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**INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES (IDIS)**

**Food Security as a Governance Problem in Africa: A
Case Study of Kenya**

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DECLARATION

I, Tobiko Nayioma, do hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it has not been previously, in its entirety or in part, been submitted to any other university for Degree or Diploma. Other works cited or referred to are accordingly acknowledged.

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as the assigned University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my dear family, my wife and children for their support, patience and sacrifice during my study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge my supervisor Prof. Maria Nzomo for her guidance and input throughout this research study. I further wish to appreciate the committed leadership and direction of the college commandant Lt Gen J.N Waweru and the entire faculty staff, for providing an enabling atmosphere during the course duration that enabled me to complete this thesis on time.

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ABSTRACT

Generally, the study is about Food Security as a Governance Problem in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya. It examines the causes of food security challenges in the African region, the nexus between food security and governance situation, the impact of governance on food security in Kenya and solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya.. The study sets out four hypotheses namely; scramble for Africa's governance has impacted negatively on food security in the region. There exists a relationship between governance and food security in Kenya. Governance issues in Kenya have an adverse impact on food security in the Country. There are solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya. The study which depended largely on primary and secondary data with intermediate use of thematic approach to present the information was situated within the post-development theory.

The study presumed that Food uncertainty has remained a noteworthy worry in the Country. As an aftereffect of environmental change, increment in temperatures and precipitation fluctuation will adversely affect on harvest and domesticated animals undertakings in many ranges. Mediations that improve cultivating groups' versatility to adjust to environmental change actuated impacts are vital for the acknowledgment of the rule destinations of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. In spite of the acknowledgment of access to nourishment as a privilege in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), food security is still not generally regarded as a fundamental human right. The principle government test of the continuous sustenance uncertainty is the absence of interest in farming creation. The issue emerges when the emphasis on approaches, structures and organizations is put over that of the general population themselves. Access to business sectors is influenced by poor framework which builds the cost of transportation and hindrances in entering the market brought on by their constrained asset base, absence of data, absence of or deficient bolster foundations and poor arrangements set up. Different boundaries incorporate market benchmarks, constrained data, and necessities for substantial starting capital speculations, restricted item separation, and incapacitating approaches. Thus the determinants of food security cut across nations, regions and the globe. These determinants address the availability, accessibility, utility and stability of food security. They also look at the quality and quantity of food security. Although a lot of efforts have been put in addressing the food security there are still concerns on what determines it.

The study also concluded that the Kenyan Government has attempted to put in place governance structures so as to deal with the problem of food security for its people. There exist regional instruments that attempt to bring together the efforts of various countries so as to adequately address the problem of food security for its people. The policies and strategies aim to take out hunger and decrease destitution through horticulture so that the accompanying can be accomplished: dynamic rural markets inside and amongst nations and districts in Africa; ranchers being dynamic in the market economy and the mainland turning into a net exporter of rural items; a more fair dissemination of riches for country populaces; Africa as a vital player in rural science and innovation; and ecologically stable agrarian generation and a culture of practical government of common assets in Africa.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB-Asian Development Bank

ADF-African Development Fund A

DFID- Department For International Development

ECA- Economic Commission for Africa

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

GNP-Gross National Product

IDA-International Development Agencies

IPEP-Independent Panel of Eminent Persons

MDG-Millennium Development Goals

NEPAD-New Partnership for African development

NGOs- Non-governmental Organizations

UDHP - Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNECA-United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNESCAP-United Nations Economic, Social Commission for Asian and Pacific

ECSGD- Empowering Communities for Self Governance and Development

CIPEV- Commission of Inquiry into the Post-Election Violence

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Food is an essential human need. The privilege to food is major and without it numerous other human rights can't be appreciated.¹ However, the openness and accessibility of food in the sought amount and quality all through a given year remains a fantasy for some individuals around the globe.² The World Food Summit³ characterized food security as a circumstance when all individuals at all times have admittance to adequate, sheltered, nutritious nourishment with a specific end goal to keep up a solid and dynamic life. The Food Security Network⁴ includes that such nourishment must be created in an earth economical and socially just way and that individuals ought to have the capacity to settle on educated choices about their sustenance decisions. Then again, Bickel et al.,⁵ characterizes food security as a circumstance of restricted or questionable accessibility of healthfully sufficient and safe sustenance or constrained or dubious capacity to obtain adequate nourishments in socially satisfactory ways.

Food security has three particular factors: sustenance accessibility measured by food production and nourishment supply, nourishment get to measured by the level of

¹ Josantony, J. (1999). Food: Christian perspective on Development Issues. Genprint: Ireland.

² Sen, A. (1995). Poverty and Famine: An essay on entitlement and Deprivation. Oxford Press: Clarendon, New York.

³ World Food Summit. Rome declaration on world food security; 1996.
(<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.HTM>)

⁴ FSN (Food Security Network). (2013). NL Community Annual Report, Newfoundland and Labrado, Canada: FSN.

⁵ Bickel G., M. Nords, C. Price, W. L. Hamilton and J. T. Cook (2000). Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000. USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. Available at: www.Fns.usda.gov/fsec/files/fsguide.pdf

salary; and nourishment usage measured by sustenance, wellbeing and care giving. Family units will be thought to be sustenance secure in the event that it had admittance to nourishment either on the grounds that it created enough nourishment for its utilization or in the event that it had adequate salary to buy it. A move in spending on nourishment things to spending on non-sustenance things, for example, funerals and healing facility bills might be a danger to food security. Essentially, a diminishment in family salary may undermine the family unit's acquiring force and consequently its food security.⁶ However, FAO⁷ added a fourth pillar of food security to include stability of the aforementioned three pillars. Accordingly, a solid and feasible nourishment framework in this manner is one that spotlights on natural wellbeing, monetary imperativeness, human wellbeing and social value. Food security likewise implies that the general population who deliver our sustenance can win an average living compensation during the time spent developing, finding, creating, handling, transporting, retailing, and serving sustenance.⁸

Obviously 925 million individuals worldwide are incessantly ravenous because of outrageous destitution, while up to 2 billion individuals need food security because of fluctuating degrees of neediness.⁹ The reason why people are hungry is because the 2,700 calories produced and required per capita which have already been achieved according to United Nations are not all feeding human beings. More precisely, 33% of these calories go to bolster creatures, 5% are utilized to deliver biofuels, and about a third is squandered along the natural way of life. The mechanical evolved way of life uses 70% of farming

⁶WHO (World Health Organization), (2013), World Health Report, 20 Avenue Appia, 211Geneva 27, Switzerlandhttp://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/docs/expert_paper/How_to_feed_the_World, Rome, Italy<http://foris.fao.org/static/data/fra2010/KeyFindings-en.pdf>.

⁷FAO. (2009). How to Feed the World in 2050. . Food and Agriculture Organization ,Rome, Italy.

⁸ Ibid, p1.

⁹FAO. (2010). Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. Key findings. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy.

assets to give 30% of the world's sustenance, while little landholders create the staying 70% utilizing just 30% percent of the assets. Thus it is the small landholders that are feeding the majority of the world population.¹⁰

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 notes that everybody has the privilege to a way of life satisfactory for the wellbeing and prosperity of himself and his family, including nourishment, apparel, lodging and restorative care. The privilege to a sufficient standard and prosperity in regards to sustenance suggests ideal to satisfactory nourishment, flexibility from yearning and the capacity to gain sustenance and enhance conditions that created and support food security[Article25(1).¹¹

1.1.1 Food Security Situation Synopsis

A myriad of factors have been responsible for the continuing world food insecurity. One factor is the rise in prices of the world staple foods (wheat, rice and corn). It is established that inflation of wheat is 120% and rice is 75%. Another factor is poverty. An estimated 100 million people have fallen into poverty in the last two years - for instance in 2007, Afghanistan households were spending 75% of their income on food.¹² Dependence on food imports also influences the global food insecurity. A case in point is Haiti where over 80% of staple rice is imported. The result of it is that over half of the country's population is under-nourished and 24% of children suffer chronic malnutrition. Fresh food exports, for instance the export of horticulture produce from Ghana to Europe for monetary gains has resulted in the country importing a significant

¹⁰United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability. (2012). Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A future worth choosing. New York: United Nations.

¹¹UNDPI (1998) Universal Declaration of Human Rights. United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), New York.

¹²World Bank. (2008). *Global Food Crisis*. <http://www.worldbank.org>.

proportion of its staple food such as rice, ultimately leaving the country exposed to the spiraling world food prices.

Moreover, the climate change due to global warming has influenced world household food insecurity. El-ninos and La-ninas hamper good crop production in Latin America and the Sub-Saharan Africa. Droughts caused by La-ninas have caused household food insecurity especially in Ethiopia where 7 million people are classified as food insecure and a further 10 million classified as prone to drought. Other factors that contribute to household food insecurity in the world include: Shift to more non-agricultural technology, politics, environmental degradation, insecurity and high population growth.¹³

Several consequences of global household food insecurity have manifested themselves. Demand for food aid is a serious consequence of the food insecurity. Each year, 10% of Burundi's population requires food aid. Another consequence is poor health status exemplified in Benin, whereby almost a quarter of children below 5 years are underweight. There are also increased malnutrition rates globally whereby in 2004, the global malnutrition was 15. World household food insecurity has also increased poverty among the global population and there was also serious global hunger index of 15.1% in 2010.¹⁴

Various countries in Africa have experienced the devastating effects of household food insecurity. For instance, Cameroon in West Africa, Egypt in Northern Africa, Ethiopia in the Eastern Africa and South Africa in the extreme Southern Africa. The

¹³ Ibid, p3

¹⁴Grebmer, K., Ruel M., Oppeln C. et al. (2010). *Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger: Focus on the Crisis of Child Undernutrition*. Bonn, Washington DC & Dublin: Welt Hunger Hilfe, IFPRI & Concern Worldwide.

World Food Program (WFP) depicts Cameroon as a sustenance uncertain nation, and has assist exhibited that nourishment allow in families is lower now than in the mid-1980s. The consequence of this is 19% of youthful kids in the nation are underweight and tyke death rate is rising as opposed to falling.¹⁵ Egypt produces half of its demand for wheat. In spite of the average food production, the country is exposed to the escalating food prices due to its wheat imports. It is classified as the number one importer of the produce in the world. The country also has a high population growth rate of 2% per annum. Moreover, the desert terrain of the Sahara limits crop production. A report by the World Bank indicates that the baladi bread subsidy costs Egyptian government almost \$ 3.5 million per annum.¹⁶

Ethiopia experiences serious household food insecurity. Over 7 million people out of Ethiopia's population of 76.9 million people are classified as food insecure; and a further 10 million people are identified as prone to drought. High population growth rate in the country increases the food insecurity further.¹⁷ Although South Africa produces bumper harvests especially in the 2007/08 season, it has been affected by high food prices in the declining world economy. High food prices are causing hardship particularly among the poorest family households who spend a huge proportion of their income on food.¹⁸

In Nigeria, Africa's most crowded nation, a legacy of ruined government and an economy construct principally with respect to oil sends out has left the farming area

¹⁵Oneworld.net (US). (2009). *A Growing Global Food Crisis*. Washington DC: Oneworld.net.

¹⁶ Ibid, p4.

¹⁷ Chu, S. (2009). *Global Food Crisis May Deteriorate: Tackling Climate Change*. Great Britain: Oxfam.

¹⁸ Ibid, p4

fundamentally debilitated and a great many Nigerians hungry. What's more, as poorer neighboring nations trade more nourishment to Nigeria in return for petrol dollars, individuals there likewise go hungry. In 2005 a great many youngsters in neighboring Niger kicked the bucket of lack of healthy sustenance not on the grounds that the nation had an especially terrible collect but since there was a nourishment deficiency in Nigeria and individuals in Niger couldn't bear the cost of the resulting higher costs. The most influenced nations are those in the Central, Southern and Eastern parts of the mainland and incorporate nations like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Kenya.¹⁹

Food insecurity in Kenya is caused by; inadequate farming area it is only 18% of Kenya's territory which is suitable for farming. Another cause is poverty. The 2007/08 United Nations Human Development Report noted that almost 24% of Kenyans are living on less than one dollar a day, therefore not food sustaining.²⁰ Droughts in ASAL areas of Kenya have brought about a decline in crop and livestock production among households in these regions. Moreover floods cause displacement of people making them vulnerable to household food insecurity. It is estimated that floods affected 700,000 people in the country; most of them cut off from food help due to impassable roads. The 2008 post-election violence disrupted the March/April agricultural production. The World Food Programme reported that 50% of farmers were not sufficiently prepared for farming due to the post-election turmoil. In addition, erratic rainfall exacerbates household food

¹⁹FAO, (2003), *Trade Reforms and Food Security: Conceptualizing the linkages*, Rome: FAO; FAO, (2006). *The State of Food Insecurity in the World. Eradicating world hunger –taking stock ten years after the World Food Summit*.

²⁰CBS. (2009). *Kenya Food Security Profile*. Nairobi: Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics.

insecurity in the country. Poor rains in 1996 prompted the GOK to declare a state of national disaster on January the 28th.²¹ Every one of these components add to either inadequate national sustenance accessibility or lacking access to nourishment by family units and people.²² The result is forced flight to cities, where the poor become poorly paid labourers, enter the cash market for food, and eat worse since they have lost both the ability to produce and to pay for food.

The GOK has assisted farmers in crop production by providing farm input subsidy, by granting a 10% price reduction for seeds. The Citizen News reported that the government has also imported fertilizer thus bringing down the cost from an all-time high of Ksh5, 500 to Ksh2, 500 per 50 kilogram (kg) bag. Successive years of drought up to 2006 compelled the WFP to provide relief support to over 3 million people in the country. The GOK in collaboration with the WFP is also feeding 1 million people under the Emergency Intervention Programme, while another 1 million are receiving direct government aid.²³

1.1.2 Food Security and Governance

The World Food Summit and the Millennium Development Goals forms expressly recognized the need to sustain the political will expected to realize crucial changes in social qualities to decrease destitution and craving. Abnormal state authority and great government are required, other than political responsibility, to decipher Government approaches and methodologies into solid activities in all the significant sub-

²¹IRIN Humanitarian Situation Report. (1997). *Humanitarian Report on Kenya*. New York: United Nations.

²²Mwaniki, A. (2012). Food security in Africa: Challenges and issues', United Nations, 22October 2012

²³Daily Nation Correspondents. (2009, January 21). *Famine Pushes families to the Edge*: The Daily Nation. Living, pg 6-7.

divisions: farming, wellbeing, water and sanitation, social security, and instruction. Guaranteeing compelling support of all partners and setting up powerful responsibility frameworks is important to give oversight and track the execution of far reaching food security and sustenance programs, and in addition react to the requirements of focused group.²⁴ One model for guaranteeing government and viable coordination in tending to the more extended term measurements of food insecurity and malnutrition is to make a regulated National Food Security and Nutrition Council. This admonitory structure for the most part unites, under the supervision of the largest amount of government (i.e., Prime Minister or President), all the primary partners with a view to setting needs, exhorting on arrangement and projects and following advancement.²⁵

Evidence recommends that such structures, when very much financed, staffed with quality HR and joined with other all around composed projects, can add to enhancing food security and nourishment (Ethiopia, and Niger). The Government of Ethiopia built up the Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA) in 2010 to advance change through upgraded support to the structures that still exist in government, private-area and other non-legislative accomplices to address basic bottlenecks in the framework. ATA means to convey a need national motivation to accomplish comprehensive horticultural change and food security. ATA is a Government structure, answering to the Agricultural Transformation Council led by the Prime Minister. Moreover in Niger, the "Les Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens" or "3N" is a Presidential Initiative embraced in April 2012 to enhance food security. Need setting organizations and a national

²⁴ Ibid, p1.

²⁵ Ibid, p1.

coordination instrument are moored to Niger's Council of Ministers under the workplace of the President.²⁶

The most recent World Bank appraisals of Worldwide Governance Indicators demonstrate that a large portion of the nations which have either accomplished or gained ground towards the WFS and MDG targets, and those which accomplished one target and gained ground in the other have likewise enhanced their execution as far as controlling debasement and enhancing government viability. In Benin, Kenya, Ethiopia, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mauritius, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda and South Africa government adequacy scores in 2013 were far higher than the Sub-Saharan African normal or the scores have expanded forcefully somewhere around 1996 and 2013 just like the instance of Niger.²⁷

1.2 Statement Problem

Africa's accomplishment in accomplishing nourishment and sustenance objectives relies on upon a few key national and provincial drivers: adequacy of political authority and government, the nature of the approaches and procedures in the sustenance and horticultural segment, the soundness of the full scale financial environment, the comprehensiveness of monetary development, and the level of monetary incorporation or interconnectedness, among others. Up to this point, the African rural scene was described by lazy development, low component efficiency, declining terms of exchange, and

²⁶FSA (Food Standards Agency). (2009). A UK Survey of Campylobacter and Salmonella Contamination of Fresh Chicken at Retail Sale. London: FSA.FSN (Food Security Network). (2013). NL Community Annual Report, Newfoundland and Labrado, Canada: FSN.

²⁷World Bank (2007). *Accelerating Equitable Growth*, Ethiopia Country Economic No.38662-Momerandum, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit Africa Region.

regularly additionally by practices that disturbed ecological issues.²⁸ Since the late 1970s to mid-1980s, numerous African nations have executed macroeconomic, sectoral and institutional changes went for guaranteeing high and manageable monetary development, food security and neediness diminishment. Some late farming development increasing speeds in any case, the part's development stayed deficient to enough address destitution, achieve food security, and prompt to managed GDP development on the landmass.²⁹ How African states react to hunger, then, is an element of how successfully government courses of action interface the conduct of political authorities to the will of the populaces they serve.

Kenya has the most progressive economy in East Africa today and, thanks to some degree to its geological area, is likewise a provincial business and money related focus. For quite a long time the encompassing scene, ambushed by a ceaseless arrangement of contentions, viewed Kenya as a paragon of postcolonial accomplishment in the district. Be that as it may, its notoriety for being a steady and prosperous nation endured impressively taking after the post-race savagery Kenya confronted toward the end of 2007 and the start of 2008. Additionally, Kenya is likewise engaging gigantic debasement embarrassments that achieve as far as possible up to the most abnormal amounts of political power. In any case, the nation keeps on getting a charge out of a prevailing position and is the solitary country in East Africa that is not delegated a

²⁸Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) 2010, CAADP Africa Forum on Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change from 4 to 8 October 2010, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

²⁹ Ibid, p3.

slightest created nation (LDC).³⁰The present issues identified with guaranteeing food security are impacted by a horde of components.³¹

The Government of Kenya has made efforts both long and short term to address the food security challenges. In 2001 the Government implemented the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP), this was complemented and supported by the formulation and launching of the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) 2002-2004³², the review of NAEP³³, the implementation of Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK).³⁴ To address the continued decline in agricultural food production and the slow rate of achieving MDG-1 in Kenya, SRA 2004-2014 was formulated and launched. These efforts were targeting the vulnerable population dependent on relief food, water harvesting for crop production, boosting food production through irrigated agriculture for example the Bura irrigation scheme targeting 6,750 acres, Hola irrigation scheme targeting 3,000 acres, and Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) irrigation scheme targeting 3,500 and 1,500 acres for maize and rice respectively, all these efforts are in Tana River County.³⁵ Others include National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Project (NAAIAP) which has two components of a) Kilimo (farming) plus and b) Kilimo biashara (Agribusiness), promotion of orphan crops, policy initiatives for food security. Others are National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) for

³⁰ UN DESA. Available at: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc_info.shtml

³¹IFPRI. Available at: <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/Kenya/food-security-report-prepared-Kenya-agricultural-research-institute> (27. 7. 2012)

³²Republic of Kenya. (2004a). Lease: the County Council of Siaya and the County Council of Bondo to Dominion Farms Limited for part of Yala Swamp, Nyanza Province: Kaplan & Stratton Advocates.

³³Republic of Kenya (2005). Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA, 2004 -2014),February 2005.pg 15, 44 - 45

³⁴Republic of Kenya. (2010a). Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010-2020. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

³⁵Republic of Kenya. (2009). Kenya National Assembly Official Record (Hansard)

institutionalization of demand driven and farmer-led extension services, Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP) for improving agricultural technology supply and demand systems. Bulk fertilizers procurement, agricultural mechanization service revitalization and Agriculture Sector Support Programme (ASPS).³⁶

Despite all these efforts food security has remained a major concern in Kenya as a whole. It is this gap in food security as a governance problem that this research intends to make a contribution to its mitigation.

1.3 Research Questions

In conducting this analysis, the study addresses the following questions:

- 1.3.1 What are the causes of food security challenges in the African region?
- 1.3.2 What is the food security and governance situation in Kenya?
- 1.3.3 What is the impact of food security and governance situation in Kenya?
- 1.3.4 What are the solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya?

1.4 Research Objectives

The study will be guided by the following objectives;

- 1.4.1 To examine the causes of food security challenges in the African region.
- 1.4.2 To explore the nexus between food security and governance situation in Kenya.
- 1.4.3 To determine the impact of governance on food security in Kenya.
- 1.4.4 To assess solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya.

³⁶ Ibid, p10.

