food. For example, an embargo on food supplies to a particular area would be a violation of the obligation to respect the right to food. The obligation to protect requires the State to ensure that the actions of third parties do not deprive individuals of their access to adequate food. The obligation to fulfil encompasses the obligations to facilitate and to provide. Facilitation means taking positive steps that strengthen people’s access to food and access to resources that enable better nutrition, including, *inter alia*, land, schooling, jobs and markets. The obligation to provide means direct provision by

the State to those who don't have the wherewithal, for reasons beyond their control, to secure adequate food on their own.

In September 2000, United Nations Millennium Declaration committed countries to halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The same year, the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the right to food, who has further clarified the content of this right and elaborated on how it should be respected and protected in different situations.

2.3 Factors causing relief food dependency

Studies have shown that there are several factors that contribute to food dependency, some of the factors are as discussed in the subsequent section.

2.3.1 The social factors causing relief food dependency

In the arid and semi-arid areas, drought is part of a normal cycle, and pastoralists in the regions have evolved in response to long-term climate variability. Pastoralists have developed some strategies to cope with such variability, such as mobility, livestock species diversity, reciprocity in use of resources, territorial fluidity and social safety nets. However, according to research findings, the vulnerability of pastoralists to drought is varied and complex. It is claimed that the weather alone is not fully responsible for the losses associated with droughts. Drought, Climate Change and Migration of Pastoralists in Kenya Rather, pastoralists' vulnerability is exacerbated by increased marginalization and a lack of appropriate drought response mechanisms. Restriction on mobility of people and livestock, intensification of conflicts and stricter control of cross-border trade and defective tenure policy are some of the threats. Some authors underlined that the prolonged droughts, combined with environmental degradation and increasing sedentarization, have led to deterioration of pastoral livelihoods (Gebre 2001). Mobility is considered the core of the pastoral livelihood system, and crucial to

managing risk in these harsh and unpredictable environments. Complex systems of natural resource management and negotiated access enable groups to effectively co-utilize and sustain pasture and water resources. In the North Eastern parts of Kenya, pastoralists ordinarily cross the Kenya-Ethiopia and Kenya-Somalia borders in search of pastures and water. They have relatives across the borders, they share language and culture and so the movement is almost seamless. The same situation is the case along the Kenya-Ethiopia Sudan-Uganda borders for the Turkana pastoralists. In the Maasai cluster, the Maasai people move to and from Tanzania whenever the need arises. This situation is common in many countries in the Horn of Africa region and similar in other pastoral communities where mobility is a necessary drought-coping strategy.

The societal characteristics that maximize vulnerability to drought include:- poverty and low income levels; conflicts and wars; pandemics; high dependence on rain-fed systems; lack of controls for strengthening security in water supplies and consequently in crucial water uses such as irrigation and hydro-power generation; poor planning and management of agricultural water supply and irrigation systems; high population densities and other factors that inhibit population mobility and implementation of traditional coping mechanisms; inexperience of communities to cope with droughts; and unwillingness of communities to live with some drought risks as a trade-off against beneficial services or goods (EEN, 2004). Societal and physical characteristics of vulnerability reinforce each other differently and at different levels of severity in different parts of the world. Thus, regions like this are affected by drought more severely than others making citizens highly rely on food aid to survive hence high food dependency.

2.3.2 Economic factors causing food dependency

The opportunity costs associated with deployment of various coping mechanisms can be great. The climatic uncertainties often compel farmers, particularly risk-averse ones, to

employ conservative risk management strategies that reduce the negative impact in poor years, but often at the expense of reducing average productivity and profitability (Anderson 2001, Hansen 2002). In addition, poor farmers in high drought-risk environments are reluctant to invest in seed and fertilizer. The technologies that could increase profitability in normal years, but lead to loss of capital investment in poor years. Anderson (1995) estimated the economic cost of risk aversion to be about 10 per cent of average income. Similarly, Antle (1987) showed a 14 per cent reduction in expected net profit due to inefficiency in labour allocation. Although the inefficiency cost may appear small in percentage terms, this involves a substantial reduction in the average income of poor farmers on or barely above the poverty line. In addition to these opportunity costs, poor households compelled to sell their productive assets such as bullocks and farm implements will suffer future productivity losses, as it takes them several years to reacquire those assets. The loss of income and assets can convert transient poverty into chronic poverty, making the possibility of escaping famine a pipe dream or more remote hence citizens become food insecure and consequently become food dependence (Morduch 1994).

2.3.3 The personal characteristics on food dependency

There are several personal characteristics that affect the implementation of the drought mitigation strategies and consequently making a society become food dependence, they include: the age of an individual, gender, and educational level of an individual.

2.3.3.1 Effect of age of an individual on food dependency

Age is said to be a primary latent characteristic in adoption of strategy decisions. However there is contention on the direction of the effect of age on adoption. Age was found to positively influence adoption of sorghum in Burkina Faso (Adesiina and Baidu-Forson, 1995), IPM on peanuts in Georgia (McNamara, Wetzstein, and Douce, 1991), and chemical control of rice stink bug in Texas (Harper et al., 1990). The effect is thought to stem from

accumulated knowledge and experience of farming systems obtained from years of observation and experimenting with various technologies. In addition, since adoption pay-offs occur over a long period of time, while costs occur in the earlier phases, age (time) of the farmer can have a profound effect on strategy adoption. However, age has also been found to be either negatively correlated with adoption of a strategy or not significant in farmers' adoption of strategy decisions.

In studies on adoption of land conservation practices in Niger (Baidu-Forson, 1999), rice in Guinea (Adesiina and Baidu-Forson, 1995), fertilizer in Malawi (Green and Ng'ong'ola, 1993), IPM sweep nets in Texas (Harper et al., 1990), Hybrid Cocoa in Ghana (Boahene, Snijders and Folmer, 1999), age was either not significant or was negatively related to adoption. Older farmers, perhaps because of investing several years in a particular practice, may not want to jeopardize it by trying out a completely new method. In addition, farmers' perception that technology development and the subsequent benefits, require a lot of time to realize, can reduce their interest in the new technology because of farmers' advanced age, and the possibility of not living long enough to enjoy it (Caswell et al., 2001; Khanna, 2001). Furthermore, elderly farmers often have different goals other than income maximization, in which case, they will not be expected to adopt an income-enhancing technology. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the old that do adopt a technology do so at a slow pace because of their tendency to adapt less swiftly to a new phenomenon (Tjornhom, 1995). Earlier studies as discussed in this section shows that age influences farmers adoption of farming technologies. In Kenya famine is accelerated by drought and farmers inability to adopt new farming techniques, this therefore sought to establish whether age is one of the factors that influence food dependency

2.3.3.2 Effects of education level of an individual on food dependency

Studies by Tjornhom, (1995), Feder and Slade, (1984) have shown that education is thought to create a favourable mental attitude for the acceptance of new practices especially of information-intensive and management-intensive practices. The adoption literature according to Rogers (1983) indicates that technology complexity has a negative effect on adoption. However, education is thought to reduce the amount of complexity perceived in a technology thereby increasing a technology's adoption. The ability to read and understand sophisticated information that may be contained in a technological package is an important aspect of adoption. In the case of IPM, the ability to comprehend pesticide application instructions and proper measurement required in certain control strategies becomes useful. Furthermore, distribution of knowledge reduces the risk of adopting a new technology. Increased education is thus expected to improve IPM adoption. In recent studies reviewed, including Daku (2002) and Doss and Morris (2001), education positively affected IPM adoption. A study on IPM practices on potatoes identified level of education as one of the major factors that positively affected the observed level of IPM practices with Ohio potato growers (Waller et al, 1998). This study will seek to establish whether the level of education of the citizens affect agriculture technology adoption hence accelerating food dependency due to low agricultural production.

2.3.3.3 Gender Concerns of an individual on food dependency

Gender issues in agricultural production and technology adoption have been investigated for a long time. Most studies show mixed evidence regarding the different roles men and women play in technology adoption. In the most recent studies, Doss and Morris (2001) in their study on factors influencing improved maize technology adoption in Ghana, and Overfield and Fleming (2001) studying coffee production in Papua New Guinea show insignificant effects of gender on adoption. The latter study notes "effort in improving women's working skills does not appear warranted as their technical efficiency is estimated to be equivalent to that of males" Since adoption of a practice is guided by the utility expected from it, the effort put into

adopting it is reflective of this anticipated utility. It might then be expected that the relative roles women and men play in both ‘effort’ and ‘adoption’ are similar, hence suggesting that males and females adopt practices equally.

2.3. 4 Effect of Land use on food security

According to Kenya vision 2030 blue print the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), represent 84 per cent of the total land mass of the country. This areas remain largely under-exploited but mostly it is used for livestock production,. However, there are 9.2 million hectares in ASAL which have the potential for crop production if irrigated biut this has never been effected. This irrigable area is equivalent to the total farmland in high and medium potential areas in the country. However, with the collapse of Hola and Bura irrigation schemes, the amount of land under irrigation in the ASALs is now negligible. In the medium and high potential areas, less than one per cent of the land is under irrigation hence exposing citizen in these areas to famine (Governemtnof kenya 2009)

2.4 Effect of relief food dependency on three pillars of the vision 2030 in Kenya

Kenya began to lay a solid foundation upon which to start the journey of building a globally competitive and prosperous economy in 2003. As a response to past economic and social challenges, Kenya implemented bold economic and structural reforms as elaborated in the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) covering the 2003-2007 period. The ERS was anchored on three key pillars, namely: Restoration of economic growth within the context of a sTable macroeconomic environment; Enhanced equity and poverty reduction; and Improvement of governance to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the economy.

Agriculture remains one of the sectors that can promote the economic pillar in kenya. As strategy to economic pillar, the vision 2030 ephasises on agriculture practices that promote innovativeness, commercial-orientation, and modern agricultural sector. which will be

accomplished through: (i) transforming key institutions in agriculture and livestock to promote agricultural growth; (ii) increasing productivity of crops and livestock; (iii) introducing land use policies for better utilisation of high and medium potential lands; (iv) developing more irrigable areas in arid and semi-arid lands for both crops and livestock; and (v) improving market access for our smallholders through better supply chain management. All these strategies may not be achieved if the citizens develop dependency syndrome arising from seasonal relief food programmes instituted to fight an ending famine in North Eastern Kenya

2.5 Other means of survival apart from relief food dependency by the communities

Since drought is a phenomenon that strikes when there is insufficient rainfall, many countries have come up with drought mitigation strategies. According to the World Bank (2008) The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has developed a two-fold strategy to reduce the impact of droughts which includes: (i) introduction of drought tolerant crops; and (ii) intensive use of wetlands for food production in drought-affected areas.

According to the Mozambique WCDR Country Report, World Conference on Disaster, (2005), other strategies include development of drought tolerant crops which was a culmination of a research undertaken on the variety of crops that do not require high amounts of moisture (i.e., cassava and sweet potatoes) and areas where they can easily adapt to local soil conditions. Extension service workers established multiplication plots of vegetative materials, which were then distributed to farmers in drought-affected areas. This experience has been replicated in many drought-prone areas and farmers are now responsible for establishing multiplication plots for further distribution and sale of vegetative materials to other areas. Wetlands were also used for food production. Farmers living in drought-stricken areas received training and technical support from extension services and community-based

organizations to change their agricultural practices. Plots of land were distributed to farmers in low-lying areas so that they could maintain production during drought conditions. Farmers have also been encouraged to reduce dependence on rainwater through the supply of appropriate agricultural supplies such as pedestal and other irrigation pumps and trained on irrigation techniques and maintenance of pumps (Ethiopia WCDR Country Report, World Conference on Disaster 2005)

In order to achieve the MDGs like eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality, empowering women, reducing child mortality, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development (there is need to develop some coping mechanisms for disaster management (www.un.org/millenniumgoals)).