1.5 Study Justification

1.5.1 Academic Justification

This study is justified on the grounds that it fills an observed gap in knowledge. Deficient research had been done in connection to the circumstance of government in Kenya. A large portion of the exploration has tended to focus on key worldwide issues at the approach producer level, without much due thought (aside from political purposes, for example, general decisions) for how the basic native squeezes out a living. This concentrate along these lines goes for adding to information with respect to the open deliberation about food security, particularly to the extent the circumstance of government is concerned. This study, in any case, recognizes that it is not an end in itself, and in this manner prescribes that further research in the field of food security in particular locales of the nation be directed with a view to distinguishing different issues that should be tended to keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the general occupation of more helpless individuals from society. This study looks for consequently to fill the crevice by examining a conglomerate analysis of causes of food security challenges in the African region, the nexus between food security and governance situation in Kenya, the impact of governance on food security in Kenya and the solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya

1.6.2 Policy Justification

At the focal point of today's advancement open deliberation is the issue of reasonable vocations, of which the accomplishment of food security is a fundamental segment. The acknowledgment that society's poor stay at the front line of food security is

the motivation behind why this examination concentrated on comprehension the circumstance of helpless family units in Kenya. It is important that the concentrate first roots itself in the worldwide variables influencing food security before taking a gander at the general elements influencing sustenance generation in Sub-Saharan Africa and in this way Kenya. While much should be possible to enhance food security through nearby activities and ventures, it is most impossible that a national-scale program will prevail without solid government and obvious signs of responsibility from the largest amounts in government. This is incompletely in light of the inalienable many-sided quality and multi-sectoral nature of food security and nourishment programs, and the need to draw in various foundations in their plan and execution. A guarantee to a comprehensive, national program for food security and sustenance will for the most part require new institutional courses of action to unite the different performing artists inside government, the private area, and common society.

In providing a snapshot of the food security as a governance problem in Africa and particularly Kenya, this report will keep partners to concentrate on the significance of killing yearning as a precondition for accomplishing "quicken agrarian development and change for shared flourishing and enhanced employments", as explained in the Malabo Declaration. It is also hoped that this overview on governance and food security and will help inform positive results on the part of policy makers to establish practical and sustainable governance structures with regard to food security.

1.6 Literature Review

Accomplishing food security is a noteworthy sympathy toward numerous families and governments in Africa today. This circumstance has been exacerbated by key issues,

for example, the effect of natural debasement and environmental change on nourishment generation, rising sustenance costs as a consequence of decreased creation, a move of center from developing nourishment crops for sustenance to giving bio-fills, the worldwide financial retreat being confronted by the worldwide market, and the customary difficulties of discriminatory access to elements of generation by men and ladies. Breman states that "food security is a standout amongst the most dire issues confronting Africa today", and concurs with Rupiya, who watches that "the African landmass is the main district on the planet that has not possessed the capacity to bolster itself since the mid – 1970s and is probably not going to do as such sooner rather than later unless radical arrangement changes are made to current practice."

A food security record that positions singular nations on nourishment reasonableness, openness, accessibility, dietary esteem and wellbeing is utilized. As indicated by WHO³⁷ the list turned out to be progressively essential given the developing total populace, anticipated that would swell from 7 billion to 9 billion individuals by 2050 and as far as possible on our capacity to give sustenance in the coming years. Another vital variable was the Millennium Development Goal - to divide the extent of individuals who experience the ill effects of yearning between 1990 and 2015. In the food security file, security is measured utilizing quality and wellbeing, moderateness and accessibility criteria. The diverse measures for every paradigm are weighted first to kill them and after that weighted by master board choosing the huge of each of the measures.

³⁷ Ibid, p6

As indicated by Mwaniki³⁸ the underlying driver of nourishment weakness in creating nations is the powerlessness of individuals to access sustenance because of destitution. While whatever is left of the world has gained critical ground towards neediness easing, Africa, specifically sub-Saharan Africa keeps on lingering behind. Projections demonstrate that there will be an expansion in sustenance weakness unless preventive measures are taken. To address food security and different difficulties at the worldwide level, the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000 embraced the MDGs as an acknowledgment that 60 years after the World War II, the world stayed a long way from the goals of peace and thriving roused before the end of that worldwide clash.³⁹ The MDGs contain a few past presentations and in addition provincial, national and worldwide activities, for example, the 1995 Copenhagen United Nations (UN) World Summit for Social Development, the 1995 Beijing Fourth UN Conference on Women, the 1994 Cairo UN International Conference on Population and Development, the 1979 Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the 1992 Rio UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), among others.⁴⁰

In 2000, world leaders submitted themselves to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The first is to kill destitution and yearning, including "to diminish significantly the extent of individuals who experience the ill effects of appetite" somewhere around 1990 and 2015. In any case, by 2003 the extent of total populace that was undernourished had just diminished from 20% to 17% (823 to 820 million

³⁸ Ibid, p3.

³⁹ Economic commission for Africa (ECA) 2005, *ECA Annual Report at the thirty-eighth session on 15 May 2005*, Addis Ababa

⁴⁰ Ibid, p15

individuals)⁴¹. It is anticipated that numerous locales won't come to their MDG targets, especially Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) where 33% of the populace is nourishment uncertain and there is a real increment (through populace development) in the quantity of hungry individuals. Southern Asia is likewise not anticipated that would meet its objective, with expanding quantities of undernourished individuals in nations, for example, Bangladesh and Nepal.

At the continental level the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was launched by the 13th Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 2001 to address the challenges facing African agriculture and it incorporated the MDGs into its framework (ECA, 2005). At that point the African Union (AU) and NEPAD propelled the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in 2003 with an end goal to quicken agrarian development in the locale to address the food security challenges. CAADP is a structure that mirrors the acknowledgment that in Africa agribusiness is vital to the easing of neediness and yearning (CAADP, 2010).⁴²In the Maputo Declaration in 2003, Heads of State submitted themselves to this objective by consenting to apportion no less than 10% of national spending plans to horticulture. The point was to accomplish at least 6% yearly rate of development in the part which is required keeping in mind the end goal to effect neediness and yearning. It is the most eager and complete horticultural change exertion ever attempted crosswise over Africa, tending to strategy and limit issues and enhancing adequacy of improvement help.

⁴¹ FAO (2006) *The state of food insecurity in the world 2006*.

⁴² Ibid, p7.

Tending to food security in Africa, and in Kenya specifically, incorporates a many-sided quality of foci, including training, sexual orientation lopsidedness, past and current government horticultural strategies and their effects, the part of nourishment help/import, and the guarantee of manageable rural practices to encourage Kenya's potential capacity to sufficiently sustain its kin. Of the 13 articles looked into, the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) 2004 Final Report "Agrarian Development and Food Security in Kenya " offered a significant assemblage of data to this audit, except for sex and training issues.⁴³ These two imperative parts of food security were examined in half of the articles checked on nonetheless, similar to the effect of reasonable farming. The FAO report concentrated fundamentally on strategy, the effect of sustenance help/import, the relationship of destitution to food security, and parts of farming improvement to guarantee and advance food security for Kenya.

An approach is a ponder plan of activity to guide choices outfitted towards accomplishing sane result while arrangement explanation characterizes the objectives the association tries to accomplish and the selection of techniques/procedures to seek after those objectives.⁴⁴ They control activities towards the coveted result through expressed systems. Materialness and extent of an arrangement gives center towards the wanted targets while evading unintended outcomes. Approach reaction to food security alludes to government mediations and worries on all parts of nourishment generation, supply,

⁴³FAO (2005). Committee on World Food Security: Conflict and Food Security. Nairobi: Food and Agricultural Organisation.

⁴⁴Hunger J.D & Wheelen T. L. (2007). *Essentials of strategic management* (4th ed.). Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

conveyance and utilization to guarantee accessibility and access to enough nourishment for every one of the general population.⁴⁵

The government seeks after techniques aimed at expanding food accessibility and access as integral to quickening monetary development and enhancing food security in Kenya.⁴⁶The strategy mediations to advance food security and react to the requirements of poor people and the sustenance unreliable are of two sorts; those that underline food production and supplies (the supply strategies) and those went for enhancing access to sustenance – the request approaches.⁴⁷They are comprehensively sorted as ware, component and macroeconomic strategies with usage cutting over a few areas as the government endeavors to accomplish food security. A portion of the arrangements, activities and projects figured and actualized as reactions to nourishment weakness since 1981 are highlighted here underneath.

The Kenya National Food Policy declared in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981 and reconsidered into Sessional Paper No. 2 1994.⁴⁸These underlined on the need to heighten the generation of foodstuffs, especially maize, wheat and rice to empower the nation to accomplish sustenance independence; the need to advance dry spell tolerant nourishment

⁴⁵KARI (2010). *Policy Responses to food crisis in Kenya*. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute. Nairobi, Kenya.

⁴⁶Ayieko M.W. & Tschirley D. L. (2009). *Enhancing Access and Utilization of Quality Seed for Improved Food Security in Kenya*. Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁴⁷GoK (2008). *Kenya Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, 2nd Draft, 2008*. Government printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁴⁸Gok (1981). *The Kenya National Food Policy: Sessional paper No. 4 of 1981*. Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

Gok (1994). *The Kenya National Food Policy: Sessional paper No. 2 of 1981*. Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

yields, for example, millet, sorghum and heartbeats in the ASALs to improve food security while in the meantime depending on help nourishment to mitigate yearning and lack of healthy sustenance in influenced zones. Both Sessional papers characterized Kenya's food security in light of maize adequacy.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2001 – 2004) stipulated Kenya's advancement objectives in accomplishing a wide based feasible change in the guidelines of welfare of all Kenyans and laid out need ranges and measures for destitution decrease and monetary development. The paper had five essential parts and approach destinations, the most huge of which was the technique to build the capacity of the poor to raise their wages and enhance the personal satisfaction of poor people. This was to be done through activity arranges which went for making powerful agrarian counseling government that gave down to earth, financially savvy augmentation to little holders, control of product and animals bugs and infection, and enhancing mechanical advancement in Agriculture.⁴⁹From 2003 to 2007, the legislature set out on the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation as the national improvement system. Agribusiness and animals were considered as drivers of provincial economy thus determinants of food security in the nation.

A few changes were conceived in this segment which included endeavors to turn around patterns of low development in agribusiness to advancing efficiency development and bringing down expenses of agrarian data sources especially among subsistence

⁴⁹GoK (2002). *The Poverty Reduction strategy Paper*: Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

ranchers. The agriculturists' entrance to credit, reviving examination and augmentation, commercialization of homestead and non-cultivate items, promoting and esteem wearing down to enhance livelihoods for ranchers were likewise given need. Restoration and extension of water system plans was likewise part of the methodology to address nourishment weakness.⁵⁰The Kenya vision 2030 which is an incremental development of the Economic Recovery Strategy is the new long haul improvement diagram for the nation and is tied down on the financial, social and political columns.⁵¹Emerging from this, few strategies outfitted towards food security have been planned and are being executed. Given the focal part farming division plays in the economy, the legislature is attempted to make it a vital achiever of the imagined 10 percent yearly financial development. Under the vision 2030, the government has recognized lead ventures for execution instantly and over the long haul to accomplish nourishment adequacy for all.

The idea of approach re-introduction is undergirded on the hypothesis of punctuated balance and the versatile hypothesis. The balance hypothesis proposes a radical, intermittent change in most or all authoritative exercises to beat inactivity⁵²while the versatile hypothesis gives that in arrangement introduction, strategy producers ought to have the capacity to change exhibit practices to adjust to the societal requests and the capacity to modify the requests of the general public.⁵³ According to Chaganti &

⁵⁰GoK. (2003). *The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003-2007)*. Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁵¹GoK (2007). Kenya Vision 2030, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Government printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

⁵²Gordon S. S, Stewart W. H., Sweo R. & Luker W.A. (2000). Convergence versus strategic reorientation: The Antecedents of fast- Paced organizational Change; *Journal of management*, 2000, vol.26 issue 5 pp 911- 945

⁵³Chaganti R. & Hugh S. (1998). *Corporate Governance and the Timeliness of Change: Reorientation of 100 American firms*. Quorum Books; Westport

Hugh⁵⁴ approach re – introduction is "generally brief times of spasmodic change, where technique, power and control are on a very basic level changed towards another coalition". In this way the idea alludes to a new introduction or course of techniques or methodologies to seek after the imagined objectives. It is the demonstration of altering the first course of something. It is a new introduction that includes the change obviously of activity. It might be comprehended to be a crisp introduction of the selection of techniques or systems in seeking after the imagined objectives. It concentrates on changes in approach execution techniques to conquer dormancy and react to inward and outer environment turbulence.⁵⁵ In corporate government, arrangement re – introduction happens when a firm changes its corporate structure, corporate wide control frameworks and corporate procedure all inside a time of two years.⁵⁶

As per the versatile view, associations can actualize changes as directed by ecological requests and can finish considerable change by deliberate, formal examination of the arrangement environment through extensive coordinated techniques. The procedure of approach re – introduction includes arranging exercises made out of vital structure, control and power conveyance which are key to hierarchical exercises and are vital for firm survival. It concentrates on moderateness and utilizing on the accessible assets; an expansion in adaptability in arrangement usage to exploit natural variables in light of will and responsibility to change (Floeting, and Hollbach-Gromig, 2011). For this to happen, ecological variables decide the re –orientation prepare in which approach producers ought to adjust to the differing circumstances to guarantee that a strategy is

⁵⁴ Ibid, p19.

⁵⁵ Ibid, p19

⁵⁶ Ibid, p19

automatic. Changes in procedure combined with changes in no less than two segments of structure, control and power dissemination must happen inside two years to constitute key re – introduction. Consequently approach reorientation is required by environment variables and along these lines absence of natural mindfulness may bring about tirelessness challenges with the present procedure introduction.⁵⁷

Natural changes happen amid which time the association procedures, structure, control and power dispersion are fundamentally adjusted. The profundity of progress alludes to the degree to which the change includes a move in vital introduction of existing procedures and authoritative practices. It incorporates three fundamental qualities; center procedures of the association, for example, government of basic leadership, changing the way of life of the association and change in the corporate technique and mission.⁵⁸The second trademark connected with change includes how unavoidable or how components change, that is, the change in key introduction ought to be inescapable. To start unavoidable change takes a more extended time as it requires numerous and remarkable self-propelled pioneer to set the change wheels in movement, make the vision of where the association needs to go and inspire the representative to actualize the change.⁵⁹The third trademark manages opportuneness of progress. In today's aggressive surroundings, time is a standout amongst the most imperative components of execution.

This idea catches the greatness of changes that must be rolled out to improvement association's key bearing. It includes a move in the vital introduction of the hierarchical approaches. In such manner an association will keep up a fit between its procedure,

⁵⁷ Ibid, p19

⁵⁸ Ibid, p19

⁵⁹ Ibid, p19

structure and frameworks through significant changes in technique joined by changes in different components of the association in moderately brief times of spasmodic change to generally improve incremental results to support imagined change. Along these lines approach re-orientation requires ceaseless ecological checking to distinguish variables that may act to smother key changes for powerful strategy usage. It must manage challenges that cutoff arrangement adequacy and effectiveness.⁶⁰

1.7 Theoretical Framework

The study will be based on the Post-development theory created in the 1980s as a scrutiny for development theory and practices which post-advancement scholars saw as expansions of Western "first world" hegemonic belief system. Advancement is characterized by post-improvement scholars as practices and thoughts starting post-World War II endeavoring to change the "third world" to better match the purported created nations.⁶¹ Present advancement scholars allude on the word improvement allude to the post-WWII endeavors to designer specific changes in the supposed 'Third World.' Post-advancement scholars don't require an arrival to prior lifestyles or shun the attractive quality of progress for the individuals who endure in destitution. Or maybe, improvement is "comprehended as the creation of help structures and practices that would prompt to rising expectations for everyday comforts, showed in an expansion in wage, which thusly would render better wellbeing and nourishment".⁶² This asserts Western societies as the

⁶⁰ Ibid, p19.

⁶¹ Kippler, C. (2010). Exploring Post-Development: Politics, the State and Emancipation. The question of alternatives. POLIS Journal, 3, 1-38.

⁶² Ahorro, Joseph. (2013). The Waves of Post-Development Theory and a Consideration of the Philippines. Development in Practice, 23(1), 123-136.

ideal norm⁶³ what's more, measures the similar achievement of all different nations against this standard. Post-improvement scholars contend that these estimations of advance/advancement are not widespread and are really "displayed upon the European experience of advance".⁶⁴

Besides, improvement activities are viewed as the execution of a modernization belief system which presupposes that western structures and social orders are the main worthy model for advance. Post-improvement scholars see advancement extends as inconvenient in the nations where they are actualized and tyrant in frame "as coordinated by meddling state components and universal improvement organizations".⁶⁵ Escobar⁶⁶ deconstructs the advancement talk by demonstrating how Western nations built up a (standard of improvement) and standard aberrance (underdevelopment) through systematizing advancement in universal associations. These associations incorporate the IMF, the World Bank, the UN, national arranging organizations, NGOs, and nearby advancement offices. These foundations all together constitute a device that sorts out the creation of information and the arrangement of types of force. This "improvement mechanical assembly" covers with the procedure of professionalization of advancement.⁶⁷

This theory is important to this study since, one locale of the world which post-improvement researchers frequently calmly highlight as a disappointment of advancement is Africa. Since an African nation is the contextual investigation utilized as

⁶³ Parfitt, T. (2002). *The End of Development?: Modernity, Post-Modernity and Development*. London: Pluto Press.

⁶⁴ *Ibid*, p22

⁶⁵ Escobar, Arturo. (1995). *The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

⁶⁶ *Ibid*, p22

⁶⁷ *Ibid*, p22

a part of this paper, it is essential to look at the post-advancement writing on Africa as next to no has been composed by post-improvement researchers on different African social orders' involvement with the advancement talk and usage. Matthews⁶⁸ contends that post development theory is pertinent to Africa and that more thoughtfulness regarding post-improvement speculations ought to be paid by African researchers.

1.8 Hypotheses

The study will seek to determine the following hypothesis;

1.8.1 The scramble for Africa's governance has impacted negatively on food security in the region.

1.8.2 There exists a relationship between governance and food security in Kenya.

1.8.3 Governance issues in Kenya have an adverse impact on food security in the Country.

1.8.4 There are solutions regarding governance policies in place to ensure food security in Kenya.

1.9 Research Methodology

This section provides the research methodology for this study. The research methodology is presented in following sequence: study design, study site, data collection methods, target population/sampling frame, ethical issues, data collection and analysis, scope of the study, limitations of research and chapter outline.

1.9.1. Research Design

⁶⁸Matthews, S. (2004). Post-Development Theories and the Question of Alternatives: A View from Africa. *Third World Quarterly* 25(2): 373-384.

To adequately respond to the research questions regarding the study objectives, a research approach involving descriptive survey design will be used to allow the specialist to assemble information, record, abridge, break down and translate and sum up the study discoveries as prescribed.⁶⁹

1.9.2 Study Site

The study will be directed in Laikipia Central Sub County of Laikipia County, Kenya. This is a semi-dry district with an atmosphere that differs from 4 to 30 degrees centigrade and gets uneven dispersion of precipitation frequently prompting to long droughts and intermittent dry seasons. The County has an anticipated populace of around 85,000 individuals with around 50 to 75 percent being nourishment uncertain as appeared by different Laikipia food security appraisals reports. The vast majority of the cultivating group is agro-pastoralist where agrarian endeavors incorporate maize, beans, Irish potatoes, wheat and agricultural harvests by both little and extensive scale farmers. The general goal is to give a knowledge into how strategy re-introduction can be utilized to upgrade food security.

1.9.3 Target population

The target population will be 39 field officers from the identified departments. To determine the appropriate sample size, all the field officers will be identified and the number being small, complete census will be used.

1.9.4 Data Collection

The study will use both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Qualitative data will comprise of secondary data sourced from textbooks, articles, journals and internet

⁶⁹Kothari, C.R (2004). *Research methodology. Methods and techniques* (2nd ed.). New age International publishers, New Delhi

sources in relation to governance and food security. This will enable the researcher to gain in-depth analysis and therefore understanding of the findings. On the other hand, quantitative data will comprise of an interview schedule designed to elicit information from the 39 field officers from the identified departments. Interview schedules are much more efficient in that they permit collection of detailed data from. According to Cooper and Schindler⁷⁰, interview schedules also allow respondents to give frank answers to sensitive questions especially if they are not required to disclose their identity. The data collected will then be analyzed and presented qualitatively through narratives and discussions.

1.9.5 Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used for quantitative data while meaning condensation and meaning categorisation will be used for qualitative data analysis.

1.9.6 Ethical Issues

While doing research, the researcher will be aware of what is considered acceptable and what is not. Neuman⁷¹ states that moral research does not exact mischief of any kind, be it physical, mental mishandle of even lawful peril. Considering these standards benefits the members and the analyst as well as the individuals who get the chance to peruse the exploration work.⁷²It sets up believability. The analyst has a good

⁷⁰Cooper, D.R and Schindler, P.S. (2003). *Business Research Methods* (8th edn) McGraw-Hill: New York

⁷¹Neuman W.L. (2006). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. 3rdEdition. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. p. 129.

⁷²Booth, C.W.; Colombo, G.G., & Williams, M.J., (1995). *The Craft of Research*. The University of Chicago Press. P. 258.

and expert commitment to be moral notwithstanding when his exploration subjects are ignorant or unconcerned about morals. The analyst hence won't exploit subjects' numbness about morals to damage them in any capacity. The study won't include written falsification by referencing every one of the materials utilized, in light of the fact that this can prompt to a genuine and culpable offense.

1.10 Chapter Outline

This thesis will be organized into six chapters with an introduction and conclusion of the themes discussed in every chapter.

Chapter One gives a general introduction to the thesis. It provides the problem statement, objectives, hypothesis, theoretical framework, literature review and methodology in relation to d Food Security as a Governance Problem in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya.

Chapter Two critically examines the causes of food security challenges in the African region. This chapter will therefore delve into the historical and current factors that have resulted into food security challenges in the African region.

Chapter Three explores the nexus between food security and governance situation in Kenya. In this case, the chapter will look into the interrelatedness of the food security aspect in Kenya with regard to the governance structures in place.

Chapter Four assesses the impact of governance on food security in Kenya. The chapter will therefore at the past, present and future governance structures and policies in Kenya and how they have impacted, continue to impact and expected to impact the food security situation in Kenya.

Chapter Five presents the findings on food security as a governance problem in Kenya. Governance issues affecting food security in Kenya will be highlighted in this chapter.

Chapter Six discusses, concludes and recommend on the findings.

CHAPTER TWO

THE CAUSES OF FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE AFRICAN REGION

2.1 Introduction

Enthusiasm for food security has waxed and waned after some time, especially in connection to changes in the degree and nature of nourishment issues around the world. The 1975 UN meaning of food security mirrored the reasoning of the day, which concentrated on sufficient generation at the worldwide and national level. This was likewise a traditional perspective of nourishment as an essential need. Food security is, be that as it may, a matter of both constrained food accessibility and confined access to nourishment. Amartya Sen has been credited with starting the outlook change in the mid-1980s that conveyed center to the issue of get to and qualification to sustenance. Sustenance instability is no longer observed basically as a disappointment of agribusiness to create adequate nourishment at the national level, yet rather as a disappointment of occupations to ensure access to adequate nourishment at the family level.⁷³

Accessibility, availability and affordability are all components of food security, complex issues that envelop an extensive variety of interrelated monetary, social and political elements, interior and outer, which test Africa's capacity to address food security. Investigators by and large trust that Africa's present nourishment crises are the aftereffect of a mix of issues that range from dry season and unfriendly climate designs and common clash, to political-monetary emergencies, HIV/AIDS and poor strategy

⁷³ J Madeley, Food for all: The need for a new agriculture, 2002, p 34.

choices. No single element is extraordinarily capable. Africa is no more unusual to regular perils, however this time an extremely expansive territory has been influenced by dry season and numerous nations did not have vital grain saves. There are additionally a far higher number of wards and more tyke headed families, as a result of HIV/AIDS. What is verifiable is that "Africa's persevering powerlessness is seemingly due as much to a disappointment of understanding as to a disappointment of mediations".⁷⁴

The chapter critically examines the causes of food security challenges in the African region. This chapter will therefore delve into the historical and current governance factors that have resulted into food security challenges in the African region.

2.2 Governance, and Good Governance

Kaufmann⁷⁵ also characterizes government comprehensively as the conventions and organizations by which power in a nation is worked out. This incorporates; the procedure by which governments are chosen, observed and supplanted, the limit of the government to successfully detail and execute sound strategies, and the regard of nationals and the state for the organizations that administer financial and social connections among them'.

As of late, the idea of good government prevails contemporary national and worldwide political discourses. Great government has been depicted as the taking a stab at run of law, straightforwardness, responsiveness, cooperation, value, viability and productivity, responsibility, and key vision in the practice of political, monetary, and authoritative power. Great government may involve structures and procedures that bolster

⁷⁴ Bremner, Jason. "Population and Food Security: Africa Challenge." Population Reference Bureau. <http://www.prb.org/pdf12/population-foodsecurity-africa.pdf>.

⁷⁵ Ibid, p37

the making of a participatory, responsive and a responsible nation installed in an aggressive, non-biased, yet fair economy.⁷⁶ Great government may involve structures and procedures that bolster the production of a participatory, responsive and a responsible commonwealth installed in a focused, non-oppressive, yet impartial economy.⁷⁷ Great government in this way requires judicious assignment of assets created by the general population to serve their essential human needs, which will thus extend the open doors open to them. To Kofi Annan, great government is maybe the absolute most critical calculate annihilating neediness and advancing improvement; guaranteeing regard for human rights and the management of law; fortifying majority rules system; advancing straightforwardness and limit in broad daylight organization.⁷⁸

Similarly the World Bank researchers⁷⁹ said six pointers that characterize a legislature as great or awful. They specified these pointers as takes after: Voice and responsibility: the degree to which residents of a given nation can partake in the determination of governments; Political security/absence of brutality: the probability that the government in power will be destabilized or ousted by perhaps unlawful or potentially fierce means; Government viability: the nature of open government arrangement, the nature of the organization, the capability of government workers, the freedom of the common government from political weights and the believability of the government's dedication to approaches; Regulatory weight: the rate of market-antagonistic strategies, for example, value controls or lacking bank supervision, and the

⁷⁶ UNDP (2007a) 'Good Governance and Sustainable Human Development'.

⁷⁷ UNESCAP(2008). 'What is Good Governance?', in Governance, Human Settlements, Poverty Reduction Section, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific University of Leiden, The Netherlands

⁷⁸ Tisné, M. (2010) 'Transparency, Participation and Accountability: Definitions.' Unpublished Background Note for Transparency and Accountability Initiative.

⁷⁹ Santiso, C. (2001). 'Good Governance and Aid Effectiveness: The World Bank and Conditionality', *The Georgetown Public Policy Review*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1-22.

weights forced by over the top direction in ranges, for example, outside exchange and business advancement; join embed; Rule of law: the degree to which operators have trust in and submit to the guidelines of society and specifically the nature of agreement implementation, the police, and the courts, and also the probability of wrongdoing and savagery; Graft: the degree to which open power is utilized for private pick up (debasement), including both unimportant and great types of defilement, and additionally catch of the state by elites and private premiums.

Moreover, worldwide improvement organizations (IDAs, for example, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB)⁸⁰ have recognized various fundamental segments for good government. Four of these segments are normal and generally perceived which are: responsibility, interest, consistency, and straightforwardness. By responsibility it is comprehended that the overseeing power would be liable for its conveying of governments. By support the comprehension is that nearby individuals and private parts would be locked in with basic leadership forms. By consistency it is comprehended that, administering power would settle on a choice implementable by taking after neighborhood laws and directions. Lastly, by straightforwardness the comprehension is that all the data that influences individuals ought to be accessible to the general population.

At the sacred level great government requires changes that will fortify the responsibility of the political pioneers to the general population, guarantee regard for human rights, reinforce the run of law, and decentralize political power. At the level of

⁸⁰ Gurung, S.M. (2000). Good Governance, Participation, Gender and Disadvantaged Groups', paper presented to Dialogue on National Strategies for Sustainable Development in Nepal, Nepal,

political activity and association, three qualities of good government are basic to the government plans of most guide organizations: political pluralism, open doors for broad investment in governmental issues and honesty and moral soundness in the utilization of open forces and workplaces by hirelings of the state. Authoritatively, great government requires responsible and straightforward open organization; and viable open government, including the ability to plan great strategies and additionally to actualize them.⁸¹ These are important attributes against which to analyze whether government is good or bad.

2.2.1 The Aims of Good Governance

At first look it may appear that great government is it self-apparently an end in itself, or if nothing else an immediate intends to a change in human prosperity. It should clearly be better for individuals to have their common and political rights regarded as opposed to denied and manhandled, to get privileges without bribing authorities, and to have those authorities liable to the law. Be that as it may, ways of life have some of the time been significantly enhanced without the greater part of the segments of good government as on account of Singapore for instance. This is the reason it is important to think about the universality behind the promotion of good government, that it is perfect with financial and social advancement. Since it is obviously a suspicion of help benefactors that great government will enhance the shot of advancement occurring in nations less positively put than the industrialized majority rules systems, it is vital to know how improvement' is considered in this unique circumstance.⁸²

Advancement in the monetary sense alludes to the development of the nations as measured by pointers, for example, net national item (GNP) and total national output

⁸¹ Smith, B.C. (2007). Good Governance and Development, Basingstoke: Palgrave Ma Cmillan.

⁸² Ibid, Smith

(GDP). Nations or locales can then be looked at as far as normal yearly rates and their relative levels of advancement evaluated. Notwithstanding, it would be very wrong to believe that a development focused way to deal with advancement is unconcerned with social circumstances and end results of development. Much is uncovered about social prosperity by the per capita levels of GNP in various nations and appropriation of national pay between family units. The World Bank perceives the significance of contributing on social advancement, and of looking at nations as far as the level of training, and wellbeing.⁸³

Correlations of human or individuals focused improvement are typically made by reference to future, education level, food security, sexual orientation imbalance and human hardship, human advancement has been characterized as: Creating a situation in which individuals can build up their maximum capacity and lead beneficial lives in accords which their requirements and interests extending the decision individuals need to lead experience that they esteem building human abilities. The idea of human improvement likewise perceives that the monetary accomplishments rely on upon social elements. Similarly, monetary development is expected to accomplish human improvement goals, for example, neediness diminishment, open interest in wellbeing and training, food security. There is in actuality a temperate hover of human and monetary improvement, each upgrading the other.⁸⁴

Two components are essential keeping in mind the end goal to gain considerable and fast ground towards worldwide food security: rationality and merging among approaches and projects of nations, contributors and different partners while tending to

⁸³ Ibid, Smith

⁸⁴ Ibid, smith

the hidden reasons for appetite and, the acknowledgment of the human rights measurements of food security.⁸⁵ Bolster for the dynamic acknowledgment of the privilege to sustenance is as a successful method for accomplishing nourishment government and food security at worldwide, territorial and national levels.

Chiefs at nation, territorial and worldwide levels require solid and auspicious data on the rate and reasons for sustenance instability, malnutrition and weakness. This data is utilized to enhance approach and program plan, focusing on, and checking of advance of mediations went for decreasing neediness and appetite. Cross-sectoral food security investigation fortifies the comprehension of why individuals are sustenance shaky, malnourished or hungry. In spite of the acknowledgment of access to sustenance as a privilege in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Mwaniki⁸⁶ noticed that food security is still not generally regarded as a fundamental human right. Different traditions, for example, Article 11, of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the Rome Declaration on World Food Security (1996), and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) all reaffirmed "the privilege of everybody to have entry to sheltered and nutritious nourishment, predictable with the privilege to satisfactory sustenance and the key right of everybody to be free from yearning." By their consent to these worldwide duties, governments and their advancement accomplices have perceived that they have an obligation to regard, ensure, encourage, and, if important, accommodate the sustenance and sustenance needs of the greater part of the eager and malnourished in Africa.

⁸⁵ FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2008. Climate Change: Implications for Food Safety. Rome: FAO.

⁸⁶ Mwaniki, A. (2012). 'Food security in Africa: Challenges and issues', United Nations, 22 October 2012

Great government here requires certain principal tenets of political amusement to be set up. They may likewise might be joined by changes in political mentalities and practices which won't not have happened were changes being upheld by the way help conditionalities however might be important if political accountabilities, human rights, the run of law and decentralization are to be incorporated with the structure of government and get to be viable. At whatever point protected change is expected to enhance the nature of government, it should be suited by frequently exceptionally troublesome histories and settings. There is additionally an abnormal state of association between a wide range of changes. For instance, political responsibility relies on upon opportunity to shape political affiliations; flexibility of affiliation should be bolstered by regard for human rights. Individuals then must be activated to frame and support political developments. Political responsibility additionally relies on the administer of law; the entrenchment of common and political rights; a pluralistic explanation of political interests, and open doors for abnormal state of support, particularly voting. Responsibility can be additionally bolstered by open arrangements which expect to enable underestimated divisions of society, for example, poor people, ladies or ethnic minorities.⁸⁷

2.2.2 The State of Governance in Africa since Independence

Africa, as a landmass rising up out of the transoceanic slave exchange and expansionism legacy, has been confronting government challenges since the early years of autonomy. Tyranny or autocracy as a rule demonstrates an unmistakable severance of

⁸⁷ Smith

government from responsibility and authority from obligation. Indeed, even with the expanding pattern of common government the majority of the state structures don't demonstrate an inclination of participatory decision-making in their inside undertakings.⁸⁸ Dictator lead in numerous African nations in post freedom time brought about powerless institutional limit building. Besides, military governments undermined foundations of good government, to be specific the constitutions, political gatherings, the media, and the judiciaries those effectively debilitated by frontier rulers. At freedom, for all intents and purposes all the new states were described by a deficiency of gifted experts and a feeble industrialist class, bringing about the debilitating of the amassing procedure.⁸⁹

Post-pioneer Africa acquired frail states and broken economies that were further bothered by poor government, debasement and terrible government in numerous nations. Finally, the SAP of Bretton woods institutions in the 1980s undermined the capacity of public institutions in health, and education, as well as the civil service and public enterprise. Any assessment of Africa's governance track record from the days of independence therefore tackles the challenge of description of general patterns as well as the highlighting differences across countries.⁹⁰ Colonial rule was characterized by unaccountability to Africans and overreliance on the military to stifle dissent. Both the colonized and the colonizers therefore rapidly anticipated its departure. However, hesitance towards the early departure by colonizers was partly due to the perception that

⁸⁸ Adejumobi, S. (2000). Engendering Accountable Governance in Africa, South Africa, Johnsberg.

⁸⁹ Abuya, E. O. (2010). Can African hold free and fair elections? *Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights*, vol. no-8.

⁹⁰ Akokpari, J. (2004). The OAU, AU, NEPAD and the Promotion of Good Governance in Africa, EISA Occasional Paper 14/2003, *Nordic Journal of African Studies* 13(3): 243–263 (2004), Johannesburg: Electoral Institute of Southern Africa.

there was inadequacy of skills by the locals and poor institutional foundations by the African governments that were coming in.⁹¹

In general, the transition (political) between the 1960s and the early 1990s can be categorized in to three phases:⁹² Guarded experimentation, 1960s to early 1970s whereby variants of Westminster system were inherited by former British colonies and comprised of, parties that were competitive, judiciaries that were independent, and meritcruited based cabinet governments based as well as a civil service that was politically neutral. On the other hand, states that were ruled by the French colonizers inherited a powerful presidential system which wielding strong executive authority. The public service was then headed by the office the prime minister which was comparatively weak and was to answer to a chamber of the deputies who were elected on a system of run-off constituency-majority. The mid-1970s was characterized by military rule, dictatorships, and economic regress, and in the 1990s almost half of the countries in Africa had a government of a military or quasi-military nature. Another trend developed in parallel to the authoritarian military governments, the single party manage whereby, imperious regular citizen pioneers, generally sought after interventionist financial arrangements, some under the idea of communism or Marxism. There was likewise the political and financial advancement happening in the late 1990s portrayed by repetitive emergencies of adjust of installments emergencies, relapse monetarily, weight from contributors, prompting to different African governments to receive the auxiliary conformity approaches in the 1980s, markets opening up, empowering the deregulation and private activity and the decrease of state monetary intercession.

⁹¹ ECA (2005). Governance Report in Africa, Addis Ababa: ECA.

⁹² World Bank (2000). Can Africa Claim the 21th Century? Washington DC: World Bank Africa Recovery, 17(2) July 2003: 4).

The historical backdrop of government in African states in the most recent couple of decades has been portrayed by tyranny, debasement, and nepotism: a general public where little was requested of the state for arrangement of fundamental social governments or regard of human rights. In the 1990s another flood of social change (particularly democratization) cleared in the mainland. Parliamentary decisions have been held and different changes of agent government established, particularly at neighborhood level. In general, then, Africa's government scene as of the principal decade of the 21st century offers a blended picture. In the decades promptly taking after freedom, a lion's share of nations surrendered to a descending government winding, described by unreasonable impetuses with respect to political and financial on-screen characters and the relating rot of political and bureaucratic organizations.⁹³

In spite of little improvement significant governance gaps remain for realization and sustaining of good governance principles in African countries. The principles of good governance which are incorporated in their constitutions are not respected by ruling elites. Limited respect for the rule of law and constitutionalism in many countries does not augur well for democratic consolidation. In some countries the ruling party has attempted to change the constitution to stay in office. Between 1990 and 2008, eight African countries amended their constitution to extend the president's term of office.⁹⁴ Feeble and terrible government in Africa is described, by a blend of many components, for example, poor institutional execution, deficient parliament, absence of

⁹³ Levy, B. & Kpundeh, S. (eds) (2004). *Building State Capacity in Africa: New Approaches, Emerging Lessons* world Bank;

⁹⁴ ECA (2005). *Governance Report in Africa*, Addis Ababa: ECA. ECA (2009). *African Governance Report (AGR) II*. New York: Oxford University Press

the autonomy of the legal framework, degenerate police constrain and press, political insecurity, mishandle and abuse of political workplaces, inadequate budgetary responsibility, absence of regard for the administer of law and human rights, and bureaucratic bottleneck or more all defilement, which has turned into a thistle in the tissue of most African pioneers. Great government is an initiative issue, cherish the viable, straightforward, and responsible and release of duties. The achievement and security of any legislature rely on upon 36 the sort of government they develop.

One of the significant tragedies of postcolonial Africa is that the African people groups have believed their leaders, however just a couple of those pioneers have regarded that trust. Initiative is a declaration of an arrangement of qualities; its nearness, or the absence of it, decides the heading of a general public, and influences the activities as well as the inspirations and dreams of the individual and groups that make up that society. It is personally affected by culture and history, which decide how initiative sees itself and permits itself to serve: whether it has sense of pride, and how it shapes open approach.⁹⁵ Effective leadership is the most critical element of good governance. In all human undertaking, leadership provides enlightenment, insight and visions. As great government is not the sole obligation of governments, a lively and various common society is likewise expected to considered governments responsible. Civil society in Africa is still not fully developed, although regional differences exist in strength and organization. In most African countries, civil society remains relatively small and comprised of individuals and groups, not the mass people.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ Maathai, W. (2009). The challenge for Africa; Published in the United Kingdom.

⁹⁶ Ibid Mathai

Civil society organizations experience the ill effects of inward authoritative shortcoming, absence of hierarchical and administrative aptitudes and preparing, extremely restricted budgetary assets and an obliging outer environment in most African nations. These institutional crevices have influenced the adequacy and supportability of their drives and operation, adversely affecting their government conveyance ability.⁹⁷In Benin, Burkina Faso, and Ethiopia, as in many nations, numerous non-state on-screen characters do not have a law based culture, and particularly resilience and useful exchange among themselves and with the state. Besides, non-legislative associations are gathered in urban ranges, constraining their effort to provincial zones and decreasing their effect recipients. Governments additionally now and again oblige the endeavors of common society association to be powerful with oppressive enlistment and operational necessity. In any case, since the late 1980s, the circumstance has been gradually evolving. While a couple of governments that limit the engendering and energy of common society associations are still in presence, political frameworks that support pluralism are presently the standard as opposed to the special case. Nearby this evolving situation, common society is becoming more grounded and applying consistent weight for better government.⁹⁸The components of straightforwardness and responsibility are center esteem in great government. In any case, in most African nations there is little straightforwardness in government business. Officials' information is frequently either not accessible or not effortlessly available to people in general. Under this framework the government misses favorable position of dynamic trades on its strategies among others. The underdevelopment way of some medias and the blundering government activity

⁹⁷ Maipose, G. (2009). Good Governance and Civil Society Participation in Africa; OSSREA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

⁹⁸ ECA, Maipose

against writers and media foundation in numerous nations assist disintegrate straightforwardness in government exercises.⁹⁹

2.3 Food Insecurity in Africa Review of Evidence

2.3.1 Policy Failures

Robert Bate advanced one of the earliest theories relating to the food insecurity situation in Africa. He argued from a rational choice view asserting that the policies of African governments go against what is in the interest of farmers who mainly reside in the rural regions making a living from activities in farming as well as the agricultural sector, this in turn leads to a reduction in the production of food available to feed the growing number of citizens in these countries.¹⁰⁰ Other scholars such as Leys¹⁰¹ observe that rather than raising prices of food products in order to motivate farmers to produce more, the African governments instead undertook not so favourable measures with farmers, such as increasing agricultural supplies through costly and inefficient state-run projects and subsidizing of farm inputs. The policies that are pursued by governments with the support from the urban elites and interests are viewed as taking resources away from the agriculture sector for the advance of the supposed industrial development goals in these countries.