According to International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) (2005) coping with drought hazards can be enhanced by developing strategies which adequately addresses the strategies that aim at reducing the vulnerability of drought-prone communities by either altering or strengthening their land use and farming practices as well as implementing programmes that promote water and food security, which also enhance poverty alleviation. The slow onset of drought combined with drought-forecasting capabilities also enables implementation of preparedness and preventive plans and measures in advance of the occurrence of the drought disaster. The improvement in recent years in seasonal and long-term climate predictions such as those issued by many national and regional institutes and centers is assisting in the implementation of drought disaster mitigation and implementation of effective drought-contingency plans (ISDR, 2005).

Other response mechanisms, mitigation procedures and assessment procedures according to International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) (2005) includes, Drought vulnerability and impact assessments, enhancing mechanisms for drought preparedness, capacity building

and awareness creation in drought, coping methods, enhancing coordination of drought response and recovery mechanism

In Kenya a study carried out by International Organization for Migration (2010) In the North Eastern part of Kenya established that there are some strategies put in place to mitigate drought. In order of priority this strategies include; preservation of pastures (47%), the sale of livestock before the onset of drought (23%), construction of additional water reservoirs (15%), engagement in other income generating activities (12%) and finally, wider and farther movement of livestock within and outside the national boundaries (3%). However the application of these strategies varies from one community to another. For instance in Mandera cluster, the majority expressed their top wish as 'movement into far away places' in search of pastures (59%), followed by construction of water sources (19%), and then the sale of livestock before drought (9%). In the Maasai cluster the sale of livestock before a drought was the most preferred measure, followed by preservation of pastures (29%) and engagement in other income generating activities (29%).

The differentiation in the responses may be attributable to prevailing options available within the general environments. In both the North Eastern and Turkana areas, the lack of water, pastures and the prevalence of insecurity were common. In the Maasai cluster, cases of insecurity were intermittent as they occurred mainly during the height of droughts and not in normal times. In this area the magnitude of the problem was minimal compared to that in the North Eastern and Turkana due to the proliferation of small arms in the Northern regions (International Organization for Migration 2010)

2.6 Theoretical framework

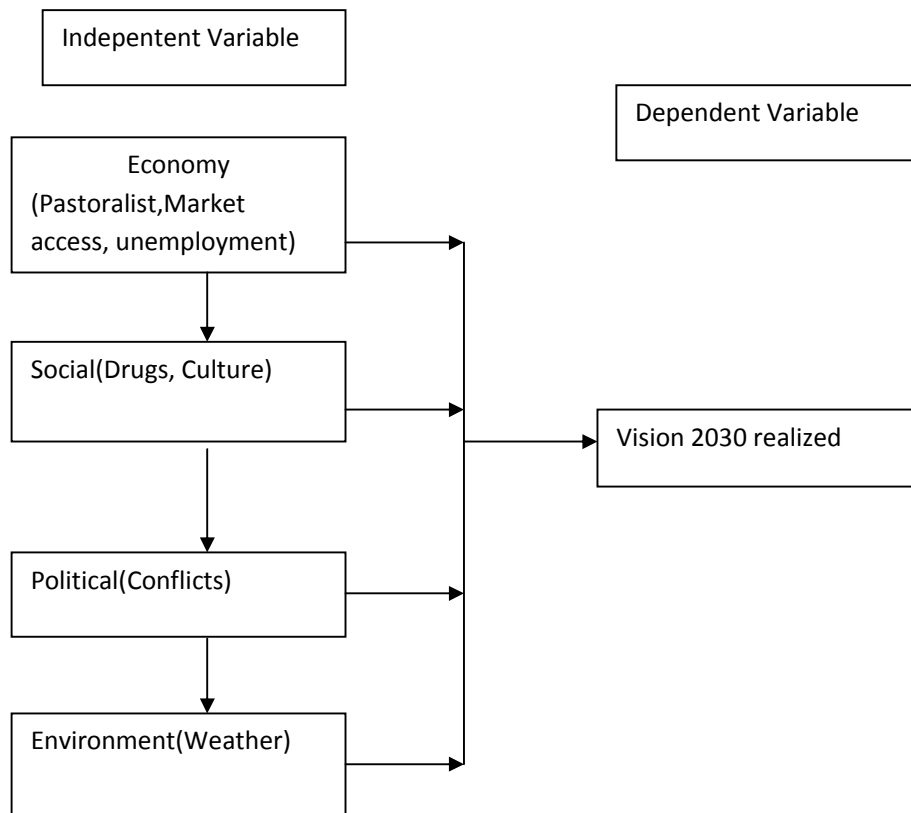
This study applied the sustainable livelihood theory advanced by DFID (2001), According to DFID (2001), sustainable livelihoods approach is the theory which asserts that people draw on

a range of capital assets or poverty reducing factors to further their livelihood objectives. According to the theory assets are categorized as social, human, natural, physical, financial, and political, and may serve as both inputs and outcomes. Based on this theory, this study considers livestock as an asset. According to agriculture Annual report (2010), the development of livestock has good prospects for poverty alleviation as it is an important source of cash income for the rural families particularly the vulnerable segments of society that is, the aged, women, children and HIV/AIDS affected households and pastoralists.

2.7 Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is a set of coherent ideas or concepts organized in a manner that makes them easy to communicate to others (Orodho 2005). The framework can help understand and use the ideas of others who have done similar things.

Figure 2.1 conceptual framework



The conceptual framework shows that the realization of vision 2030 made up of three pillars which are economic, social and politica depends on aspect such as food security or absence of food security hence propomiting relief food depedency

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

According to Creswell, (2003), methodology describes the overall approach to research design. It is a strategy or a plan of action that links methods to outcomes. It governs choice and use of methods this chapter outlines the research methodology for the study. The chapter focuses on research design, location of the study, target population, sample strategy, sample size, research instruments, and data collection techniques and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design.

According to Borg and Gall (1989), research design is a process of creating an empirical test to support or refute a knowledge Claim. This study adopted a descriptive survey design. According to Cohen and Manion (1989) a descriptive survey gathers data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions, identify standards against which existing conditions can be compared and determine the relationships that exist between specific events. The survey design was suitable for this study because the researcher did not manipulate the variables.

3.4 Target Population.

According to Borg and Gall (1989), target population refers to all members of a real set of people, events or objects to which we generalize hypothetical results of the research. The target population for this includes the entire 98,590 households in Garissa County. According to the census report (2009) there are 98590 household in Garissa County.

3.5 Sample and sampling technique.

A sample is a subset of the population to which research intends to generalize the results (Wiersma, 1986). To get the sample size, The Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) formulae was

used. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) when the population is over 10,000 the following formulae is used

$$n=Z^2Pq/d^2$$

where

n= the desired sample size (if the population is greater than 10,000)

Z= the standard normal deviation at the required confidence level

P= The proportion in the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured

$$q=1-p$$

d=the level of statistical significance set

Using the formulae Mugenda and Mugenda got sample size of 384. This study therefore sampled out 384 household heads from a population of 98,590 households. The sampling of the household was done by use of simple random sampling where a list of household was done by the help of the area chief. The names of household heads were then folded and picked randomly. This ensured that any household had a probability of being picked.

3.6 Research Instruments

Research instruments that were used in this study were questionnaires, interview guide and document analysis. The questionnaire had both open ended items to facilitate individual opinions and closed ended to get specific information. Kombo and Tromp, (2006), noted that questionnaires gathers data of a large sample, saves time, confidentiality is upheld and there is no opportunity for interview bias. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents randomly. The interview guide was used to gather information from the Key informants who included the District commissioner and the District agriculture officer. The two were

considered for the study because they are involved in overseeing the implementing the government policies in the district. The Agricultural officer gave information more particularly on the strategies that have been put in place to save livestock in the area. The document analysis was done by perusing through the vision 2030 document to elicit information on the main pillars of the document and factors that may hinder the realization of the vision 2030.

3.7 Instruments Validity.

According to Borg and Gall, (1989), validity shows whether the items measure what they are designed to measure. For this study, piloting was conducted to assist in determining accuracy, clarity and suitability of the research instrument. After piloting the researcher identified the items which were inadequate so as to make necessary corrections, examine responses to determine the level of ambiguity of the questions and determine the percentage of responses. Validity was used to examine whether the instruments answered the research questions (Borg and Gall, 1996). The responses also helped to verify whether they answered what they were intended to answer in order to ensure instruments validity. Based on the analysis of the pre-test, the researcher was able to make corrections, adjustments and additions to the research instruments.

3.8 Instrument Reliability.

Reliability refers to the consistency of the research and the extent to which studies can be replicated (Wiersma, 1986). A pilot study was conducted to enable determination of instrument reliability. A test-retest method was applied, in which the questionnaires was administered to subjects in the same locality. The questionnaires was administered to the same people after two weeks and the results of the two were compared. Through testing for reliability it was found to be 0.89 which is considered good enough for the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

3.9 Data collection techniques.

Data was collected from two sources notably primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source comprised of information gathered from the respondents through questionnaires and the interview guide and Secondary source comprised of information from already published material, journals, newspapers and internet on drought mitigation strategies. The collected data in questionnaires was organized and put in to some systematic form. This includes identifying and correcting errors in the data, coding the data and storing the data in appropriate form.

According to Kombo and Tromp, (2006), the core function of the coding process is to create codes and scales from the responses which can be summarized and analyzed in various ways. The coding scheme is an unambiguous set of prescriptions of how all possible answers are to be treated and what (if any) numerical codes are to be assigned to particular responses. In the coding the researcher assigned codes to each likely answer and specify how other responses are to be handled. Collected data will be stored electronically.

3.10 Data Analysis.

Analysis involved examining the coded data critically and making inferences. It involved uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions.

According to Kombo and Tromp, (2006), statistical data analysis divides the methods of analyzing data in to exploratory methods and confirmatory methods. Exploratory methods are used to discover what the data seems to be saying by using simple arithmetic and easy to draw pictures to summarize data. This is used mainly in quantitative research. Confirmatory methods use ideas from probability theory in the attempt to answer specific questions. These methods are applicable in quantitative research.

Quantitative analysis was done in this study. This required the use of computer spread sheet and hence the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used. Quantitative analysis consists of measuring numerical values from which descriptions such as frequency counts, mean, percentages and standard deviations are used. Research findings are presented using both statistical techniques (frequency distribution Tables) and geographical representation (histograms, bars, and pie charts). Responses of open ended questions are reported by descriptive narrative and the results of the study were compared with literature review. The hypothesis were tested by use of persons correlation .