Moreover, African governments the policy of subsidizing farm inputs like machinery, fertilizer and seeds is seen as being inefficient since it is only the large-scale

⁹⁹ Ibid ECA

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, Bates

¹⁰¹ Leys, C. (1996). "Rational choice or Hobson's choice? The 'new political economy' as development theory," *Studies in Political economy*, 49, pp. 37-69

farmers who derive major benefits from it compared to small-scale farmers.¹⁰² Bates further argues that the aforementioned policies by African governments serve to satisfy the political interests of political leaders in the African states enabling them to gain and remain in power whereas there was rampant market distortion and resources misallocation leading to weakening the collective welfare of farmers, in sum therefore the initiative by the government can be termed as being largely irrational.¹⁰³ He states that the aggregate welfare would have been best served by permitting costs for homestead create to ascend because of states of interest and supply. In any case, since substantial scale ranchers are few and they advantage from endowments on their information, and urban laborers are concentrated and all the more effectively sorted out and advantage from modest sustenance , African governments seek after such approaches in light of the fact that it is politically levelheaded for them. In whole, Bates¹⁰⁴ advocates for the pursuing of much more approaches that are market friendly and neoliberal in the African governments' agricultural policies. Thus, a reduction in the bias against the agricultural sector and setting of better prices would lead to a dramatic increase in food supply by farmers setting the basis of a well-functioning market that can also help in the attainment of food security in Africa.¹⁰⁵

2.3.2 Institutional, structural and health-related challenges

Cheru in addition to Bates rational choice paradigm put forth the argument that African countries still face the challenge of food insecurity due to inadequate investment in agriculture production, insecure land tenure system, lack of political will and

¹⁰² Ibid, Bates

¹⁰³ Ibid, bates

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, Bates

¹⁰⁵ Ibid, cheru

inadequate infrastructure as well as support services. According to Cheru¹⁰⁶ pushing of peasant farmers from land is land degradation. Degradation of the environment, desertification around fertile lands stemming from global warming and ongoing climate change, loss of biodiversity as well as overgrazing have made the food insecurity situation of many African countries worse. This is particularly so with the ongoing depletion of groundwater, decreasing croplands, dying of livestock which has resulted in increased poverty, food insecurity and likewise the movement of the population under farming. In addition, Cheru¹⁰⁷ notes that lack of adequate extension services and research as well as training opportunities further aggravates the decline in productivity. For example, the Development Associates, Inc¹⁰⁸ provide details regarding Mozambique that was set up for USAID reasoned that "ranchers in the nation needed all around arranged analysts, fundamental abilities in ranges imperative to cultivating, furthermore needed prepared specialized expansion pros serving country zones, and in addition essential business and government aptitudes. In Mozambique, just like the case in numerous African nations, the arrangement of expansion governments is little, and the lion's share of ranchers have low specialized instruction. This is exacerbated by lacking advertising and transport governments. Due to transport bottlenecks that originate from poor condition of streets, short and costly supply of mechanized transport governments, ranchers can't advertise their products or get to fundamental supplies in the real urban

¹⁰⁶ *ibid*

¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁸ Development Associates, Inc, (2003). Mozambique: Human Capacity Building Assessment: Agriculture Sector, available at https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:uE60BT5dUAJ:www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/bifad/mozambique_ag_capacity.pdf+capacity+building+and+agriculture&hl=en&gl=ca&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESilCpNYCjxcphsEgYaE6lGBmS8_vRhYouwq9RQ_wYSYwr8SYSRZEJ39WEucpfacXmIgbfE7JqxTVGSqA2HLVZyDiotioulBAZFGtGiWi74atNKp2RuMhVfKZM8OhBSQlO8X&sig=AHIEtbQdINTXq7oaHQiEg4NszVGPoUyUCg

areas."Of great concern also for farmers to the food security situation in Africa is the HIV/AIDS epidemic.¹⁰⁹ De Waal and Whiteside¹¹⁰ argued that the food insecurity that food insecurity in Southern Africa is attributable to the regions HIV/AIDs. The authors hypothesized that caring for HIV/AIDs infected and affected individuals takes from the formal work system the productive adults. This implies that the number of working adults reduces moreso in the labour intensive agriculture sector contributing to a decline in agricultural production and food insecurity. Therefore, adult morbidity and mortality caused by HIV/AIDs, the burden of caring or the sick and orphaned contribute to food insecurity situation in the Southern African region. Consistent with this argument is other household survey evidence from Zambia, Kenya, and Rwanda that shows significant unpleasant impacts on the output of crop, assets as well as non-farm income in households that incur the death of the male household head.¹¹¹

2.3.3 Maldistribution, natural hazards and political crisis

Expanding blunder and poor conveyance/mal-dispersion of nourishment supplies is another reason frequently given for sustenance frailty in Africa and different parts of the creating scene. Ehrlich, Ehrlich and Daily¹¹² noticed that the constant across the board sustenance uncertainty and perpetual undernourishment is as an aftereffect of mal-circulation of rich nourishment supplies which would some way or another be settled by better dispersion. Thusly, current starvation is fundamentally a sustenance circulation

¹⁰⁹Jayne, T.D., Mather, D., and Mghenyi, E. (2010). "Principal Challenges Confronting Smallholder agriculture in Africa," *World Development*, 38,10, pp. 1384-1398.

¹¹⁰de Waal, A. and Whiteside, A. (2003). "New variant famine: AIDs, and food crisis in Southern Africa," *Lancet*, 362, 9391, pp. 1234-1237.

¹¹¹ Ibid, Jayne

¹¹²Ehrlich, P. R., Ehrlich, A. H., and Daily, G. C. (1993). "Food security, population, and environment," *Population and Development Review*, 19, 1, pp. 1-32.

issue of sustenance appropriation regularly disturbed by political turmoil in locales that are as of now open to populaces that are ineffectively sustained populace, for example, Somalia and Sudan. Another case is that of Cote d'Ivoire whose political emergency and the post-decision viciousness of 2010 was prevention to nourishment supply and food security in many parts of the nation, notwithstanding the neighboring nations of Burkina Faso and Mali who intensely rely on upon Cote d'Ivoire for sustenance supplies. Egypt, disturbance to sustenance stocks, loss of labor and populace developments emerging from the political turmoil of 2011 additionally influenced food security in the nation. Ranchers for this situation were not able get to seed, manures and different assets because of political flimsiness which influenced both the short and long haul eventual fate of rural sustenance creation, pay era and food security. Subsequently, political emergency and in addition destitution and financially incited maldistribution brings about nourishment instability.

At last, regular dangers and dry spells that outcome from deficient and a few cases absence of occasional rains additionally add to food security in numerous districts of Africa. A few nations in the Horn of Africa for instance (Djibouti, Somalia, and Eritrea) East Africa (Kenya, and Uganda) have encountered the most exceedingly bad dry seasons in decades. Tenacious destitution, progressive fizzled downpours and deficiencies in field and additionally a shaky social and political environment traceable to expanding struggle and common strife, nonappearance of good government have

consolidated and prompted to extreme sustenance emergency and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa.¹¹³

2.4 Consequences of Food Insecurity

Whatever causes sustenance weakness, it is clear it has different negative results. To start with, it adds to dietary admissions that are lacking, lessening in dietary differences and additionally intense hunger, meddling with the ability of people to oversee medicinal conditions and circumstances legitimately. It additionally confines the decisions individuals make about instruction, the choices they have in connection to work, and procuring a salary. It can likewise prompt to poor mental, physical, socio-enthusiastic and psychological improvement of people, particularly that identifying with the participation of school by youngsters and in addition the long haul pay winning capacity of grown-ups'.¹¹⁴

Moreover, the circumstance of sustenance uncertainty prompts to socio-passionate and behavioral issues for example, stress and nervousness, furthermore affects human advancement. As indicated by Drimie and Casale¹¹⁵ food insecurity affects the capacity to recuperate from different stressors and other financial stuns, furthermore enough arrangement or represent what's to come. Kids experiencing sustenance uncertainty are noted as lacking satisfactory establishments, for example, adequate venture and consideration regarding human capital improvement basic to the accomplishment of a steady presence in the current quick changing political economy.

¹¹³Brunel, S. (2007), *Géopolitique de l'Afrique*, Philippe Hugon, Sedes.

¹¹⁴Drimie, S. and Casale, M. (2009). "Multiple stressors in Southern Africa: The link between HIV/AIDS, food insecurity, poverty and children's vulnerability now and the future," *AIDS Care*, 21, S1, pp. 28-33.

¹¹⁵ Ibid

Jenkins and Scanlan¹¹⁶ advance note that ailing health and food security are a noteworthy hindrance to the financial improvement and development of any general public since it influences the populaces' capacity of living and keeping up typical lives, and being socially and monetarily profitable. In light of this, there is a pressing need to guarantee expanded food production for the easing of broad sustenance weakness in the locale,¹¹⁷ notwithstanding defeating the negative ramifications and outcomes of sustenance instability.

2.4 Conclusion

Governance is a complex system of interactions among structures, traditions, functions (responsibilities), and processes (practices) characterized by three key values of accountability, transparency and participation.¹¹⁸ A superficial survey of the writing on government and great government uncovers an absence of accord on its definition. It is an extremely expansive idea, and works at each level, for example, family unit, town, district, country, locale or globe.¹¹⁹ The present study surveys the writing on the idea of government when it is connected to the country state and food security.

¹¹⁶Jenkins, J. C. and Scanlan, S. (2001). "Food Security in Less Developed Countries, 1970-1990," *American Sociological Review*, 66, pp. 718-744.

¹¹⁷Kijima, Y., Otsuka, K., and Ssreunkuuma, D. (2011). "An inquiry into constraints on a Green revolution in sub-Saharan Africa: The case of NERICA rice in Uganda," *World Development*, 39, 1, pp. 77-86.

¹¹⁸ Kaufmann, D, Kraay, A & Mastruzzi, M. (2003). *Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002*, World Bank, Washington D.C.

¹¹⁹ Nzungola-Ntalaja, G. (1998). *The state and democracy in Africa*, In G Nzungola-Ntalaja & MC Lee (eds) *The State and Democracy in Africa*. Trenton, NJ & Asmara: Africa World Press

CHAPTER THREE

THE NEXUS BETWEEN FOOD SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE

SITUATION IN KENYA

3.1 Introduction

Since achieving independence, Kenya let known its purpose to achieve self sufficiency in the production of food for its people. This purpose was only reached in the production of maize only sometime through the first decade, other than that, food import as well as food aid is what has kept her going to date. However, the government set out to adopt a number of policies and strategies to move Kenya to its desired position of being self sufficient in production of food. This was upon the realization that dependency on food aid and food imports could only be tackled on if bold steps are taken by the government inform of policies and strategies. This was actually expected to make the country export food in addition to it being self-sufficient. It was noted however that the efforts to sufficient in the production of food would require combined efforts in various sectors such as health, agriculture as well as social safety nets. This chapter reviewed both the explicit and implicit elements of the food security governance in Kenya by reviewing the stated policy, strategies and implementation.

3.2 Governance in Kenya

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has described a number of elements of good governance including consensus oriented, participatory, accountable, responsive, transparent, effective and efficient, inclusive and equitable as well as follows the rule of law. Moreover, good governance is

said to make certain that there is minimization of corruption to lowest depths possible, listening of the voices of the most vulnerable members in society and consideration of the same during decision making as well as taking into account the views of minority groups. Furthermore, good governance must be responsive the current and future needs in society. Transparency means that reliable, relevant, and timely information about the activities of government is available to the public. Therefore, transparent governance implies that the people being governed are always informed of the undertakings of the administrators, the reasons for such undertakings, future plans by the administrators. This in essence requires that all undertakings by the government follow the laws, rules and regulations governing a state. Accountability is also seen as an essential element of good governance in governmental institutions, the private sector as well as the civil society organizations to the public and/or to their institutional stakeholders. Accountability is deemed necessary to parties that are affected in one way or another by a decision or actions undertaken by an institution, organization or state.

Good governance has been seen as unachievable in its totality with only a few nation states and societies having come close to its attainment. In implementing the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 the Country has began the tough road to the achievements of the ideals of good governance. The EACC is committed to ensuring that good governance is reached through fulfilling its mandate as provided under the Act. The L & I Act seeks to promote the principles of good governance among state and public officers. Section 10 of the Act provides that in carrying out their responsibilities a state officer is bound to: carry out the duties of the office efficiently, honestly, transparently, accountably,

accurately in records and documents and truthfully reporting on all matters of the organization which they represent.

Democratic states should have a mechanism through which leaders consult and account to the citizenry. Participation by all members of the society is a key cornerstone of good governance either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives-including public institutions and other elected public officers. It involves participation of both public and private sectors. Participation should be informed and organized in the sense that there should be freedom of association and expression with the presence of a civil society that is organized. Under good governance the existing legal frameworks should be enforced impartially, full protection of human rights and especially those of minority and vulnerable groups. To ensure that the law is enforced impartially, there is a call for a judiciary system that is independent and a police force that is impartial and incorruptible. In relation to accountability, institutions and organizations in power are required to be responsive in terms of having the capability to deliver public policies and programs in an effective, efficient and participatory manner. Moreover, the system of governance is said to be responsive when it reacts/ answer its stakeholders. A government that is responsive and is able to answer to the needs of its people through; efficiently and effectively delivering public goods and services and at the same time respecting and protecting human rights.

One of the most significant development challenges of current times remains that of achieving food security in its totality. This is particularly so because, despite the massive growth in food output and quality, with over 40 percent rise in food intake per

person,¹²⁰ the global food and nutrition security has continued to deteriorate, a development that poses a serious threat to national and international peace and security. More worrisome is the fact that, food availability has remained largely uneven, with severe shortfalls in parts of developing world. Indeed, about 852 million people in developing countries suffer from chronic food deprivation, in addition to 16 million people in developed countries and transition economies, making food security a global challenge to policy makers around the world.¹²¹ Good governance is necessary to achieve sustainable growth and development, particularly in developing countries. More specifically, it has been argued that the continuing food insecurity in developing nations today, which is predominantly rooted in aspects of poverty, power and inequality, can better be tackled only if good governance is in place in such countries.

3.3 Good Governance and Food Security

Governance is a multi-faceted concept that occurs in a variety of contexts, be it at the family, community, national, global as well as corporate levels. Whatever the context, it describes “the management of society by the people”¹²², and “the exercise of authorities of control to manage a country’s affairs and resources.”¹²³ Indeed, while governance is often presented as multidimensional and consisting of a number of fundamentals and

¹²⁰ De Haen, H; and Mac Millian, A. (2010), Towards global governance of food security. Focus, Rural 21 Available at: http://www.rural21.com/uploads/media/R21_towards_global_governance_03.pdf

¹²¹ Food and Agriculture Organization (2012), Reducing Poverty and Hunger: the Critical Role of financing for food, Agriculture and Rural Development. A paper Prepared for the Development, Monterrey, Mexico 19-22, March

¹²² Albrow, M. (2001), Society as a Social Diversity: The Challenges of Governance in the Global Age, In Governance in the 21st Century. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Paris. Pp. 149-182

¹²³ Schneider, H. (1999). Participating Governance: The Missing Link for Poverty Reduction Policy Brief No. 17, Paris. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Pp. 7

instrumentalities, it is a complex or integral whole whose components are mutually dependent, complementary and jointly reinforcing. This makes it hard to disaggregate or enhance in any method that suggests that its parts can be isolated.¹²⁴

For a developing country like Kenya, where poverty is widespread and the indices of human well-being and security including life expectancy, food security, safety and security, rank poorly, the most critical services include the provision of physical infrastructure (food, shelter, roads, potable water), empowerment and social mobility goods (education, credit or local capital, employment, access to justice), and life-enhancing and welfare goods (healthcare, social security and safety nets, human rights, policing). These public goods provide the enabling environment for optimizing human capacity and overall development.¹²⁵ However, in Kenya, policy making processes are weak, political society is not pluralistic enough, and checks and balances are poor. These factors tilt political incentives away from promoting public goods that favour the country's polity at large.¹²⁶

Depending on the unambiguous objective for which good governance is to be developed and deployed, it is feasible to strategically highlight certain ingredients and instrumentalities that are considered most vital for the purpose. For example, governance for anti-corruption purposes would hinge on accountability, transparency, rule of law, separation of power, and strengthening of oversight institutions and functions, while for the purpose of national cohesion, the emphasis would be on the promotion of impartial

¹²⁴ Natufe, O. I. (2006), Governance and politics in Kenya, Lecture Delivered at the Staff and Graduate Seminar, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Kenya

¹²⁵ Human Development Report (2013), The Rise of the south: Human progress in a diverse world, www.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/

¹²⁶ Oyugi, W. O (2000). Decentralization for good governance and development: United Nations center for Regional Development. Regional Development Dialogue, Vol. 21, o 1, Spring 2000

access to power and resources, social justice, participation, rule of law, responsiveness and accountability. To be sure, good governance does not lend itself to a single definition because “good” is a highly subjective term.¹²⁷ It entails the whole society partaking in the fruits of development. It is a concept that must comply with a number of principles, such as, the promotion equity, participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency and the rule of law, among others. These are key fundamentals through which one can appraise good governance. Thus, the relative presence or absence, strength or weakness of an element helps to evaluate whether governance is strong (good) or weak.

Food Security is an essential tool for national development and in recent time, the concept has become a catchphrase conveying different meanings to different people. The World Bank report on poverty and hunger defines food security as “access by all people at all time to enough food for an active and healthy life.”¹²⁸ The committee on world food sees food security as the physical and economic access to adequate food for all household members, without undue risk of losing such access. This definition, which introduces the concept of vulnerability, also implies that food security maybe viewed from different levels. Apart from the level of individuals, food security can be viewed from households, national or regional levels.

3.4 Good Governance and Food Security Nexus in Kenya

The World Bank¹²⁹ put forth a number of measures as dimensions of good governance: political stability with the absence of violence, the rule of law, voice and accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, control of corruption and

¹²⁷ Grindle, M. (2004), Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reducing and Reform in Developing Countries. *Journal of Policy and Administration and Institutions*, Vol. 17., No. 4. Pp. 525

¹²⁸ Ibid

¹²⁹ World Bank (2004), World Bank Report: *Making Service work for the people*. Washington, D.C

environmental governance. Food there to be food security and eradication of poverty, each of these dimensions of governance is a precondition. For instance, studies conducted in Uganda and Ethiopia tend to reveal that there exists a threshold of security below which public investments in infrastructure and education may have insignificant impact on development.¹³⁰ Weak governance therefore translates to corruption and a limitation on the public spending effect as well as donor funding.¹³¹ Moreover, where there exists bureaucracy in a society and an unorganized public, institutional accountability is highly stifled if not totally crippled.¹³² The situation in Kenya could be described as mentioned in the literature as it is characterized by a flaunting of good governance especially by the political class in the country.¹³³

The issue of environmental governance is also of relevance. Most poor people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods therefore, if the strategies to reduce hunger and poverty are to be effective, then proper governance of natural resources must be accorded special attention in the government scheme of things. Secure access to land, for instance is a fundamental precondition for farmers to ensure food security. However, where such law titles are unclear due to conflicting regulatory frameworks, land expropriation of farmers and other disadvantaged land user becomes rampant, a

¹³⁰ Obaa, B., Mutimba, J. and Semana, A.R. (2005). Prioritizing Farmers' Extension Needs in a publicly-funded Contract System Extension: A Case Study from Mukono District, Uganda. Working Paper Series 147, Agricultural Research and Extension Network, Overseas Development Institute, London; Food and Agriculture Organization (2002), Reducing Poverty and Hunger: the Critical Role of financing for food, Agriculture and Rural Development. A paper Prepared for the Development, Monterrey, Mexico 19-22, March.

¹³¹ Olowu, D. and Sako, S. (eds.), (2002), Better governance and public policy: Capacity building and democratic renewal in Africa; Bloomfield: Kumarian Press

¹³² Brewer, G. A. et al. 2007. Accountability, corruption and government effectiveness in Asia: an exploration of World Bank governance indicators; International Public Management Review, 8(2): 200-217

¹³³ USAID (2011). Constitutional Devolution in Kenya: Setting an agenda: A report of a study commissioned by the Kenyan civil society strengthening programme oct.2011. A report of a study commissioned by The Kenya Civil Society Strengthening Progr October 17th 2011

development that may in turn constitute a fundamental threat to their livelihoods and for security.

The Emergence of Food Insecurity in Kenya Food insecurity has assumed a worrisome dimension particularly in Kenya in the past three and half decades. Chronic food insecurity has become the norm in poor Kenyan households, a situation that is blamed on the country's rapid annual population growth rate estimated at 3.2%¹³⁴ coupled with the inability of people to gain access to food due to poverty. However, other issues are equally accountable for Kenya's emergent food insecurity. Decades of bad policies, particularly in the agricultural sector, have taken a huge toll on the economy, with serious consequences on national development. Worst among the bad policies affecting the agricultural sector is government's insensitivity to the needs of the rural areas.¹³⁵

Prominent among these is lack of infrastructural development and incentives e.g. loan for farmers. This invariably results in rural-urban migration. Also, the agricultural sector has witnessed a pattern of under-capitalization and high level of poverty of the rural dwellers and peasant farmers over a period of three decades, accounting for the sector's poor performance and thus fueling food insecurity in Kenya. Current Trends and Development Although Kenya's food insecurity problem has been a long-standing issue, many analysts as well as observers of the country's systemic problems see it as a self-inflicted scourge. At the nation's independence in 1960, Kenya's agriculture was dynamic and buoyant, accounting for more than one-half of the nation's GDP and for

¹³⁴ Nzongola-Ntalaja , G. (2011). Good Governance of Public Service: Paper prepared for presentation at the 7th Pan-African Forum on the Modernization of Public Services and State Institutions:

¹³⁵ Nyangito, H., 2003. *Agricultural Trade Reforms in Kenya Under the WTO Framework*, Nairobi: KIPPRA.

more than three-quarters of its export earnings. However, the advent of crude oil in the late 1960s is blamed for the neglect and subsequent decline of the agricultural sector, a position from which the nation is yet to recover.¹³⁶ The contribution of agriculture to GDP during 1976-80, for example, declined to 21.8% (from 50.2% during the 1960-70 period). Although the sector's contribution to GDP increased to 39.6%, in the 1981-85 period, 41.2% in the 1986-90 period and declined to 29.9% in the 2006-2011 period, this is far from its dominant position in the 1960s.

Constraints Undermining Food Security in Kenya From the foregoing review of the Kenyan situation, the continuing food insecurity in the country is predominantly rooted in a combination of diverse factors, most prominent of which are the following: First, there has been poor formulation and implementation of economic policies over the years. Policy makers in Kenya have placed undue prominence on the development of urban infrastructure at the expense of rural areas, particularly since the advent of crude oil in the nation's economy. The flow of resources away from rural areas to urban centres has compounded the impoverished conditions of the former, with serious consequences for both rural and urban development in the country. The rural-urban population drift is a manifestation of the negative conditions prevalent in the nation's rural areas.¹³⁷

Second, the high cost of governance in Kenya not only poses a great threat to national development in general, but agricultural output and food security in particular. For instance, since the emergence of democratic governance in 1999, about 25% of recurrent expenditure has been allocated to the federal legislators annually, a development that leaves less funds for capital expenditure, even in the agricultural sector.