3.11 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.1 Operational Definition of Variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Level of scale	Tool of analysis
To establish the prevalence of drought	Drought prevalence (dependence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times that drought occurred • General dryness of the area 	Ordinal	Measure of central tendency
To establish factors causing relief food dependency within Garissa community	Relief food dependency (Independent variables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rainfall • Residents failure to adopt technology in agriculture • Government continued supply of relief food 	Ordinal	Measure of central tendency
To determine how relief food dependency affects three pillars of the vision 2030	Effect of relief food on vision 2030 (independent variables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non realization of vision 2030 	Ordinal	Measure of central tendency
To find out other means of survival apart from relief food dependency by	(independent variables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle rearing 	Ordinal	Measure of central

the community to enable the government realize the vision 2030		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of technology in farming • Sinking boreholes 		tendency
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3.12 Ethical considerations of the study

Participants were given the assurance that their identity would be anonymous in order to uphold privacy so as to avoid any repercussions that can follow their private life. Therefore, they were asked not to write any of their names on the questionnaire. The participants were assured that all information obtained from them would be confidential and was only to be used for the purpose of this study only

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS , PRESENTATIONAND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the questionnaire return rate, demographic information of the respondents, data presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings. The presentation was done based on the research questions.

4.1 Questionnaire return rate

Questionnaire return rate is the proportion of the questionnaires that have been returned after they have been administered to the respondents. Out of 384 questionnaires 384 of the were returned making the questionnaire return rate to be 100%

4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

4.2.1 Gender of the respodents

In Kenya's national development including Vision 2030, gender is an important factor of consideration. In this study majority of respondents were female (53 percent) whereas their male counterparts were 47 percent.

Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	183	47
Female	201	53
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.2.2 Age of the respondents

Majority of respondents fell in 25-35 year age bracket (44 percent) by 36-45 year age bracket (39 percent). The 45 years and above age group were 17 percent. This means the majority of people who were interviewed fell in the category of most active age group.

Table 4.2 Age of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
25-35 years	172	44
36-45 years	150	39
45 and above	62	17
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.2.3 Education level of the respondents

Majority of those interviewed had the benefit of some education apart from 10 percent who had no education at all. As shown in the Table, 39 percent had primary education while 31 percent had attained secondary education. Those who had attained college and university education were 16 percent. In the area there also exists informal education arrangement which was mentioned by 3 percent of respondents. The informal education consisted of madrasa, adult education and on-job training.

Table 4.3: Education level of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
None	40	10
Primary	150	39
Secondary	120	31
College graduate	50	13
University graduate	10	3
Vocational training	4	1
Informal (e.g. madrasa, on the job training, etc.)	10	3
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.2.4 Marital status of the respondents

Most of those interviewed were married (49 percent) probably because the local culture encourages early marriages. Those who were single were 45 percent. As Islamic culture does not encourage divorce or separation, there was nobody who was divorced or separated.

Table 4.4: Marital status of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
-----------------	------------------	----------------

Married	190	49
Single	174	45
Divorced/separated	0	0
Widowed	20	6
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.3 Factors causing relief food dependency in Garissa

The main objective of the study was to establish the effect of food dependency on realisation of vision 2030. The study therefore sought to establish whether drought exist in the area. The analysis shows that majority of those interviewed said they experienced drought. This was attested by 92 percent of the respondents. A paltry 8 percent said they had not and this is because the households where they came from were economically well off for them to feel the effect of drought. When probed further to say the number of times one has experienced severe drought in the area in their lifetime, on average the respondents mentioned 5 times. This was qualified by the key informant who aid over the last 20 years, there were about 4 severe droughts periods which had devastating effects on human beings and livestock.

Table 4.5: prevalence of drought in Garissa

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	355	92
No	29	8

Total	384	100
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Source: Author (2013)

4.3.1 Effects of drought

Drought has devastating effects on the community as mentioned by all the respondents interviewed. However, loss of livestock was mentioned by majority of respondents (36 percent). Key informants said drought was indeed having toll on livestock. This was followed by ill health of family members which was mentioned by 23 percent and loss of crops (18 percent). Only 3 percent experienced loss of human life. Even if divorce is not encouraged in Islamic culture, 2 percent said they were forced to divorce due the devastating effects of drought. In the area there has mingling of different cultures especially for those living in urban areas and this explains why one would want to divorce in such an environment.

Table 4.6 Effects of drought

Category	Frequency	Percent
Loss of crops	69	18
Loss of livestock	140	36
Loss of human life	10	3
Closed business	20	5
Ill health of family members	90	23
Temporary migration to another area	40	10
Divorce	5	2
Other	10	3

Total	384	100
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Source: Author (2013)

4.3.4 Coping mechanism when there is drought

People in the area have different adopted various strategies of coping with drought. The most common strategy is that of relying on relief food (31 percent) followed by that of moving with animals in search of pasture and water (23 percent). Some households (13 percent) went as far as reducing the number of meals they ate in a day or even the amount of food they consumed per meal. Five percent relied on camel milk for their dietary requirements and 8 percent depended on relatives in the Diaspora for cash transfers.

Table 4.7 Drought coping strategies

Category	Frequency	Percent
Reduction in number of meals in a day/amount food	50	13
Move with livestock	90	23
Stock feed before drought	10	3
Rely on food relief	120	31
Borrow from neighbours	40	10
Selling some of the livestock	10	3
Feed on camel milk alone	20	5
Rely on cash transfers from relatives in the Diaspora	30	8
Other	14	4

Total	384	100
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Source: Author (2013)

4.3.4 Drought mitigation strategy in the County

People in the area had a lot of ideas on how drought could be mitigated. Majority (16 percent) mentioned preserving hay, 15 percent mentioned sinking boreholes, 14 percent mentioned improving security for the area and 12 percent mentioned building water reservoirs such as dams and underground water tanks. Other major strategies mentioned included building of a slaughter house or meat processing plant (mentioned by 11 percent of respondents) and practising modern methods of farming such as use of mechanization, modern varieties and fertilizer. A few (5 percent) said it was important to build a food depot to from where residents depend during drought crises.

Table 4.8: Drought mitigation strategies

Category	Frequency	Percent
Destocking the animals	33	7
Sinking boreholes	71	15
Diversification into other enterprises	30	6
Building water reservoirs (e.g. dams and water tanks)	60	12
Preserving hay for animals	80	16
Build National Ceareals and Produce Board depot in the area	23	5
Build slaughter house/meat processing plant in the area	55	11
Improve security	66	14
Practice modern farming technologies	46	10
Other	20	4

Total	484	100
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Source: Author (2013)

4.3.5 Socioeconomic factors that hinder effectiveness of drought mitigation strategies in the Country

The community mentioned various socioeconomic factors that hinder drought mitigation strategies in the area. The most commonly mentioned was reliance on food relief syndrome (mentioned by 25 percent of respondents). This syndrome is said to have encouraged laziness because people took action to improve their lives; they just sit and wait for help. Depletion of food reserves was mentioned by 21 percent of respondents. This is probably why some people thought building a food depot was a good idea so that the community could rely on it during drought. Another major factor was the fall in animal prices as mentioned by 15 percent of respondents. Many people in the area depended on livestock for their livelihood and there was no way drought could be mitigated if prices took a downward trend during drought crisis. Ten percent mentioned migrating with animals. But on the process of migrating to new grazing areas, animals as well as people become vulnerable to disease attacks, which further areas complicates the local drought mitigation strategies. A few people (3 percent) felt cultural and religious beliefs hindered drought mitigation strategies. This is probably because people could not engage in activities that religion or culture prohibited, thus hindering them from taking advantage of available opportunities.

Table 4.9: Socioeconomic factors that hinder drought mitigation strategies

Category	Frequency	Percent
Rise in food prices/cost of living	30	8
Fall in animal prices	60	15
Depletion of food reserves without replacement	80	21

Destruction of people's livelihoods	20	5
Cultural/religious beliefs	10	3
Reliance on food aid syndrome	95	25
Illiteracy	25	7
Migration of members of community	40	10
Insecurity	10	3
Competition of grazing land & water	5	1
Other	9	2
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.3.6 Measures done to eradicate drought problems in Garissa County

People have numerous and bright ideas of how drought can be eradicated. Majority of respondents (26 percent) mentioned conserving the environment, especially through planting trees and taking care of river banks. Another major step was making use of available water masses for irrigation, which was mentioned by 21 percent of respondents. Digging dams as well as constructing water reservoirs to trap rain water was mentioned by 16 percent of respondents. Educating and sensitising members of the community on their role in national building was mentioned by 10 percent of respondents. Another 10 percent felt worshipping God was the only sure way to eradicate drought.

Table 4.10: Measures that can be done to eradicate drought

Category	Frequency	Percent
Dig dams/construct water reservoirs	60	16
Build gabions to conserve soil	20	5
Make use of available water masses for irrigation	80	21
Sensitize/educate members of the community	40	10
Conserve as well as plant trees/conserve river banks	101	26
Nothing	20	5
Worship God	40	10
Other	23	7
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.4 The effect of relief food dependency affects the 3 pillars of Vision 2030

Majority of respondents (71 percent) relied on relief food. As explained earlier, food aid dependency has devastating effect on the community as interfered with their spirit to work. This means then if this were to continue, the community might make meaningful contribution to county and national development goals and more so in the attainment of Vision 2030. Key informant confirmed that the community was indeed food dependent.

4.11 Prevalence of community reliance on relief food

Category	Frequency	Percent
-----------------	------------------	----------------

Yes	271	71
No	113	29
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.5. Number of years lived in the area and relied on food relief

All the people interviewed said they have lived in Garissa County since they were born and have relied on food aid as far they have lived. This then means reliance on food aid has become a rule rather than an exception.

4.5.1 Source of relief food

People mentioned various sources of food aid which mainly come from the government (mentioned by 34 percent of respondents), FBOs (23 percent), NGOs (21 percent) and business people (10 percent). The community also got food aid from foreign governments through their local representatives. This was mentioned by 8 percent of respondents. Key informants mentioned NGOs and FBOs as the leading sources of food aid.

Table 4.12 Source of relief food

Category	Frequency	Percent
-----------------	------------------	----------------

Government	130	34
Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs)	90	23
NGOs (e.g. Kenya Red Cross)	80	21
Businesspersons in Garissa & other towns	40	10
Foreign governments/missions (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, etc.)	30	8
Other	14	4
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.5.2 General feeling about relief food

Majority of people interviewed felt food aid was bad it made the recipient develop dependency syndrome. This was mentioned by 31 percent of respondents. Food aid also made one feel inhuman as mentioned by 21 percent of respondents. This is because human treasure more what they have struggled to acquire rather than getting free gifts. However, 18 percent felt relief food was indispensable they could not survive without it. A significant number (13 percent) felt that relief food should instead become food for work so that people work for it. Eight percent of respondents felt relief food should be discontinued altogether whereas 3 percent said it should be exchanged with livestock instead of giving it free.

Table 4.13 General feeling about relief food

Category	Frequency	Percent
Makes one develop dependency syndrome	120	31
Makes one feel inhuman	80	21
It should be stopped altogether and people made to look for food on their own	30	8
It should not be relief food but food for work	50	13
Relief food should be exchanged with livestock	10	3
If no relief food one cannot survive	70	18
Other	24	6
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.5.3 Measures to be taken by household intends to contribute to the County and national development in the next 5 years

Despite the fact that people in Garissa have continued to rely on food aid, majority of them said they wanted to participate fully to the county and national development in the next 5 years. Majority of respondents said they intended to engage in livestock rearing (27 percent), and farming (19 percent). However significant number said they intended to do nothing in the next 5 years but wait for food relief or divine intervention. However, 13 percent wanted to start small scale businesses while 11 percent said they wanted to seek formal employment within the county or distant places.