¹³⁶ United Nations (2001), Kenya's Common Country Assessment; Lagos, Pp. 58-59

¹³⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2000), The State of Food Insecurity in the World, Rome. Pp.3.

By comparison, the cost of governance in Kenya is higher than other developed nations such as the United States of America (USA) United Kingdom (UK). This development coupled with the high rate of corruption (the country is currently ranked 3rd most corrupt nation, according to Transparency International)¹³⁸ have constrained the attainment of food sufficiency in the country.

Third, the agricultural sector has been characterized by the existence of dysfunctional institutions over the years. The first National Food Policy was introduced in the 1981. It targeted to sustain self-reliance on food and guarantee fair food and nutrients distribution among the Kenyan population. The government was to play the main role in accomplishing these targets. Government was to set the grain prices and have the monopoly over input distribution. The second National Food Policy, however, emphasized the market-orientated approach, which still ought to be limited to a certain extent. The policy was not fully effective as the implementation framework was not clearly stated, neither was the coordination mechanisms of the policy implementation, or the commitments to fund the planned actions.¹³⁹ Furthermore, Kenyan government was one of the firsts to establish national strategy responding to climate change as a threat to country's food security.¹⁴⁰ Its efforts and adopted policies to stimulate economic recovery and the country's agricultural sector, mainstay of the Kenyan economy, in all respects align with the country's international commitments to eradicate chronic hunger and extreme poverty, the UN MDGs, pledges during the WFS in 1996 and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program.

¹³⁸ Transparency International (2013), Corruption Perceptions Index

¹³⁹ IBID, P66.

¹⁴⁰ Maina, I., Newsham, A. & Okoti, M., 2013. *Agriculture and Climate Change in Kenya: Climate Chaos, Policy Dilemmas*, Brighton: Future Agricultures.

Structural Adjustment Programmes were a tool for spurring economic growth through alignment of the countries activities to enhance exports and investment in modern science and technology as well as public management practices with a view of improving the country's agricultural sector and in turn the economy. Despite there being a broad S&T policy constituency a specific national policy and legal framework on biotechnology lacks largely with the National Council for Science and Technology yet to finalize the drafting of a national biotechnology policy. It is expected that the application of biotechnology in agriculture and livestock production enhance the achievement of food security in the nation of Kenya.¹⁴¹ The level of political will in Kenya to achieve food security has been demonstrated in the past. For example, former President of the Republic of Kenya, Moi had written to the then President of the USA a letter requesting assistance in biotechnology capacity building. This spoke volumes on the state's commitment and desire to enhance the agricultural sector's capacity in order to improve food security. However, the lack of adequate allocation in the public budget to biotechnology resources contradicts the stance by the government. /some authors have described this as a lack of political commitment.^{142, 143}

Kenya has, over time, faced multiplied meals deficits because of prolonged droughts and low productivity due to inadequate governance systems. loss of effective

¹⁴¹ Government Of Kenya (GOK), 2002, National Development Plan for the Period 2002 to 2008, Nairobi: Government Press — 1997, National Development Plan for the Period 1997 to 2001, Nairobi: Government Press — 1994, National Development Plan for the Period 1994 to 1996, Nairobi: Government Press

¹⁴² International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), 2000, 'Biotechnology in African agricultural research: opportunities for donor organisations', ISNAR Briefing Paper 43, The Hague: ISNAR

¹⁴³ Anyango, B. and Shiundu, P., 1999, 'Institutional arrangements towards biotechnology policy making in Kenya', paper prepared for Biotechnology and Public Policy Training Course, ACTS, Nairobi, Kenya

early caution structures, loss of ok strategic reserves, excessive publish-harvest losses and shortage of effective manage of crop and cattle illnesses have compounded the challenges. The private area has established its potential to import meals items which might be needed in instances of home production shortfalls. This has reduced the want for a huge country wide strategic reserve, although this dependency on imported foodstuffs does no longer encourage sustainable food protection.

Kenya's special Programme for food protection idea applied by using the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock improvement, department of Agriculture Extension, instituted a countrywide early warning and food distribution gadget, and maintain a national strategic reserve but encourage the personal area to get concerned inside the worldwide grain trade thru a more predictable coverage and tariff regime. closer to halving the variety of food-insecure people, a goal of at the least 6 million individuals has been set, and it seeks to make sure that the variety of chronically meals-insecure does no longer boom beyond present tiers. A vast programme underneath current country wide budget turned into deliberate, starting with the 2004/05 finances, and thru District meals security guidance Committee movements within the 2003/04 finances 12 months. The Ministry, within the interim, carried out sensitization workshops for key stakeholders, from the private and non-private sectors, at countrywide (such as the donors), provincial and district stages. Workforce members at district stage embarked upon familiarization and documentation of hit initiatives.

Begin up activities for the Kenya unique Programme for food protection and food safety community covered: District stage consultations for improvement of profiles, priority-putting and price range commitments, placing the level for scaling up of

activities inside districts and divisions. District education activities including training of facilitators (government, NGO and CBO extensionists), testing furnish modalities and trade visits. help to country wide policy improvement on a meals safety approach that could encompass the office of the President, disaster control Unit, production and garage troubles, and inter-Ministerial issues, consisting of alternate, communications, infrastructure and different macroeconomic worries. components of a country wide programme or mission, with countrywide and outside investment, to deal with the instantaneous difficulty of one million chronically meals-insecure households, with all countrywide extension companies orienting their work plans towards the proposed approach. Strengthening of the present day Inter-Ministerial Committee on food safety, mixed with drawing linkages with the Kenya meals security assembly and means of supporting joint sports, which will ensure more interest to problems of persistent, instead of transitory, food insecurity.

Essentially, effective institutions play vital roles in making available crucial resources to the agricultural sector. These include research institutions. Unfortunately, Kenya's eighteen National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) are in a worrisome state. Lacking in financial and material resources, NARS have been undermined and are unable to generate appropriate technologies in an effective manner necessary to boost agricultural productivity in Kenya. In addition, agricultural extension systems have been similarly handicapped as a result of inadequate resources allocated to them. Consequently, farmers have not been able to receive necessary extension services to support farm output and increase their income. Other institutional structures and programmes, including the River Basins and Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs),

which showed initial promises when they began operations, but have either collapsed or become moribund with serious consequences for the nation's food security and poverty reduction efforts.¹⁴⁴

Another binding constraint has been the dearth of investment capital in the sector. In the past three and half decades, Kenya's agricultural sector has suffered from under-investment both from the public and private sectors of the economy. In Kenya, virtually all of the nation's agricultural output is due to the efforts of low-income, small scale farmers, whose access to investment capital is severely curtailed. The inability of farmers to access funds to assist farm production is a major constraint in the nation's quest for food security. The formal banking sector is averse to agricultural lending, mainly because of the attendant risks in agricultural production. Even government's efforts at encouraging lending to the sector by guaranteeing specific proportions of loans in the event of repayment defaults, have not recorded much success. If Kenya is to realize her development strategy, it is imperative to give the agricultural sector a prime of place in the country's national discourse. In this regard, Kenya and other countries in the continent should view Agriculture as the means to an end for various problems such as; food security, reduction of poverty, rural transformation, employment, and improved national health profile of the citizenry.¹⁴⁵

The above dismal posture is further compounded by the diverse constraints on land use in Kenya. Although the nation is richly endowed with a vast supply of arable land, and favourable weather conditions, suitable land for cultivation is increasingly

¹⁴⁴ Nyaugito, H. (2013), "Food Policy and the Impact on Food Security", in Ogunrinde, A., Oniang'o, R. and May, J. (eds), *Not By Bread Alone: Food Security and Governance*; South Africa: Tore Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research

¹⁴⁵ Andohol, J. (2012), *Kenya's Food Security Programs: Implications for MDG's Goal of Extreme Hunger Eradication*, *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, Vol. 3 No. 9, May; Pp. 243-253

threatened, particularly in recent times. A combination of natural and anthropogenic factors continues to undermine accessibility of arable land in Kenya. Natural forces include desertification in the North and ravaging soil erosion in the South. Human-induced (land) degradation includes bush burning, deforestation, shifting cultivation and unsustainable urbanization. These negative trends have, over the years, impacted adversely on agricultural output, and by extension on the food security elements, namely, food availability, food accessibility, and food adequacy. And unless adequate steps are promptly taken to reverse these trends, the hope of halving the number of people that are vulnerable to hunger by 2017, and positioning the nation among the 20 world leading economies by the year 2020 may well be a mirage.

3.5 Conclusions

The Kenyan Government has attempted to put in place governance structures so as to deal with the problem of food security for its people. There exist regional instruments that attempt to bring together the efforts of various countries so as to adequately address the problem of food security for its people. Recently, however, agriculture has come under increasing pressure to fill the gap created by inadequate food production in developing countries. In the Kenyan context, the state of food security has assumed a bothersome dimension, as the nation has moved from a position of relative food self-sufficiency in the 1960s to one of extreme dependence on food imports in recent times. A number of factors have been blamed for the nation's position of relative food insecurity. These include poor economic policies, high cost of governance, under-capitalization in the agricultural sector, dysfunctional institutions and the death of social and physical infrastructure in the rural areas, among others. And, unless this trend is

reversed through a comprehensive and sustained food security policy framework by all stakeholders, the nation's development prospects will be jeopardized.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE IMPACT OF GOVERNANCE ON FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA

4.1 Introduction

World leaders have committed themselves on several occasions to work towards eradicating world hunger. FAO has been advocating the two track approach for many years. Governance, and the way in which politics and institutions interact, will in practice have a critical impact, for example, on how resources are managed and allocated, how services are delivered or on planning and policy. This means that a common analytical framework for understanding the context and dealing with it as part of our activities in support of food security is necessary. More broadly, governance is seen as crucial for development processes and for achieving sustainable development results. In recent years, several international organizations have focused on governance and political economy analysis, including the World Bank, the European Union and the ODI. Within FAO, the concept of governance is increasingly applied at sector level (e.g. land governance, fisheries governance, forest governance, governance of plant genetic resources).

The Government of Kenya has made efforts both long and short term to address the food security challenges. The chapter will therefore examine how the past, present and future governance structures and policies in Kenya have impacted, continue to impact and expected to impact the food security situation in Kenya.

4.2 Impact of Governance on Food Security in Kenya

From released data on the food security situation in Kenya it is evident that food security is still a vastly spread problem. According to the data from the report, produced jointly by FEWS NET, Government of Kenya and WFP, only very small part of Kenya is under none or minimal food security pressure. The major part of the country, however, is in the stressed situation and part of the country, in October 2014, experienced critical situation. This amounts to 1.5 million people still experiencing acute food insecurity. What is worse, in comparison with 2013, this number is higher by 75 percent. However, the situation is projected to get better due to the short-cycle crops and expected decline in food prices.¹⁴⁶ Local governance structures for food security have an immense impact on the food flows from and to Kenya. Therefore, it is important to analyze to what extent they influence food security.

4.2.1 Structural Adjustment Programs

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) are the series of loans provided by the IFIs (either IMF or the WB) with additional conditions. The programs come from the school of thinking where the human and economic developments are if not entirely separated, and then the economic development is highly prioritized over the human one by giving minimal economic role to the government.¹⁴⁷ The regime programs imposed, demanded Kenya for cutting down on the government spending and scaling up the exports with the purpose to maximize income needed to pay the debt. Additionally, it had to devalue its currency, harshly cut down on social spending, deregulate the agricultural

¹⁴⁶FEWS NET; GoK; WFP, 2014. *Kenya: Food Security Outlook*, Nairobi: FEWS NET.

¹⁴⁷Kang'ara, S. W., 2000. When the Pendulum Swings too Far: Structural Adjustment Programs in Kenya. *Third World Legal Studies*, 15(1), pp. 109-151.

commodity pricing and substitutions, remove any import quotas, keep the tariffs low as well as the privatization of governmental companies was extensively encouraged.¹⁴⁸

Gertz¹⁴⁹ asserts that Kenya was one of the first countries to get a Structural Adjustment Loan from the WB in 1980. Country has been changing its trade regimes starting from independence to this date. By employing different trade policy instruments the country was trying to liberalize its trade. During 1960s and 1970s, Kenyan government focused on substituting imports with the attempt to protect infant industries and small-scale producers. But after signing the agreement with the WB, Kenya altered its import-substitution policies to liberal trading regime. Gertz¹⁵⁰ continues to suggest that, generally speaking, country's experience in liberalizing trade was unsatisfactory and failed to bring macroeconomic success, food security and reduce poverty as intended.

Nyangito¹⁵¹ also notes that when implementing the SAPs in Kenya, it was focused on elimination of the monopoly of the state government in the agricultural sector over marketing of products, imports, pricing and distribution. Apart from the fact that in the early stages of reform implementation there was undisguised governmental resistance, the significant steps towards market liberalization started in 1993. The reform with market deregulation and trade liberalization targeted to stimulate Kenyan private sector to increase its participation in the production, marketing and processing of agricultural products.

¹⁴⁸Gonzalez, C. G., 2004. *Trade Liberalization, Food Security and the Environment: The Neoliberal Threat to Sustainable Rural Development*, Seattle: Seattle University

¹⁴⁹Gertz, G., 2009. *Kenya's Trade Liberalization of the 1980s and 1990s: Policies, Impacts and Implications*.:Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid, p4.

¹⁵¹ Nyangito, H., 2003. *Agricultural Trade Reforms in Kenya Under the WTO Framework*, Nairobi: KIPPRA.

Furthermore, Smith & Lyons¹⁵² observes that since 1980s in response to growing demand for ethically produced food, African small-holders got increasingly involved in the activity. However, looking back, often these producers got heavily dependent on export markets with negative consequences, such as food insecurity, hunger, poverty, and import dependence. Currently they are also facing urges to change their traditional way of farming to more intensive and diverse in order not to miss out in global trade. By the same authors it is indicated that in Kenya, the production of French beans is shipped mostly to the European supermarkets and, additionally, is regulated by European multi-stakeholder rules of ethical labor standards and ethical agricultural production. To illustrate the escalation of food exports after implementing of neoliberal trading regime, in 1988, for instance, Kenya exported only to the UK almost 4 thousand tons of legumes, while during the year 2005 the number increased to 25 thousand.

Additionally, when in 2009 Kenyan government was facing problems due to food shortages in some regions of the country, extensive amount of food was being shifted to fill up the supermarkets in the UK. Kenya has a strong trade relationship with the UK, since it is a former colony. The Kenyan food farms that have trade relationships with the UK are using innovative technologies and produce food at high standards. Even though they employ great number of laborers, they are often accused of water pollution, overuse of irrigation and low workers' wages. Furthermore, the farmers producing for the

¹⁵²Smith, K. & Lyons, K., 2014. Negotiating Organic, Fair and Ethical Trade: Lessons from Smallholders in Uganda and Kenya. In: C. Rosin, P. Stock & H. Campbell, eds. *Food Systems Failure*. New York: Earthscan from Routledge, pp. 182-202.

domestic market face challenges due to their small-scale farms, lack of technological capabilities and climate change induced unreliable rain patterns.¹⁵³

Rayfuse & Weisfelt¹⁵⁴ note that one of the SAPs imposed for Kenya was the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), the main multilateral framework regulating global agricultural trade. The AoA encouraged Kenya to minimize export subsidies and internal production support as well as to minimize import barriers in order to maximize the access to market. Kenya joined the WTO in 1995 when signing the AoA. The Agreement caused immense changes in the worldwide agricultural environment in terms of institutional framework and laws that define agricultural production policies and agricultural trade relationships between countries.¹⁵⁵ Developing countries generally consider that the AoA did not benefit them in any way.

Hereafter, the three pillars the AoA is built upon are defined. To begin with, with the purpose to increase the access to the market, the AoA required that countries would remove import quotas. The countries were also demanded to decrease their tariffs. According to the level of their development, countries needed to reduce more, if they were more developed and reduce less, if their level of development was lower.¹⁵⁶ Rosset¹⁵⁷ continues to argue that even though the decision seemed judicious, it has put the poor countries in a disadvantageous position. Considering the fact that developed economies can provide the needed financial support to their farmers, Kenya, for instance,

¹⁵³ Ibid, p3.

¹⁵⁴Rayfuse, R. & Weisfelt, N., 2012. The International Policy and Regulatory Challenges of Food Security: an Overview. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 3-15.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid, p4.

¹⁵⁶Rosset, P. M., 2006. *Food is Different. Why We Must Get the WTO Out of Agriculture*. Malta: Gutenberg Press.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid, p6

did not have enough financial resources. Consequently, the government of Kenya was able to support their farmers only through tariffs and other import restrictions. The second pillar is the export substitution. Referring to this pillar, Rosset¹⁵⁸ suggests that it should be constrained. The last pillar is the removal of domestic support. The reason for scaling down the levels of domestic support is to prevent the increase in prices of the goods that later might be exported.

The predominant purpose of the AoA is to pave the way for a fair and market-centered agricultural exchange system by eliminating production-and-trade twisting practices as domestic production quotas and export subsidies.¹⁵⁹ The goal of the Kenyan government for adopting the AoA policies was to encourage small and large scale farmers to expand their production. Nevertheless, after the implementation of policy reforms, the general trend has been that the overall agricultural and food production have been decreasing, Nyangito¹⁶⁰ finds.

The essential condition when aiming to achieve food security is widely acknowledged to be economic development. The WTO has been promoting trade liberalization as the way for the developing countries to eradicate poverty and starvation. However, Joshi¹⁶¹ states that there is a controversy surrounding the target (to reduce poverty and hunger) and the strategy (trade liberalization) to reach it. The WTO frameworks of the AoA has been concluded by the Schutter¹⁶² in Rayfuse & Weisfelt to be conflicting with the goal to reach global food security and fail to deliver effective

¹⁵⁸ Ibid, p6.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid, p3

¹⁶⁰ Ibid, p4.

¹⁶¹Joshi, A., 2012. Food Security in the Great Lakes Region: Reconciling Trade Liberalization with Human Security Goals. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 44-69.

¹⁶² Ibid, p5.

policy framework bringing about the right to food. The AoA prevents member states to adopt strategies and policies to support vulnerable domestic sectors. Just after the independence, the first two decades, living standards, and well-being in Kenya rose significantly. However, in the 1980s and 1990s, when the AoA was signed, economic performance, which has a direct influence on the food security and nutrition in Kenya, was stagnant or even negative. The yearly growth in the agricultural sector declined from 6 percent just after the independence in the 1960s to 1.3 percent after the adoption of the AoA in the 1990s.¹⁶³

Omolo¹⁶⁴ states that the government is continuously trying to increase food security levels in Kenya and, when adopted the trade liberalization policies, there has been ongoing discourse on how these policies are affecting the efforts of the government. There are different viewpoints regarding this question. Policy makers are arguing that neoliberal policies benefit the country due to the emerging development opportunities, such as transfer of technology. This is advocated, will raise the efficiency and productivity, and subsequently the economic growth. On the other hand, the civil society holds the position that trade liberalization benefits only certain sectors, but not the ones linked with increasing food security, such as farming.

Omolo¹⁶⁵ further observes that the agricultural trade liberalization primarily aimed to increase the availability of food products on the global level. However, the AoA and SAPs imposed by the IFIs brought to most of the developing countries

¹⁶³GoK, 2011. *National Food and Nutritional Security Policy*, Nairobi: Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit.

¹⁶⁴Omolo, M., 2011. *The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Poverty in Kenya*, Nairobi: Institute of Economic Affairs.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid, p8.

disappointment, since the regime failed to bring about what was promised. The agricultural trade liberalization was expected to reduce the prices of agricultural commodities. For Kenya, since it is a net importing country, this might at first look seem as a positive side of the regime. Nevertheless, if one would start thinking about its exports, Kenya is exporting comparatively a small amount of goods and with the low prices cannot gain enough money to immensely increase development pace of its production capacities. The institutions, keeping in place the same norms for the states of all levels of development, are somewhat preventing the poor countries from development and persisting their disadvantaging practices.

What is more, the two main impacts of the AoA on the developing countries were the limitations of the policies implemented by government in order to protect infant or vulnerable sectors, and the growth of poverty within certain sectors in Kenya.¹⁶⁶ Since the main negotiations were carried out in between the superpowers, the US and the EU, developing countries, with Kenya among them, were barely included. This exclusion of Kenya and other developing economies restricted from the possibility of making an impact on the policy-making.

As aforementioned, the Agreement demands for Kenya to improve market access by putting tariffs on existing non-tariff imports. Kenya was unable to adopt this condition due to the trade liberalization conditions previously demanded by the IMF and the WB. Consequently, the country was not allowed to use special protective supplies in a case of rapid import escalation or low import prices. Joshi¹⁶⁷ explains if the immense increase in the food imports appears, it diminishes the incentives to expand or cultivate local food

¹⁶⁶ Ibid, p7.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid, p7.

production and consequently upsurges the country's dependence on the imported food. The result is that Kenya has only limited capabilities to protect basic food and vulnerable agricultural products. It is visible that almost one-size-fits-all neoliberal policies advocating economic development make Kenya more and more dependent on the food imports and hence, making it more food insecure.

Kenyan domestic producers and markets are disadvantaged by the unfair competition induced by imports of subsidized goods from other countries. Agricultural trade liberalization, after signing the AoA, has changed Kenya, the former net food exporter to be now the net food importer.¹⁶⁸ Having in mind that one of the main neoliberalism pillars is the limiting state intervention to the minimum extent needed to maintain the institutional structures for the free trade, this disadvantages Kenya in a sense that domestic producers cannot compete with the international ones on the global level. Local farmers do not have innovative technology and do not have the resources to obtain it. Furthermore, the Agreement enforces Kenya to produce the food goods according to the certain sanitary standards. Kenya, as most of the other developing countries, finds it challenging to implement these standards due to number of issues in the implementation process as well as the lack of technical capacity. The developed economies are benefiting from this situation and using the AoA to limit the imports of goods coming from developing world. Additionally, labor standards, environmental standards and other recently emerged non-tariff issues are taken advantage of by the developed countries to create barriers with the purpose to prevent from additional competition from the developing world.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁸ Ibid, p7.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid, p5.