Table 4.14 Household head contribution to national development in the next 5 years

Category	Frequency	Percent
Seek for employment	40	11
Engage in farming	70	19
Engage in livestock rearing	101	27
Do nothing and wait for food relief/divine intervention	70	19
Start small scale business	50	13
Become a volunteer worker	5	1
Go for further studies	20	5
Get married and bring up children	5	1
Marry more wives and fill the world	10	3
Other	3	1
Total	374	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.6 Community's other means of survival apart from relief food

4.6.1 Household's main source of income

The majority of respondents (27 percent) said their main source of income was from the sale of livestock. Cash transfers from the Diaspora was mentioned as the second leading source, as

mentioned by 18 percent. Donation from well wishers (e.g. religious groups, relatives and friends) was mentioned as the third source by 14 percent of respondents. A few households also got income from business (12 percent) and social networks (10 percent). Such networks included merry-go-round and *harambee*. Only 6 percent of respondents got their income from employment while 4 percent got it from crop sales.

Table 4.15 Main source of household income

Category	Frequency	Percent
Livestock sales	101	27
Crop sales	15	4
Business	45	12
Transfers from Diaspora	71	18
Employment	24	6
Social protection from the government	5	1
Retirement benefits	10	3
Social networks	40	10
Relies on donations from well wishers	54	14
Other	19	5
Total	384	100

Source: Author (2013)

4.6.2 Household's average income per month

The average income per household is Kshs 3000, translating to Kshs 100 a day. Given that average household size in Garissa is 4 people, this amount is far below the World Bank's poverty of USD 1 a day per head. This amount can also not afford the required individual dietary requirements of 1,250 kilo calories per day as recommended by World Health Organization. However, key informants estimated household monthly income at Kshs 4,500.

Hypothesis results

H₁: There is no relationship between economic factors and relief food dependency within Garissa community

Table 4.16: Pearson correlation between economic factors and food food dependency

		Economic factors	Food dependency
Economic factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.090
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.161
	N	384	384
Food dependency	Pearson Correlation	.080	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.161	.
	N	384	384

The findings revealed that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.090 between economic factors and food dependency. Implying that economic factors determines a household role in the provision of food in the homes of the poor people in reliance on food from the government. This leads to the rejection of the hypothesis that there is no relationship between economic factors and relief food dependency within Garissa community

H₂: Social factors does not influence relief food dependency within Garissa community

Table 4.17: Pearson correlation between Social factors and food dependency

		Social factors	food dependency
Social factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.091
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.101
	N	384	384
food dependency	Pearson Correlation	.091	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.101	.
	N	384	384

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings reveals that there was a positive Pearson correlation at 0.091 between the social factors and food dependency. The level of 0.091 is higher than the level of correlation significance of 0.05; therefore there is a positive relationship between social factors and food dependency hence rejection of the null hypothesis that Social factors does not influence relief food dependency within Garissa community.

H₃: Political factors does not influence relief food dependency within Garissa community

Table 4. 11: Pearson correlation between Political factors transfer and food dependency

		Political factors	Food dependency
Political factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.080
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.151
	N	384	384

Food dependancy	Pearson Correlation	.080	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.151	.
	N	384	384

On the relationship between political factors and relief food dependancy, the results shows that there is a positive Pearson correlation at 0.080 between political factors and food dependency. This arises when the politicians in the keep on seeking relief food support from the government to dish it to the citizens hence making them develop dependency attitude. These results leads to the rejection of the hypothesis that political factors does not influence relief food dependancy within Garissa community.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

5.1 introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study and presents conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary

In Garissa County the study found 92% of respondents had experienced drought. On average households experienced drought about 5 times in the last 20 years. This was qualified by the key informant who said households experienced severe drought about 4 times in the last 20 years. The main effects of drought were mentioned as loss of livestock (mentioned by 36 percent of respondents) and ill health of family members (mentioned by 23 percent of respondents). Key informant said indeed drought meted a heavy toll on livestock.

Majority of Garissa County residents depended on food relief (mentioned by 31 per cent of respondents) as a strategy to cope with drought. Key informant confirmed that reliance on relief food was indeed a drought coping strategy. Others coped with drought by moving with livestock in search of pasture and water (mentioned by 23 percent of respondents). Drought is mitigated by preserving hay (mentioned by 16 percent of respondents) while 16 percent mitigate it by sinking boreholes to get water for domestic as well for livestock needs.

The main socioeconomic factors that hindered drought mitigation strategies in the county were reliance on food relief (as mentioned by 25 percent of respondents) and depletion of food reserves (mentioned by 21 percent of respondents). Key informants said indeed the members of the community sell all the food they harvest, thus depleting their food reserves within a month of harvesting.

Majority of respondents (26 percent) felt drought could be eradicated by conserving the environment through planting trees and taking care of river banks. The other main method of eradicating drought was making use of available water masses for irrigation purposes (as mentioned by 21 percent of respondents). In Garissa County 71 percent of respondents said they relied on food aid. Key informants estimated that about 60 population in the county relied on food aid.

Majority of the respondents have lived in Garissa County since they were born and have relied on food relief since then. The main sources of food aid were government (mentioned by 34 percent of respondents), FBOs (mentioned by 23 percent of respondents) and NGOs (mentioned by 21 percent of respondents). Key informants mentioned NGOs and FBOs as the leading sources of food aid. The respondents' general feeling on food aid was that it made recipients develop dependency syndrome (mentioned by 31 percent of respondents) while 31 percent of them felt food aid made them feel like they were not complete human beings.