Lastly, because the AoA was outside the other trading agreements, this imposes complete disorder, as overload of contradicting policies one after the other have been adopted. For example, to increase the prices of domestic goods compared to the world market; to reduce domestic prices of agricultural products; to isolate the domestic prices from the volatility of the world ones.¹⁷⁰ The main outcome of these policies was self-destroying. As the domestic policies were aiming to increase and stabilize domestic prices, trying to reduce and destabilize global prices, not having in mind the relation between the two and that domestic prices in the long-term are linked to the global ones.

All things considered, it is noticeable from the analysis that the external factor of neoliberal trading regime and imposed SAPs have restricted Kenya in a number of ways to increase its food security. Kenya's food security is overly dependent on international trade. This lessens country's capacity to handle the external shocks, such as overproduction or harvest failures in other countries. It needs to be noted that Kenya does not have vast capacities of increasing domestic agricultural production; hence it is left with the international trade as a mean to ensure country's food security.

4.2.2 Food Aid Programs

Trade is seen as the main tool in global food distribution. However, poor countries usually do not have enough financial resources to acquire the amount of food needed to satisfy the demand of the country. From this follows, food relief is perceived as a means to deal with volatile local food production and wide-spread hunger.¹⁷¹ According

¹⁷⁰Brandão, A. S. P. & Martin, W. J., 1993. Implications of agricultural trade liberalization for the developing countries. *Agricultural Economics*, 8(1), pp. 313-343.

¹⁷¹Barrett, C., 2001. Does Food Aid Stabilize Food Availability?. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 49(2), pp. 335-349.

to the USAID data, the contributions have increased from 112 million US dollars in 2010 to 116.4 million in 2014. As seen in the data in the year 2011 the food aid reached almost 135 million US dollars. This was because of the especially severe draught that year. Additionally, compared to the year 2013, this year Kenya received 10 million more worth of food aid.¹⁷² Hence, this implies that the situation has worsened this year as all of the relief was attributed to the emergency aid. By recent studies it is assessed that there are constantly around 2 million people who need food assistance or assistance to access the food. Naturally, throughout the more frequent periods of draught or heavy rains, the number could easily double.¹⁷³

The education is said by Schmidt¹⁷⁴ to be the key to development, as he states that “*there is no literate population that is poor and no illiterate that is anything but poor*”. In order to achieve one of the MDGs, to make primary education attainable to everybody, the Kenyan government in 2003 introduced the policy of the free compulsory primary education for all Kenyan children. In order to increase the school attendance in the poorest and traditional communities, which is evident from the country’s experience not to be the highest, free meals are the incentives used to attract school-aged children to classes. In this way the beneficiaries are the poorest households that are usually unable to provide nutritional meals to their children. Khatete, Pendo, & Oyabi¹⁷⁵ argues that the SFPs, one kind of the food aid programs, is a settlement made with to provide school

¹⁷² US AID, 2014. *Food Assistance Fact Sheet: Kenya*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/kenya/food-assistance>

¹⁷³ Ibid, p7.

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¹⁷⁵ Khatete, I. W., Pendo, S. & Oyabi, J. M., 2013. School Feeding Program and Pupils' Participation in Primary Schools in Kenya. A Study of Taita Taveta and Nairobi Districts. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 4(6), pp. 895-900.

children with food in addition to meals they receive at home, with the purpose to motivate them to enroll and stay at school. They are aiming to reduce the levels of temporary hunger and raise the attendance in classes and overall school achievements.

According to Asiago & Akello¹⁷⁶ the SFPs were started in Kenya because of chronic food insecurity and poverty that raised obstacles for children to finish their primary education in most of the districts of the country, and currently is one of the most extensive and longest-standing programs across the country. The WFP by using SFPs have targeted food inequality in most vulnerable areas in Kenya both, districts in the arid and semi-arid lands, and urban slums in Nairobi. The programs were started in 1980 by the WFP in collaboration with Kenyan government as a response to growing frequency of food crises caused by reoccurring draughts, heavier rainfalls resulting in flooding and political violence.¹⁷⁷ The programs gained pace after 2003, when the national policy of Free Primary Education was introduced. The highest coverage was of 1.85 million pupils enrolled in more than 5 thousand schools across the country.

At the moment, the WFP is distributing food to over half-million Kenyans. This number varies depending on the current climatic situation in the country.¹⁷⁸ The Kenyan government since 2008 is responsible for half of the program, while the WFP puts its focus on providing the meals to the primary education schools where the lowest education levels were recorded, and in the most food insecure regions of Kenya. The

¹⁷⁶Asiago, D. & Akello, C. A., 2014. The Challenges Facing Head Teacher's Role in the Implementation of the School Feeding Programme in Public Primary Schools, in Nairobi Province, Kenya. *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 2(6).

¹⁷⁷WFP, 2009. *Impact Evaluation of WFP School Feeding Programmes in Kenya*, Rome: WFP.

¹⁷⁸ Lawrence-Brown, A., 2014. *Reduced Rains Affect Food Security in Kenya*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.wfp.org/stories/reduced-rains-impact-food-security-kenya>

educational results, of those students who attend schools providing meals, were recorded to get higher by 28 percentage points. The numbers of children completing their primary education were as well higher among the schools involved in the programs. They were also more likely to continue to their secondary education. It is worth mentioning, the educational results were better in the urban areas than in the rural. What is more, the same WFP report finds that the levels of hunger reduced and the nutrition increased significantly of students receiving school meals. The main fact is that the WFP school meals were most of the time the biggest meal of the day and, usually, the only meal.¹⁷⁹

The study, conducted by Khatete, et al.,¹⁸⁰ was trying to determine if there is a relationship between SFPs and school attendance. Looking firstly into school enrolment, significant increase in the school population was found in the study. In the rural areas this was mostly associated with the introduction of Free Primary Education together with the introduction of SFPs. Yet, not compelling change was noticed afterwards. In the urban slums, however, teachers have noticed that since the implementation of the SFPs the numbers of enrolled students are higher. It is related with the inability of the parents to provide the sufficient nutrition to their children. In the different study by Wambua as cited in Khatete¹⁸¹, it was affirmed that the immense part of the students from the poor families attend school because they might not get the food at home. Subsequently, school attendance, according to the teachers interviewed in the study, has increased since the SFPs have been initiated. These findings suggest that school feeding can be an effective incentive to reinforce attendance in schools and somewhat increase the state of food security in Kenya. Moreover, respondents felt school feeding being very important in

¹⁷⁹ Ibid, p12

¹⁸⁰ Ibid, p12.

¹⁸¹ Ibid, p12

stabilization of school attendance. But only the levels of school enrolment do not mean that pupils are learning efficiently. Without proper and sufficient nutrition students are not able to achieve their best. Thus, one way to determine the efficiency of SFPs is to look at the changes in students' academic achievements. In the already presented study the findings are the same in both types of studied districts, urban slums' district and the rural district. Overall level of achievements has fallen. Levinger (cited in Khatete)¹⁸² suggests that in addition to SFPs, a proper environment to facilitate learning process ought to be created.

Proponents¹⁸³ of food aid are convinced that it is an efficient and competent tool of scaling-down the level of hunger. They support their statements by arguing that when food aid is used for work or school related programs, it encourages the development of the country. Additionally, food aid programs decreases the need to import food and consequently restricts the increase in food insecurity. However, the opposite side of the food aid discourse argues that due to the programs, the developing countries have become more dependent on the food imports.

What is more, Asiago & Akello¹⁸⁴ observe that there are challenges regarding SFPs integrity in terms of how the food intended to feed children is handled. Some authors¹⁸⁵ who provide evidence that food aid is not always efficient because it is not always reaches the ones in need and the ones that the aid is targeting. Considering that

¹⁸² Ibid, p12

¹⁸³ Kirwan, B. & McMillan, M., 2007. Food Aid and Poverty. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 89(5), pp. 1152-1160; Rancourt, M.-È., Coudeau, J.-F., Laporte, G. & Watkins, B., 2013. *Tactical Network Planning for Food Aid Distribution in Kenya*, Montreal: Interuniversity Research Centre on Enterprise Networks, Logistics and Transportation.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid, p12

¹⁸⁵ Barrett, C., 2001. Does Food Aid Stabilize Food Availability?. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 49(2), pp. 335-349.

food aid should focus on covering food availability, when food shortfalls causing under nutrition appear, food aid ought to be provided only as a response to aforementioned food availability shortfalls. When in the 2011 Kenya suffered the most devastating draught, millions of people went through the immense impacts of the draught and were forced to survive on the emergency food aid from the government and international humanitarian agencies.¹⁸⁶ Foreign aid, on average, was not effective, in speeding up the long-term growth and food stability in Kenya. It contributed even less to increasing equality in the income distribution and had no positive effect on reducing the levels of hunger.¹⁸⁷

Other studies find that the humanitarian food aid does contribute to the reduction of poverty and hunger. It was indicated by the empirical data that, in one region more than in the others, SFPs had positive results; the students were more food secure since they were receiving meals at school. The households, consequently, have extra money to buy more nutritious food for other household members. Having in mind that due to better nutrition student can achieve higher educational results, with the higher education he hypothetically is able to somewhat influence the development of the country towards ensuring its food security.

However, overall, food aid has deterrent influence on agricultural production which in turn results in increased dependence other food sources.¹⁸⁸ The students and

¹⁸⁶Kiguro, L., 2013. *Key Action Points to Combat Food Insecurity*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000095624/key-action-points-to-combat-food-insecurity>

¹⁸⁷Griffin, K., 1987. World Hunger and the World Economy. In: W. Hollist & F. Tullist, eds. *Pursuing Food Security. Strategies and Obstacles in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, pp. 17-36.

¹⁸⁸Bezuneh, M., Deaton, B. & Norton, G., 1988. Food Aid Impacts in Rural Kenya. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 70(1), pp. 181-191.

households become dependent on the humanitarian food aid as they do not consider it ending. Of course, this is only referring to the SFPs. For instance, the newest WFP announcements stated that due to the lack of funding the WFP had to stop providing humanitarian food aid to the Syrian refugees. As a result around 2 million people who were dependent on it, will starve. The dependency theory prevails since the development of the periphery relies on the relations with the advanced economies. The core economies, according to the dependency theory, are attempting to integrate the developing countries to the global economy. Manifesting the support to development of the poor countries by providing food aid, the developed countries are making them dependent on it and in the end, as stated by a number of authors, their development and increase of self-reliance is restricted.¹⁸⁹

Only as a result of WFP food aid, people are able to survive in some regions in Kenya. It is evident that dependency of food aid is immense in some regions, as presented in Thielke¹⁹⁰ since people do not even try to produce their own food, only wait for the new food deliveries from Nairobi. Even the food crops, such as corn, could be grown in Kenya, they are being imported as an aid from the US, and subsequently destroying the market for the local farmers who would grow them. The ability of people and their households to generate surplus food as well as acquire income to buy food,

¹⁸⁹Ghosh, B. N., 2001. *Dependency Theory Revisited*. Aldershot: Ashgate; Matunhu, J., 2011. A Critique of Modernization and Dependency Theories in Africa: Critical Assessment. *African Journal of History and Culture*, 3(5), pp. 65-72.

¹⁹⁰ Thielke, T., 2006. *Starvation in Africa: Kenya's Deadly Dependency on Food Aid*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.spiegel.de/international/spiegel/starvation-in-africa-kenya-s-deadly-dependency-on-food-aid-a-396031.html>

improved infrastructure and the efficiency of food dispersion systems in affordable markets directly affects food security.¹⁹¹

Finally, it is noticeable that the structural exploitation exists not only within the international relations, but between the relations of the actors within the country too. According to Asiogo and Akello¹⁹², SFPs are challenged by the number of issues in spite of opportunities and expected positive outcomes by the WFP and other stakeholders. For example, by embracing SFPs politicians in developing countries are trying to gain popularity. Moreover, part of SFPs food meant for students is sold to raise money to increase schools budget or increase personal budget of teachers. Furthermore, the urban areas of the country attract all the investments and infrastructure developments in Kenya while rural regions are left on their own. This is clearly seen in the previously mentioned statement that almost half of the women in Nairobi are overweight, while there are rural regions in Kenya where food security is in the critical situation. Within those rural areas richer people are exploiting the poorest ones and the so on.¹⁹³

Thus, various negative and positive aspects of food aid have been analyzed and it can be concluded that despite the fact that food aid is necessary when food emergencies occur or to help students in learning. Nevertheless, this non-stop food aid is making country and its population dependent on it and even deters the increase of self-reliance.

4.2.3 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy

The Kenyan government is highly motivated to slash hunger and malnutrition in the country. This commitment includes building and strengthening self-reliance with the

¹⁹¹ Ibid, p7.

¹⁹² Ibid, p12.

¹⁹³ Ibid, p16.

purpose to immensely scale-down chronic food insecurity. To lessen the potential impacts of future crises, foreign food aid is used in connection with the long-term development strategies, such as FNSP. Kenyan government in 2011 launched the FNSP, the policy targeting persisting hunger and under-nutrition, affecting one third of the Kenyan population. There are three main broad goals declared in the policy. Firstly, policy aims to improve the possibilities for all Kenyans to be able to have a fully nutrient diet. Secondly, it is attempted to boost the quality and quantity of the food Kenyan population is able to access at all times. The final goal attempts to protect the food-wise vulnerable part of the population by using innovative safety programs for the country's long-term development.

Food security structure adopted by the Kenya government in FNSP contains not three, as usual, but four dimensions of food security. They are as follows: availability, accessibility to food, stability of food supply, and nutritious diet.¹⁹⁴ It is noticeable that FNSP acknowledges the currently emerging issues for food and nutrition security. Among the other approaches how to combat the climate change, global food and global financial crises, one the FNSP strategies is the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR). Its main goal is to protect the local farmers from excessive supply during the periods of favorable weather and to provide the help for the population during food crises. The reserve must contain 4 million sacks of maize and as well as 4 million in cash (GoK, 2011). This allows the government to provide relief by rapidly mobilizing food, during the emergency situations for the starving or hunger experiencing population. The possession of cash reserves enables the administrative government to buy food products in working markets at times of crisis. The SGR used to consist only of maize, which is not the main

¹⁹⁴ Ibid, p7

food among the communities most prone to hunger. To improve the situation, in the FNSP the government committed to alter SGR to Strategic Food Reserve by including other essential food goods relevant to local eating habits. The government as well committed to develop the reserves in the terms of physical stock amounts and cash.¹⁹⁵

Additionally, food trade is concluded, by the FNSP policy-makers, to be the main factor determining the level of national food security. With the changes in the demography, reductions in foodstuff production and self-reliance, food imports are presently very significant in assurance of food security in the country. Because the Kenyan population after the market reforms is able to enjoy the inexpensive and various food imports, the government acknowledged that these cheap imports from developed economies might remove local producers from the market. Therefore, the government with the purpose to increase food security set a goal to assist the Kenyan agricultural sector in increasing its regional and international competitiveness; to increase the regional trade; involve state into market regulation in a transparent way, to scale-down the uncertainty of supply and food imports.

The other FNSP strategies aiming to alleviate food insecurity are: the strategy of food availability and access, the strategy to increase domestic food production, food safety, standards and food quality control, school nutrition and nutrition awareness, the strategy for early warnings and emergency management, and the strategy to improve institutional and legal framework and financing (WHO, 2011).

¹⁹⁵ Ibid, p7.

According to the Omiti and Laibuni¹⁹⁶ article published in the Daily Nation, a newspaper in Kenya, the actions of the state towards food and nutrition security can be categorized into three approaches. The first one being consumer-orientated action, which targets the most vulnerable segment of the society by providing social safety nets, food subsidies and price control among others. The second one is producer-orientated actions with the purpose to encourage domestic farmers to expand their production levels, using input supply measure. And last one is trade-orientated actions aiming to stabilize volatile food prices and increase domestic supply by implementing policy instruments, such as tariff reductions or export restrictions.

After gaining the independence, the state spending, which was cut after the SAPs were adopted, was mostly concentrated on human development, food security, education, increasing sanitation and other basic human necessities.¹⁹⁷ The forced reduction of the state spending on these important social sectors prevented Kenyan government to improve the situation within all these areas. It is notable that the first national policy concerning food security has been introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, at the same period as the SAPs were adopted. It is a positive initiation of policy-makers, the acknowledging that there is a prominent problem threatening country, and attempting to take an action in order to eradicate it. Kimani-Murage et al.,¹⁹⁸ noted that, financial resources were however needed for the policy to be implemented efficiently, and that the

¹⁹⁶ Omiti, J. & Laibuni, N., 2012. *Issue 2: Food Security- Kenya's Cycle of Hunger Is Conquerable*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/politics/Kenya-cycle-of-hunger-is-conquerable-Here-is-how/-/1064/1620226/-/lr80m4z/-/index.html>

¹⁹⁷ Kang'ara, S. W., 2000. When the Pendulum Swings too Far: Structural Adjustment Programs in Kenya. *Third World Legal Studies*, 15(1), pp. 109-151.

¹⁹⁸ Kimani-Murage, E. et al., 2014. Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Urban Slums: Experiences from Nairobi, Kenya. *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*.

desired result, to increase the state of food security in Kenya, will be achieved. Since state spending was harshly cut, government did not have enough funds to implement and maintain the policy initiatives concerning food security. Thus, it is evident that one of the causes of the food insecurity is still being present in Kenya and even though Kenyan government attempts to implement policies targeting the issue, the SAPs imposed by neoliberal institutions restricts government from implementing policies efficiently. Lack of good governance and political will and SAPs have obstructed government in providing basic social services and decent living conditions in Kenya.

In addition to this, the AoA have negative impacts on the developing countries in the terms of governmental power reduction. Kenyan government was taken away the possible revenues from the tariffs, as agricultural trade liberalization policies demanded the state to remove the tariffs. With those revenues the government could fund reforms or initiations in educational sector, health care, address various feeding programs and safety nets. Moreover, the Kenyan government is not allowed to improve food security by using trade-based or labor-based policies, because the Agreement restricts government from introducing new subsidies.¹⁹⁹ Therefore, the ineffectiveness of the Kenyan food security policies and general attempts of the government to reduce the situation of chronic hunger can be attributed to the neoliberalism and its economic policies imposed on the Kenyan government. The main stance of neoliberalism, or sometimes called liberal institutionalism, is the reduction of state power and the governance of the market mechanism is left for the international institutions and their norms.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid, p7.

According to Joshi²⁰⁰, the AoA permits the developed countries preserve particular trade-distorting subsidies at the same time preventing the exercise of the same policies by the developing states. More importantly, it was found in the study that both tariff and non-tariff barriers encourages economic growth in the developing countries, while neoliberal institutions inflicting their removal disrupted growth and possibilities to improve food security situation.²⁰¹ This unequal relationship between developed and developing states, the main focus point of the dependency theory, and economic exploitation of the periphery blocks the way for Kenya to initiate certain incentives for the domestic producers to expand their production or to increase their competitiveness compared to the farmers from developed countries. It is important to note the fact that this unequal relationship is imposed by the international institutions, external powers according to the dependency theory to be of singular importance, and this simply adds up to the argument.

One more reason for the ineffectiveness of until now adopted national policies regarding food security is the weak institutions and corrupt government.²⁰² Strong institutions, capable of imposing the norms that are followed, are an immense factor in achieving the effectiveness of any policy. Too less time has passed since the independence and, in addition to this, there has never been a stable government since then that the country would have developed strong basis for effective institutions and norms they establish.

The last point, neoliberalism clearly advocates that each individual is responsible for his own well-being. According to the theory, everybody has a guaranteed access to

²⁰⁰ Ibid, p7.

²⁰¹ Ibid, p6.

²⁰² Ibid, p7

the marketplace and individuals are accountable for their own achievements or failures there. Success or failure is viewed from the prism of person's entrepreneurial skills or lack of them. This might work in the advanced capitalist economies with the developed infrastructure. This is not always the case all-round the globe. In Kenya, despite the fact that urban population is rapidly increasing, majority of the population still lives in the rural areas of the country. The infrastructure in these regions is poor and individuals living in the remote areas do not have such capabilities to travel, sometimes several days, until the market place and in the end not to make a fortune, due to the free market liberalism. Thus, if an individual is not able to produce enough goods or food that when exchanged them to other goods or foodstuff or money would get enough to ensure his, and the household he live in, food security, that it his own fault. Neoliberalism provides the necessary environment for the growth and individuals have freedom to benefit from it or not.

All things considered, the issue of food security is still present in Kenya even though government attempts to implement food security policies that would give a visible result. The ineffectiveness of these policies, having in mind that they have been developed for more than three decades now, is in turned caused by a number of factors. The bottom line and the cause of this issue are the effects of the neoliberal policies imposed by the IFIs in the 1980s and the consequences that followed.

4.2.4 Climate Change Policies and Strategies

It is scientifically proven that Sub-Saharan Africa will be affected by climate change particularly harsh.²⁰³ Kenyan food security heavily depends on agricultural production, which in turn mostly depends on the rainfall. Changing climate impacts food security of individuals, households as well as regions and the whole nation.²⁰⁴

The causal relations between climate change and food security have been extensively researched concerning effects on the output of yields and hence, food production. Increasing global temperatures are causing weather anomalies that cannot be predicted anymore. Other effects of the changing climate and additional global environmental changes, such as decreasing water quality and availability, decreasing land productivity and others have escalated concerns about attaining the state of food security for the most vulnerable. Further concerns are discussed rotating about the meeting the food demand of rising global population, their changing diets and subsequent further degradation of the environment. It might degrade with the further exploitation of vegetation and escalated intensification of land use. This might in turn put food systems in peril.²⁰⁵ Therefore, recently politics in Kenya has rapidly built up the interest in adaptation to climate change. Kenya is one of the first countries in the Sub-Saharan

²⁰³Symons, K., 2014. Anti-politics, Apocalypse and Adaptation in Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy. *Scottish Geographical Journal*.

²⁰⁴Waithaka, M., Nelson, G., Thomas, T. & Kyotalimye, M., 2013. Kenya. In: *East African Agriculture and Climate Change*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

²⁰⁵Gregory, P. J., Ingram, J. S. I. & M, B., 2005. Climate Change and Food Security. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Issue 360, pp. 2139-2148.

Africa to establish national policy on climate change in 2010 as part of its development agenda.²⁰⁶

Floods during the year 1997 – 1998 and draughts during the period 1999 – 2001 were thought to be to worst in the country’s history. The natural disasters led to thousands of people being displaced from their home. The floods, for example, caused damages to country’s infrastructure equivalent to around 1 billion US dollars and extremely reduced the productivity of hydroelectric power plants in Kenya. As a consequence, Kenya had no choice but to take another loan, 72 million US dollars, from the WB. The draught in 2004 led to famine in some regions of the country. Another draught in 2006 brought about 3.5 million of the population requiring for the food aid and other humanitarian aid.²⁰⁷ Moreover, rising global temperatures are shrinking the ice cap of Mount Kenya and in turn the seasonal rivers that used to run from the mountain top to the surrounding territory have dried out. As a result of decreased water availability, in some districts of Northern Kenya people might already travel more than 10 km a day.²⁰⁸

What is more, the degree to which the climate change is able to damage or cripple the agricultural sector depends on the ability of the sector to adjust to the unstable climatic situation and conditions. This adaptive ability of Kenyan agricultural sector is low. Essentially because of the lack of financial capacity to invest in more resilient production designs, lack of technological advancements, high dependence on rain-fed

²⁰⁶ Ibid, p23.

²⁰⁷ Mwendwa, P. & Giliba, R., 2012. Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Strategies in Kenya. *Chinese Journal of Population Resources and Environment*, 10(4), pp. 22-29.

²⁰⁸ Ramin, B. M. & McMichael, A. J., 2009. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Case-Based Perspective. *EcoHealth*, 1(6), pp. 52-57.

agriculture, more and more frequent draughts and floods, crop and livestock infections.²⁰⁹ Declining agricultural production and increasing degradation of environment caused by climate change pressure Kenya's economy and general welfare and well-being of the population. Climate change also causes declining fish stocks, volatile production of hydroelectric power and rapid deforestation of Kenyan land.²¹⁰

The developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya being among them, and South Asia, are currently experiencing the impacts of the climate change despite the fact that they did not contribute, or at least not that much as already developed economies, in escalating the climate change. The developed states had their opportunity to grow their economies by exploiting earth's natural resources and releasing pollutant emissions causing global climate change. To mitigate rising global temperatures and changing climate, there are held numerous negotiations. Countries gather together to discuss the prominent issues and decide on the international agreements which all countries would adopt in order to alleviate the impacts of changing climate. There are countries which want to lessen the impacts of the climate change and are prone climate change mitigation legally binding agreements. On the other hand, there as well are countries which resist any legally binding commitments to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, as that would mean reduced productivity in manufacturing and in turn lost economic revenues.

What is more, even though the most parts of the world will be suffer harsh and negative effects of climate change, certain developed regions in the North are likely to

²⁰⁹ Ibid, p23

²¹⁰ AFIDEP, 2012. *Population, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development in Kenya*, Nairobi: AFIDEP.

benefit from the rising global temperatures. For instance, currently Russia and Canada have vast amounts of land that is not suitable for agricultural cultivation. With the rising temperatures, the extensive amount of land will become less cold and suitable for agricultural production.²¹¹ As well, the crop fertile period will become longer and thus, provide already developed countries with even more economic benefits. The main reason of economics and maintained or increased competitiveness prevents any effective climate change mitigation agreement to be adopted by the entire world. Consequently, any effective action is taken and Kenya is left to endure reoccurring severe draughts that demolishes the food production in the country making food insecurity lasting issue. Here it can be again referred to the dependency theory which explores the unequal and exploitative relationship between the advanced economies and developing states. The advanced capitalist countries aim to maintain their economical superiority over other regions and do not want to reduce the extent of their production. This leads to the unrealized Kenyan foodstuff production that could have been done if harsh climate change impacts would not have been emerged and the level Kenyan food security could have increased.

Additionally, as the stance of neoliberalism declares, each sovereign state is responsible for its development. Thus, it has to implement policies, with the purpose to achieve it, which do not interfere with the international systems. The countries are free to conduct their development in any way as long as they stick to the international norms. Yet, the chronic and long-term food insecurity, brought about by the international

²¹¹Korepin, S., 2011. *Might Russia Welcome Global Warming?*. [Online] Available at: <http://csis.org/blog/might-russia-welcome-global-warming>

systems, are currently of major significance compared to the destructive events such as draughts and floods. According to Pearson²¹² 8 percent of deaths in 2004 related to food were brought about by food emergencies, while the remaining 92 percent were caused by general poverty and malnutrition.

The last point, the Kenyan agricultural sector lacks crucial investments from the government. As aforementioned, the sector is too vulnerable to adapt to the climate change consequences and each time the draught or a flood cause an extensive damage to country's infrastructure and household food insecurity. Nevertheless, the government, due to the SAPs imposed by neoliberal institutions cannot allocate the funds needed to strengthen the sector. As well, within the last decade the Kenyan government has developed environmental and climate change policies and has an appropriate knowledge about the key environmental issues. Still, the government lacks the capabilities to monitor and enforce the legislation, which for the most part comes from the extent of financial resources.

Thus, it is evident from numerous sources that climate change has an immense impact on the food security situation in Kenya. Yet, the country is restricted to improve the internal situation by exploitative international order and previously adopted commitments.

²¹²Pearson, C., 2012. A Fresh Look at the Roots of Food Insecurity. In: R. Rayfuse & N. Weisfelt, eds. *The Challenge of Food Security. International Policy and Regulatory Frameworks*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 19-43.

4.3 Conclusion

Both major and minor policies influence decision-making for the government as well as other food enterprises that are privately owned. Lang²¹³ explains that the state of food security is now more complex in the sense that the food system is affected by well-grounded environmental factors like water scarcity, biodiversity threats, conflicting land use priorities, non-renewable fuels and climate change. Lang et al.,²¹⁴ (2009) debates that emphasis on food policy effectiveness cannot be primarily based on value for money, but instead has to encompass new vast issues that are challenges which result from social and cultural aspects as well as health.

Food policies at all levels of government need to be flexible, consistent and equitable. Food policies may have primary or secondary effects, whilst the core cause for major food related problems often spring up from much broader policy areas. The significance of integrating the development of policies as a revolutionary shield to threats imposed on food security cannot be magnified further as it is clear and precise. Presently, policy establishment is generalized across various administrative fragments therefore hindering their effectiveness since many loopholes are left unsolved.

This chapter has explored the links between governance and policy areas that impact food systems. The associations that ties food security to both food policies and

²¹³ Lang, T. 2010. Crisis? What Crisis? The Normality of the Current Food Crisis. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 10(1), pp. 87–97, viewed 14 July 2011, Wiley database.

²¹⁴ Lang, T., Barling, D., & Caraher, M. 2009. *Food Policy: Integrating Health, Environment and Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

climate change are emerging in Kenya and require improved articulation. The journey of the Kenyan Government towards a National Food Plan contributes direction, but linking climate change, food security and food policies requires further attention. Examples of food-related policy structures are provided in this chapter to indicate complexity between levels of governance arrangements that define and impact food system sectors.

CHAPTER FIVE

SOLUTIONS REGARDING GOVERNANCE POLICIES IN PLACE TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA

5.0 Introduction

Good governance has been considered one of the major aspects to consider in order to make a difference to the development of a country. A country whose governance is founded on democracy is responsible for the needs of its population like providing better health, education, social welfare, good housing as well as equitable dispersion of development projects like roads and infrastructural developments. These kinds of physical projects create job opportunities and business opportunities especially when taken to rural areas in different regions in the country. This in turn improves the quality of livelihood of people in the local communities. A good administration is one of the aspects that steer poverty reduction and also promote development. For example, countries like Kenya which exhibit good governance tend to come up with effective strategies that target the poor and disadvantaged groups with the aim of improving their capabilities so that they can be productive and progressive, and also provide social safety nets (SSNs) to the rest of their families who were still stuck in poverty because of the poor backgrounds. This chapter explains solutions in relation to governance measures that intend to guarantee food security in Kenya.

5.1 State Agricultural Organizations in Kenya

Bates²¹⁵ implies that unindustrialized institutions that are supported by the state became a mark of the agricultural scene in Kenya back in the colonial period, when various institutions were created and manipulated to ensure an advancement in the economic and political interest of specific settlers. Although this pattern recurred after independence, the organizations that fabricated leases for certain producer parties were also vulnerable to political benefaction such that political forerunners exploited them. This made the interested parties push to guard the leases that they obtained, hence the inequality and exhibition of rural power observed by Bates²¹⁶ still remains the mark of Kenyan life despite experiencing twenty years of democracy. Furthermore, the beneficiaries of the rents still have the authority to guard them against radical reform.

The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) is an example of renowned state agricultural organizations in Kenya. The company buys maize from large scale producing regions in the country then stores it for emergency assistance in times of drought especially in semi-arid parts of the country as well as sell to traders and millers when prices in urban centers go up. Bates²¹⁷ 1989 states that NCPB rose became prominent during the 1978 to 1982 drought in order to enhance food security in the country.

Consolidating the NCPB made it possible for the government to distribute food to major cities and drought stricken parts of the country. It also led to a rise in NCPB placements for buying maize in areas of the Rift valley, therefore improving the

²¹⁵Bates, R. (1989). *Beyond the miracle of the market: the political economy of agrarian development in Kenya*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

²¹⁶ Ibid, p127

²¹⁷ Ibid, p127

capability to disperse upcoming sustenance to farmers in the region. As a result, the Rift Valley then became the “Breadbasket” of Kenya.²¹⁸

Jayne et al.²¹⁹ 2008 did a research on the effect of NCPB buying on the costs of maize in Kitale in the Rift Valley and extensive markets in Nairobi throughout 1989-2004. Their findings reveal that NCPB buying prices aimed to ensure a reduction of maize costs in two extensive markets by a margin of 20%. (This was before market liberalization). After the introduction of multi-party democracy as well as market liberalization, the NCPB began raising prices by a margin of 20%. Most of the chief individuals who profited from this regulations were large scale maize producers distributed in the Rift Valley. This was tragic for the rest of the country who could no longer afford the prices of maize.

Jayne et al.,²²⁰ explains that the mean wholesale market prices for in large producing parts of Kitale was \$160 per metric ton and \$197 per metric ton in Nairobi between the year 1989 and 2004. However, the hiked prices offered to large scale producers did not change the deficit of maize nationwide in that period.

The overall agricultural growth in Kenya reduced and this state was declared an occurrence that resulted from the lack of effectiveness in terms of agricultural support, by agricultural support organizations in the country.²²¹ For instance, in the period of 2007-2009, Upcoming Agricultures Consortium started implementing their mandate in some districts in the country. Farmer center groups were then advised to consider their agrarian

²¹⁸Nyoro, J., M. Kiiru and T. Jayne (1999). Evolution of Kenya’s Maize Marketing Systems in the Post-Liberalization Era. Working Paper 2A, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University, Nairobi, www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/kenya/wp2a.pdf.

²¹⁹Jayne, T., R. Myers and J. Nyoro (2008). “The effects of NCPB marketing policies on maize market prices in Kenya.” *Agricultural Economics* 38(3): 313-325.

²²⁰ Ibid, p128

²²¹Government of Kenya (2003). *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007*, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Nairobi.

functioning over the previous years. The 90's was the time when the decline of support organizations by farmers and performance was highly witnessed and linked to the disaster as well. NCPB also conveyed substantial rent to maize producers in the Rift Valley at this time.

The collective equation of efficient commodity centered on state organizations that have an advantageous agricultural performance. Kenya's dependence on these organizations has, nevertheless, been challenging. This can further be elaborated if, relying on these organizations takes place in place of investing in nationwide public goods that back small scale agriculture. The performance and coverage of such organizations has in the past and is still not even across the nation.

Such organizations are linked to major product chains especially where important marketable excesses of a specific crop are acquired. This encourages pathways through which political patronages can be distributed in a bias manner to favored parties and influential personnel in power.

Secondly, but also related to the latter, there tends to be an irregular performance of products in chain-centered state organizations. If the complexion of a sympathetic government varies, periods of revitalization are often followed by neglect. Furthermore, revitalization may also take place when new governance is effected and aims to make political changes. The inefficiencies that are often associated with politicized management, however, always come back over time.

Thirdly, since distributing patronage easily can be achieved through input or credit subsidies and output price interventions, the profits of product chain-centered state

organizations tend to be disproportional by larger producers. In simpler terms, larger producers provide the higher benefit to large scale sellers of crops. This illustrates how only the rich can afford to increase supply. Jayne et al.²²² illustrates this inequalities by calculating that out of all the farms in this sample, not more than 3% justify 50% of all the maize sales.

5.2 The Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture

In 2003, the NARC government arose to power with the main aim of rectifying the country's long history of poor performance and governance.²²³ IN April 2003, it therefore developed an economic recovery strategy to create wealth and job opportunities. ERS). Agriculture was the ultimate pointer alongside other productive sectors accounted for in the mandate. The work on expanding agriculture immediately began following a set sectorial Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) which was launched in March 2004. The SRA not only illustrated the NARC government's intention to revive agriculture but also insinuated the role of the government in the sector. They noted that state organizations were very inefficient while many of the dynamic sectors like horticulture were not state controlled.²²⁴ This vision was highlighted by President Mwai Kibaki who was then in power, and later documented in section 5.3 of the Legal Regulatory Framework. It was pointed out that the agriculture sector had so many outdated rules.²²⁵

²²² Ibid, p128

²²³ Ibid, p123

²²⁴ Howell, J. (2004). Support to the Agricultural Sector Co-ordinating Unit, Government of Kenya. Consultancy Report to the UK Department for International Development under PASS Project Code AG0144, Overseas Development Institute, London.

²²⁵

There were many other commodity specific regulations that resulted in expensive separate organizational as well as management arrangements. Due to this, the SRA recommended a single set of laws surrounding agriculture Act to replace the previous regulations that had been in place. It further committed to privatize acts performed by the parastatals as well as deduct the multiplying possibilities of regulatory.²²⁶

The strategy was fully set to keep running from 2004-2014. In consideration of the dire "requirement for a quick recuperation of the sector", six "quick track" priority zones were recognized in section 10.2: "Inspecting and blending the legitimate, administrative and institutional system. Enhancing conveyance of research, augmentation and counseling bolster administrations, integral to which was fortifying the financing base for farming exploration endeavors and decentralizing essential duty regarding expansion arrangement to area level, where contracting in of private augmentation benefits close by open arrangement was mulled over. Rebuilding and privatizing non-core elements of parastatals and services to achieve productivity, responsibility, and viability. Expanding approach to excellent farm inputs and money related administrations, where as opposed to different segments of the strategy, the need to rejuvenate open input supply associations, for example, the Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) and the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) was perceived, given that endeavors to empower microfinance associations, farmer associations and private stockists to upscale their administrations to agriculturists could set aside some opportunity to produce results. Defining sustenance security approach and projects, and taking measures to enhance access to business sectors, for instance, rustic streets and

²²⁶ Ibid, p132

interior charges. The SRA likewise revealed its usage structure in some detail. This involved: A "yearly National conference of the partners in the segment, composed by the principal ministries" and to be directed by "an astounding political power" (i.e. President or agent), to "guarantee political influence, give the methodology perceivability and give a stage to surveying development in the usage of the technique and the exact measure in which its destinations are being accomplished." An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee(ICC) to be "made out of changeless clerks of the principals and teaming up services and delegates from the private segment" and "in charge of organizing the arranging of the system from the division point and observing its execution. Authoritatively, the lead ministries for SRA were, Ministry of Cooperative Development, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Local Government. A few others – comprising of the Ministry of, Water and Natural Resources, Roads and Public Works, Regional Development Authorities and the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, were considered teaming up services. The ICC was helped by a Technical Inter-Ministerial Committee (TIC), which comprised of personnel from four principal ministries that were in charge of planning moving execution plans. Working Groups were to be built up by distinct services to give guidance and "autonomous peer evaluation" of TIC execution accounts.

According to Lundgren²²⁷ with the advantage of knowledge of the past, he highlights the part imagined for the yearly National conference in formulating and supporting political influence for the approach. Whilst the principal ministries were tasked to sort out such occasions, the energy to inspire usage was obviously anticipated

²²⁷Lundgren, B. (2010). Joint Agricultural Sector Review: Final Report. Consultancy Report for Kenya Agricultural Sector Ministries, Government of Kenya / Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit, Nairobi.

that would come in substantial part from non-government partners (commercial private division, maybe NGOs) who remained to profit by its downsizing of state association in farming exercises. By and by, such gatherings were met just in 2005 and 2008.

Bazeley²²⁸ observes that the imagined part for Ministers is vaguely illustrated in the execution structure. Rather, obligation regarding making the strategy actualized lived at the permanent secretary position, helped by the technical staff inside the TIC. As per the fundamental expectation of the technique as well as the organizational personal stakes that it questioned, effective usage needed (facilitated) clerical motivation. Shockingly, by and by this was to be lacking.

Bazeley further explains that the insufficient time period for delivering the SRA report implied that there was minimal conference, inside administration or outside, amid its improvement, despite the fact that it illustrates a responsibility for no less than three ministries, with suggestions for different others, as well. As per one witness in Bazeley's study, the Minister of Livestock impeded not to attend the dispatch as an aftereffect of this. He, however, however needed to go in light of the fact that the strategy was being propelled by the head of state. After the dispatch, the permanent secretaries of the three center ministries requested that specialists draft three year plans for activity in four of the six "quick track" need ranges, including; change of parastatals. Here, in the spirit of the SRA document, the specialists suggested nullifying the Meat Commission, Coffee Board and privatizing the Dairy Board, Sugar Board and Pyrethrum Board. They prescribed keeping the Pest Control Products Board, the National Cereals & Produce Board, and the Plant Health Inspectorate to give direction or potentially other open merchandise,

²²⁸Bazeley, P. (2005). Kenya: Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture; October 2005 Visit Report & Further Issues and Options, Peter Bazeley Development Consulting, Dorset, UK.

however noted extension for private-open organizations to convey benefits better and enhance effectiveness.

Secondly, was a suggestion on legal reform where the specialists advocated cutting down the wording by more than 100 laws regarding agriculture to a single act that is centered on self-governance, competition and efficiency as well as health and safety by the time 2005 ends.²²⁹

Howell²³⁰ notes that recommendations stirred lack of cooperation from leaders and parastatal staff. This is because parastatal leaders had translated the suggestive measures to bring about loss of rents, power and employment positions that would have followed recruiting new personnel.

There was an additional loss in the drive to implement the SRA following the reshuffle of ministers in 2004 where the permanent secretaries of all three significant ministries were reshuffled.²³¹ The implementation framework of the SRA was finally brought to speed towards the end of 2004. This was under the responsibility of the Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU). There was, however, no clear definition of the ASCUs role. The Government of Kenya²³², in 2006 recognized that it was wholly established and staffed. Restricted capacity for measure evaluation was noted earlier.²³³

A report by ASSP²³⁴ shows that from 2004, donors have centered their support for agricultural revival by expanding the capabilities of ASCU to lead it. DFID, SIDA, GTZ,

²²⁹Pearson, S., D. Fitchett, W. Kinyua and N. Spooner (2004).Implementing the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture(2004-2014), Development Alternatives Inc and USAID/Kenya, Nairobi.

²³⁰ Ibid, p132

²³¹ Ibid, p132

²³²Government of Kenya (2010). Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010–2020, Nairobi.

²³³ Ibid, p132; 134

²³⁴ASSP (2007). Agricultural Sector Support Programme for SRA Implementation and Support to the Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) 2007 – 2014. ASSP-ASCU Programme Document, Nairobi.

USAID, Danida and World Bank were the donors of the basket donor funding from 2004 through 2007. A new segment of funding was later agreed upon in 2007-10 by the Agriculture Sector Support Programme. The project paperwork highlighted that ASCU began producing significant output in five priority areas with the help of functioning parties which included, research and government, civil society, private sector and development partners. There was, however no solid attempt at reforming the agriculture sector in over two years before production.

Lundgren²³⁵ highlights that both donors and the government commissioned a report to examine the current achievements, specifically the outcomes and outputs in the agricultural sector as detailed in the SRA. It revealed that ASCU had played a bid role in implementing activities that will lead to productivity despite delays in completing some policies. This was, however, not satisfactory because most of the activities already in progress under the SRA/ASDS still did not make a difference at local level.

5.3 Revitalizing Agricultural Extension

There were at least three significant donors supporting the agricultural expansion change in Kenya during the years that followed the formulation of the SRA: THE Livestock Extension program and the SIDA. Other donor who chipped in were USAID and the World Bank.