The community's sources of income were sale of livestock (mentioned by 27 percent of respondents), cash transfers from the Diaspora (mentioned by 18 percent) and donations from well wishers (mentioned by 14 percent of respondents). In the 5 five years, majority of the respondents said they intended to participate fully in county and national development through engaging in livestock rearing (mentioned by 27 percent) and crop farming (mentioned by 19 percent). However, another 19 percent said they intended to do nothing but wait for food donations as well look forward to divine intervention. On average a household earn Kshs 3,000 a month, translating Kshs 100 a day which is below 1 USD a day. Key informants said the amount was a bit on the lower side and estimated a household monthly income to about Ksh 4,500. Despite this poverty respondents felt they intended to invest their energies in county and national development by investing livestock rearing (mentioned by 27 percent) and farming (mentioned by 19 percent). However, 19 percent said it intended to do nothing but wait for food aid as well as divine intervention.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, residents of Garissa County suffer from prolonged droughts. Majority of them rely on food aid. Although residents felt bad about food aid, they have developed dependency syndrome meaning that they could not do without it. In fact 71 percent relied on food aid. The respondents said they mitigated drought mainly by preserving hay and sinking boreholes for water. However, there are some socioeconomic factors that hindered drought mitigation strategies, the main ones being reliance on food aid and depletion of food reserves without replenishing. Conservation of the environment and utilizing available water masses for irrigation were mentioned as the main method of eradicating drought in Garissa County. According to the respondents, the main sources of food aid were the government, FBOs and NGOs. Majority of respondents had negative attitude toward food aid as made them develop dependency syndrome.

The community's main source of income was sale of livestock. On average household earned an income of Ksh 3000 per month, which translates to Kshs 100 a day. Despite this poverty, majority of Garissa residents said they intended to participate in county and national development through livestock rearing as well as engaging in farming.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the above findings, the researcher would like to recommend the following

There is need to avail food aid but with care so that members of the community can start fending for themselves. The study has established that there is a great reliance on food aid which has interfered with the residents' spirit to work and create wealth.

Aid dependency will interfere with the residents of Garissa County to participate fully in realization Vision 2020 unless other drought coping strategies are put in place. Food aid

should not be used as a drought coping strategy as it is not automatic. The community should be encouraged to develop other drought coping strategies.

Residents of Garissa have other ways of survival apart from food aid which include transfers from the Diaspora, donations from well-wishers and income from social networks, among others. So there is a need to encourage better utilization of resources generated through these sources instead of misusing and turning to food aid.

5.4 Suggestions for further studies

The researcher would like to suggest a similar study to be carried out in the whole country for the findings to be factual.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Letter of introduction

University of Nairobi

The Respondent

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a postgraduate student University of nNairobi. I am currently carrying out a research on effects of relief food dependance on the government realization of the vision 2030. A case of Garissa residency , Garissa county. Your household has been sampled to participate in this study. Kindly allow me to carry out the study in your home.

Thank you for your cooperation in the study.

Yours sincerely,

Abdullahi Mohamed Hassan

APPEDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Section A: Demographic Information

1.What is your gender Male [] Female []

2.What is your appropriate age group

25-35 [] 36-45 [] 45 and above []

3.What is your highest academic qualification?

College graduate (P1) []

University graduate []

Master if Education []

Any other (Specify).....

4. What is your marital status

a) Married

b) Single

c) Divorced/separated

Section B: Factors that cause food dependency

1. How long have you lived in this county

a) less than a year b) 1-3 years c) 4-7 years d) over 7 years

2. for the time you lived in this county, have you ever experienced drought?

a) yes

b) No

3. If yes, indicate the years when there was a severer drought.....

.....

4. Did drought affect you in any of the following areas

a) lost crops in the farm

b) lost livestock

c) lost a member of the family

d) any other soecify

5. What coping mecanisims do you embrace when there is drought

a) move with animals

b) buy and stock food before drought

c) rely on relief food from the government

d) borrow food from neighbour

E any other specify

6. Do you know of any drought mitigation strategies in the county

a) yes

b) No

7. If yes list them.....

.....

Section C: Social Factors that Cause Food Dependency

1. What are the social factors that cause relief food dependency?

- Culture
- Clanism
- Religion
- Size of families
- Others(Specify).....

2. Social factors that hinder the effectiveness of drought mitigation strategies?

- Community attitude towards leaders
- Traditional beliefs Traditional beliefs
- Religious beliefs
- Others(Specify)

Section D: Economic Factors that Cause Food Ddependency

1. What are the economical factors that cause relief food dependency?

- Level of education
- Percapita income per family
- Weather
-

Others(Specify)

2. What economic factors hinder the drought mitigation strategies in the county?
 - Government economic policies
 - Income level of the community
 - Cost of Labour
 - Others(Specify)

3. In your own opinion, what can be done to eradicate drought related problems in the county.....

4. In your own opinion, what factors hinder people from adopting drought mitigation strategies?

5. In your own opinion, is the government doing enough to eradicate drought related problems

6. In your own opinion will the government of kenya achieve vision 2030 if the country is food insecure? A) Yes b)No

7. If yes give reasons.....

8. If no give reasons.....

9. In your own opinion, what can be done in the agriculture sector for the government to achieve vision 2030?.....

Thanks you for cooperation

APPEDIX C

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS

1. which years were drought experienced in this area?.....
.....
.....
2. which sector was severly affected by the drought.....
3. What coping mechanisims are embraced when there is drought
4. As a government representative, which drought mitigation strategies do you use in the in the county
5. does the communit support those strategies
6. if no, are there social factors that affects the drought miytigation strategies.....
7. if no to 5 above, are there economic factors that affects the drought mitigation strategies
8. In your own opinion, what can be done to eradicate drought related problems in the county.....
9. In your own opinion, what factors hinder people from adopting drought mitigation strategies?

10. In your own opinion, is the government doing enough to eradicate drought related problems?

11 In your own opinion, can the government be able to realize the vision 2030 when there is high food dependency by the citizens from the government

12. give reasons to support your answer

13. what do you think can be done to avert food crisis in the area for the citizens to be food secure.