In the years taking after the dispatch of SRA, there were at least three noteworthy donors supporting agrarian expansion change in Kenya: the Livestock Extension Program and the SIDA-subsidized National Agriculture and which inter alia empowered a "central

²³⁵ Ibid, p134

range" approach by which accessible augmentation assets concentrated on one area inside a region every year to accomplish the most extreme effect; the devolved agriculture aid systems program underneath the DANIDA financed Agriculture segment program aid, which progressed multiple shareholder discussions at region platforms to set for the administration (counting expansion) providing help to farmers as well as the World Bank- supported Agriculture based productivity projects in Kenya, which guided request steered expansion strategies creating vacancy for numerous administration suppliers. This proved to be the perfect establishment for expansion change: the legislature failed to think about encounters over the three projects and settle on the route forward for augmentation arrangement broadly.

ASCU, using its well-structured working gathering on studies and augmentation, sought to gain from these different projects, however no official, autonomous examination of their execution was attempted. This learning added to another National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy, enlisted in December 2005, trailed by an execution system, a conscription of which was created in June 2007. The arrangement was, be that as it may, just affirmed by Cabinet in 2008 while the usage structure presently under advancement in alignment to the arrangements for decayed position of government drafted in the current constitution in the long run endorsed in a moment submission in August 2010 or more progressing gaining from the World Bank-supported KAPAP. The strategy means to empower commercialization of smallholder agribusiness, as opposed to just advising agriculturists how to create more, and proceed to a request motivated approach, investing more on farmers to search out expansion personnel or resources(present at data focuses in all locale) when they need data. In the meantime,

KAPAP keeps on advancing pluralistic augmentation arrangement, concentrating on particular esteem chains, yet at the same time in prime areas.

While researching contextual analysis work in four regions through 2007 and 2009, Future Agriculture's Consortium 2009 discovered restricted proof of upgraded expansion exertion under the NARC administration, identified with the presentation of execution contracts for service personnel. In any case, effort to famers was hindered by systemic wasteful aspects in planning and equipping in addition to the test of organizing specialized support over an expanding number of country improvement services.

Numerous respondents were suspicious of purported request driven augmentation, with farmers specifically needing to talk about issues with cutting edge staff in their fields. As these difficulties remain, it is safe to presume that the dominant parts of Kenyan agriculturists have yet to encounter any profit by endeavors to enhance conveyance of expansion services from 2002.

5.4 Revitalising State Agricultural Organisations

While little advance has been made in enhancing the distribution of open products, for example, research and augmentation or in orchestrating the lawful structure or rebuilding parastatals in order to diminish the part of the state in agribusiness since 2002, some state horticultural foundations have gotten another lease of life. Three cases are educational. far from showing another way to deal with horticultural arrangement, they uncover a continuation of noteworthy examples, including the territorial imbalances that have portrayed these.

Atieno and Kanyinga²³⁶ portray the account of the revitalization of Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC), an association which was made a public possession in 2003 taking after a dishonest privatization in the late Moi years. The Minister of Cooperative Development, with the support of the Ministers of Livestock and Agriculture, engineered the notion to reimburse KCC to public possession during the time President Kibaki became sick (i.e. prior to the dispatch of the SRA, additionally before connections inside the NARC coalition started to break down). It was famous for correcting an apparent mistake from the Moi period and also giving a required boost to dairy business (the cash invested into new KCC gave more grounded commercial rivalry in milk costs to the two private manufacturers). The advantages accumulated mainly to farmers from Central Province and Rift Valley.

Around a similar time the Minister of Livestock, approved restored interest in the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). Farmers from the northern parts of Kenya who previously voted in favor of NARC trusted that renewal of KMC would upgrade their entrance to the real industries for meat in the nation. Notwithstanding, for this situation renewal was confined to an entire update of the KMC industrial facility at Machakos, additionally in the Kamba area of Eastern Province.²³⁷

The NARC administration additionally guaranteed activity amid its initial years to renew the cotton segment. In the year 2005 a cotton charge had been conscripted, however not officiated in Parliament, so a private part situated in western Kenya, cooperated with the initiative of the Kenya Cotton Growers Association to conscript a bill that aimed to establish a Kenya Cotton Authority (KCA) with lion's share representation

²³⁶ Ibid, p128

²³⁷ Ibid, p128

for farmers on its board. The Ministry of Agriculture was displeased with this and offered an arrangement whereby, if the private part pulled back her bill, the Ministry would exhibit its bill. Since this would be an administration bill, the KCA could be given income raising forces, controls that can't be set up through a private part's bill. Nonetheless, the Ministry bill would require a legislature controlled board. The MP and KCGA settled on dominant representation for farmers on the KCA load up and, in this way, to relinquish income raising forces (for the present). In spite of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture was secretly contradicted to the bill, the administration was lowly in prevalence, this was the season of its annihilation in the primary sacred submission and the official separation in the NARC party and the Minister was influenced not to openly restrict the bill in parliament, in the event that that expanded its lion's share. However, with constrained financing, KCA has yet to impact any adjustment in revenue in the cotton division of Kenya.²³⁸

5.5 Interpretation of Agricultural Reform Experience 2002-12

With another administration rising in 2008 and the starting of Vision 2030 to supplant ERS, SRA became supplanted (four years right on time) with the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020. ASDS states that "exploitation of the SRA has been to a great extent effective" (p.vii), so tries to expand on the earlier mentioned achievement. Its confirmation for achievement incorporates: surpassing the SRA's unobtrusive farming development focus for 2003-07 of 3.1% p.a.; restoration of KCC, KMC in addition to other three state companies; advancement of "more than 15

²³⁸ Ibid, p128

strategies and bits of enactment", encompassing the National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy and the Cotton Act 2006 as well as the recovery of already "hopeless and broken" research and augmentation frameworks with the end goal that they are currently "dynamic". In any case, a point by point perusing demonstrates that five of the SRA "quick track" necessary territories still stay to be handled, the special case being the advancement of a Food Security and Nutrition Policy which was endorsed in 2011.

Not at all like SRA, ASDS was created cooperatively, the report planning group driven by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, contained agents of the now ten services worried with farming and provincial improvement, the majority of whose clergymen marked it. It in this manner ventures once more from the fundamental dialect of SRA on state change and is organized in order to perceive the particular areas of the ten services. In any case, it stills express a goal to "Strip from all state companies taking care of generation, handling and promoting that can be better done by the private segment" mirroring the solid accord among the neighborhood approach inquire about group and some administration authorities that a lessened state part is crucial if the Agriculture in Kenya is to flourish.

Deliberating on the fact that this is still the motivation, why was there so little advancement seen from SRA? While administrative restriction to fundamental change of state composition is normal, this is absolutely not the entire encounter in Kenya. In fact, change disapproved of technocrats involved key levels in government as compared to the previous decade, but without the capacity to advocate for a difference when others were

safe. What has been missing is political initiative, particularly at ecclesiastical level, to beat restriction to the change program.²³⁹

It is difficult to state to what degree ministers from the main NARC administration were joined to the full SRA plan. It is conceivable that the different gatherings inside NARC consented to strong proclamation vows with the end goal of the 2002 decision crusade yet anticipated that would have the capacity to consider on the points of interest once in power. What's more, when they rose to power, devolved ethno-provincial political interests turned into a noteworthy obstruction to compatibility of the suggestions in view of installed political expenses. Additionally the absence of counsel during the time spent creating SRA did not permit this. Even the Minister of Agriculture, was in a fragile individual situation when it went to the more fundamental change recommendations of SRA. Whilst the solitary Kalenjin served in the NARC government, he couldn't be seen to be destabilizing AFC, NCPB or other state associations that majorly profited or had Kalenjin staff in large numbers. If this was not part of a systemic change of the state segment in Kenyan farming.

5.6 Democratization and the Politics of Agricultural Policy in Kenya

This paper has contended that notable examples of policymaking have won in Kenya over the past ten years, regardless of 1) far reaching acknowledgment that they have created imperfect development and neediness diminishment results and 2) an intense system with presidential support (the SRA) that looked to change them. The question, consequently, is: why have senior Kenyan policymakers not felt more prominent weight to convey more key farming changes? In particular, why have too

²³⁹Pearson, S., D. Fitchett, W. Kinyua and N. Spooner (2004). Implementing the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture(2004-2014), Development Alternatives Inc and USAID/Kenya, Nairobi.

many years of democratization, which in principle ought to fortify the voice of poor people, provincial lion's share in the nation²⁴⁰, not done as such? To answer this, we need to take a look at how individuals really vote: do they trade votes in favor of strategy?

According to Bratton and Kimenyi²⁴¹ confirmation that Kenyan and other African voters do evaluate general government execution, furthermore particularly the execution of their leader when supporting both presidential decisions. Notwithstanding, this is by all account not the only calculation that they consider. As already noticed, a striking element of Kenyan legislative issues is the quality of ethno-provincial characters. This is very much shown by Bratton and Kimenyi²⁴²: in a calculated relapse to clarify voting goals in the December 2007 decision, 51% of the variety was clarified essentially by shams for the eight noteworthy ethnic gatherings: Embu/Meru and Kikuyu (positive), Luo, Luhya, Kalenjin and Kamba (negative), all critical at 5%; Mijikenda and Kisii not huge. This might be clarified to a limited extent by the abnormal state of between ethnic questions, uncovered by Afrobarometer overviews. In any case, in a general sense it appears that voters make an appraisal of what is useful for their gathering and not only for themselves but also the people.

In this setting local "heroes" introduce themselves as individuals ready to speak to the aggregate interests of their gathering, which perpetually is interpreted as meaning getting to the state and its assets with the end goal of "building up" the community and its

²⁴⁰Bates, R. and S. Block (2009). Political Economy of Agricultural Trade Interventions in Africa. Agricultural Distortions Working Paper no.87, World Bank, WashingtonDC, <http://go.worldbank.org/3QR2ZQFN20>.

²⁴¹Bratton, M. and M. Kimenyi (2008). Voting in Kenya :Putting Ethnicity in Perspective. Afrobarometer Working Paper #96.

²⁴² Ibid, p143

district. They look for the vote of gathering individuals by persuading them that they will guard and advance their community interests. The First Past the Post constituent framework offers the motivation to prepare the gatherings for support. Thusly, in view of this appointive framework and without organized national gatherings, to win a presidential decision, an applicant needs to amass a coalition of these territorial "champions" who can convey adequate votes from their districts to get a general larger part. The question, then, is what must be made to each of these champions so as 1) to pick up their support and 2) to empower them to acquire votes from their area?

In a setting of constrained responsibility for execution, Bratton, Bhavnani and Chen²⁴³ take note of that control of a ministry may give both a wellspring of individual pick up (or leases to close partners and companions) and a wellspring of rents for appropriation to supporters. Along these lines, as the overseeing coalition in Kenya has turned out to be progressively unpredictable over the previous decade, the quantity of Ministries has expanded, so that more players can be suited at the most abnormal amount of government. Ministries have additionally picked up an undeniably territorial core interest. Along these lines, MoL&FD split into Livestock, which has turned into the area of Kenya's pastoralist groups, and Fisheries, while the Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands [check] has been made.

Strikingly, every one of the three Ministers of Agriculture under the NARC administration have been Kalenjins. The explanations behind this "fortuitous event" are

²⁴³Bratton, M., R. Bhavnani and T.-H. Chen (2011). Voting Intentions in Africa: Ethnic, Economic or Partisan? Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 127.

definitely to some degree theoretical, as meager is thought about the transactions inside the overseeing coalition over the appropriation of ministries. (In any case, it appears that Ruto chose the Ministry amid the 2007-08 arrangements over the development of the administration of national solidarity). All things considered, it is conceivable that insurance of the rent to surplus maize producers (talked about prior) has been a piece of the estimation, now that President Moi - individual Kalenjin and draftsman of the ascent of NCPB – was no longer drawn out in post and given that numerous other inside the populace miss out from a similar policy.²⁴⁴

A technocratic perspective of approach considers services to be key vehicles for the usage of formally expressed national arrangements, which regularly highlight the conveyance of open products. In any case, the contentions above recommend an altogether different rationale. This may give pieces of information in the matter of why there has been so little force from pastors for expansion change, which may be relied upon to profit an extensive extent of Kenyan farmers, as opposed to specific gatherings, and also why fundamental change of state associations in horticulture has made no progress. At last, the solid ethno-local measurement to Kenyan governmental issues implies that a poor Luo smallholder in western Kenya feels more liking to wealthier Luos than to a poor Kikuyu or Kalenjin smallholder in another part of the nation: there is no "class-based" interest for national open products, for example, a superior expansion benefit, that would convey the best advantage to asset poor farmers. Also, in light of the solid ethno-provincial measurement of governmental issues, there is restricted or no consideration regarding class-based types of association that can cut over the different

²⁴⁴Mghenyi, E., R. Myers and T. Jayne (2011). "The effects of a large discrete maize price increase on the distribution of household welfare and poverty in rural Kenya." *Agricultural Economics* 42(3): 343-356.

locales. Every locale has its novel difficulties and the ethnic character of these grievances makes it hard to sort out for national open merchandise.

We can likewise connect these contentions to destitution and imbalance progression inside districts. What may decide the adjustment of individual pick up (or leases to close partners and companions) and leases for more extensive appropriation to supporters that a local champion looks for from a service? Taking after the rationale of Boone 2003, we may anticipate that this adjustment will depend, at any rate to some extent, on the way of the connections between local initiatives and the more extensive rustic populace. In various leveled social orders, where pioneers can promptly influence devotees to vote especially, adherents may increase little profit by their support. By complexity, in more just social orders, singular voters might need to see coordinate individual advantages in return for their vote.

5.7 Agricultural Trade and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA)

The Kenyan Government integrated the right to food in the constitution in the year 2010. The new law affirms that every person has the right to access food in a reasonable quantity.²⁴⁵ In addition, The Kenya Human Rights Commission illustrates that EPAs In any case, the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) brings up that EPAs would damage numerous different rights notwithstanding the privilege to sustenance, including the privilege to improvement, which 'in like manner expect the full acknowledgment of the privilege of countries to self-assurance and the practice of their natural ideal to full sway over their riches and assets.'

²⁴⁵The Constitution of Kenya, Article 43 (c), 2010.

This additionally incorporates cooperation out in the open issues and the privilege to data, which was abused by the Kenya Ministry of Trade and Industry when it avoided Kenyan municipal gatherings from arrangements on understandings. Thus, shoddy financed imports that drive small scale farmers' bankrupt disregard the privilege to work. These rights are set up in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). Without the approval of an EPA, Kenya, would be dealt with by the EU as a typical creating nation and would have a similar administration for fare products to the EU as Brazil, India and South Africa, i.e. nations with more propelled farming. For current Kenyan fares this would mean obligation rates that are higher. Obligation rates would be 9.5% higher for beans, 17.5% higher for cut blooms, 15.7% higher for pineapples and up to 20.5% for specific sorts of fish. Obligation rates on espresso and tea would stay at zero, which just shows how vital these products are for European nations.

If Kenya somehow happened to sign the EPA, the nation would confront expanded rivalry from items imported from the EU, particularly items whose creation in Kenya (and in the EAC locale) is constrained by, the low training of agriculturists, high generation costs, an undeveloped preparing industry and low efficiency,. In the situation that Kenya would be the main East African state to consent to an arrangement; the nation would confront an expansion in the pirating of products crosswise over outskirts as well as a drop in exchange of the EAC and the debilitating of joining and the event of political issues in the EAC. Obligation free products imported to Kenya from the EU could be re-

sent out to the next EAC states, in this way specifically decreasing the wage of alternate individuals from this traditions union.

5.8 Conclusion

In as much as well-grounded ministries like Tourism and manufacturing, Agriculture still remains an important contributor to the Kenyan economy as both a platform for job creation and food security. The performance of the Agriculture sector was very good in the first years that followed independence. This was attributed to the foundation of state agricultural corporations or institutions that offered specialized services to farmers across the country. These institutions included The Kenya Farmers Association, Coffee cooperatives, National Cereals and Produce Board, Kenya Cooperative Creameries, Kenya Meat Commission and the Kenya Tea Development Authority. During this period, the focus on food security shifted from promoting Export strategies to self-sufficiency in terms of food production. The management of this agricultural institutions later became more politicized in the 1990's and this resulted in a big decline in the Agriculture sector.

At the point when the National Alliance Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government headed by President Mwai Kibaki arrived in power toward the end of 2002, there was far reaching understanding among the Kenyan approach making world class that something must be done to enhance Agricultural execution. Agriculture was highlighted as major segment inside the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) delivered in April 2003. Implementation began very quickly on a sectorial strategies for agriculture, in the long run coming full circle in the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) that was propelled by the President in March 2004. The

SRA, however, did not simply flag the administration's aim to "reform agriculture"; it proposed a radical change of the part of the state inside the segment. Often regularly covering repetitive bits of farming enactment were to be blended into one or a couple bits of system enactment. The quantity of state associations was to be diminished through conclusion or privatization, while the commands of others were to be downsized and still others could be put into open private organizations to expand their effectiveness. The general point was to refocus the state on the arrangement of key open merchandise, for example, research and augmentation (which in principle ought to profit all makers), street and water system framework, making more prominent space for the private segment to extend the administrations it gave to producers, most strikingly additionally input supply, yield promoting and money related administrations.

As it will be discussed below, the latter did not take place as expected even after the SRA received so much support from development partners, due to both political and administrative buffers. The fundamental function of the government in the agriculture sector was not effective, and step by step reforms that had been set up to improve provision of nationwide public goods was fruitless. As per the norm of handling crisis in Kenya, efforts to increase production in the agriculture sector were exercised on specific state owned agricultural corporations which were majorly the dairy and beef industries.

In the year 2010, the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) was put in place to execute the functionality of the failing SRA. It therefore focused on improving some sections based on commodity. Little but significant improvement was noticed although the policies across the agriculture sector in Kenya remained the same.

These organization can also get criticized because of several reasons in spite of their success in the agricultural sector. Some of these reasons engulf theme of performance (they seemingly perform evenly based on space and time), and beneficiaries (the main beneficiaries are usually famers with better resources). As well, some of the activities that these organizations carry out are not fairly distributed. High potential regions usually receive much attention compared to marginal ones. Therefore, beneficiaries in marginal regions are left our while those in high potential regions tend to benefit more. This leads to a diminished contribution to food security objectives and poverty reduction as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. According to the World Bank's report of 2008, the poverty rate in Kenya from 2005 to 2006 was at 47%, which was surprising based on the Kenyan economy.

This section has portrayed the consistent centrality of Kenyan agricultural organizations and the existing and contrastingly delicate delivery of public products like agricultural extension regarding ethno-regional footing of politics in Kenya. The chapter also looks into inequality and poverty levels in Kenya and how they the two problems are perpetuated by agricultural policing. Some of them like Bates prospected that the democratization of the country would lead to a much greater focus on policing in national competition in politics. It was also expected that there would be a greater chance for small households to use their majority advantage in demanding more support in terms of investment. The chapter concludes by asking what political changes are needed prior to reforming the policing of Kenyan agricultural sector upon implementation so us to deliver effective support services to Kenyan small scale producers.

CHAPTER SIX

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

6.2 Findings

Laikipia County is located on the Equator in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya and constitutes three constituencies: Laikipia East, Laikipia North, and Laikipia West and five sub-counties namely: Laikipia North, East, West, Central, and Nyahururu. The county borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North-East, Meru and Nyeri counties to the South, Nyandarua County to the South West, and Baringo County to the West. Figure 6 is a map of Laikipia County. As at the time of the 2009 population census, Laikipia County had an area of 9,462 Km² with a population of 399,227 of which 49.8 per cent were males and 50.2 per cent were females. The poverty level in the county was at 46 per cent in both rural and urban areas. Laikipia County has a cool temperate climate with the mean annual temperature ranging between 16o C and 26o C.

The County experiences both rainy and dry seasons and enjoys an annual relief rainfall varying between 400 mm and 750 mm. The county's natural resources include indigenous forests, wildlife, and rivers while its economic activities consist mainly of tourism and agriculture (predominantly the cultivation of grain crops, ranching, and greenhouse horticulture). In addition, Laikipia also boasts of tourist attractions such as

the Ole Pejeta Conservancy, the Laikipia Plateau Reserve, the Thompson Falls, and a number of caves.

Laikipia County was one of the counties that are food insecure. The study participants cited various challenges that contributed to food insecurity in the county including financial constraints, high market prices that keep food out of the reach of many people, poor infrastructure that hinders easy access to markets, and poor agricultural production methods that often lead to poor yields and food inadequacy. The other identified key challenges that hinder achievement of food security in Laikipia County were as follows:

Inadequate Water: It was reported that Laikipia County generally lacks water for domestic and irrigation due to lack of enough rainfall and lack of knowledge on how to harvest rain water when available.

Insecurity: Laikipia County experiences a high level of insecurity in the form of cattle rustling and normal crimes both of which endanger the activities that could enhance food security.

Infrastructure: The County is vast but has poor infrastructure consisting of mainly road network. The poor road network hinders access to markets either to purchase farm inputs or sell farm produce. Only a small proportion of the county is connected with electricity making it difficult to practice those activities that require electricity such as pumping water for irrigation or food preservation.

Farm inputs: Unavailability and lack of access to certified quality farm inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides prevent farmers from improving farm outputs

because they plant local seeds without using any fertilizer, which results into poor harvests.

Human - wildlife conflict: The locals are from time to time killed by elephants and buffaloes which also destroy crops hence aggravating the situation of food insecurity.

Unemployment: There are high rates of unemployment and the majority of the employed fall in the ageing population category while many of the youths have no gainful employment. Illiteracy rates are also high since the county consists of pastoralists who attach little value to education. There has been overdependence on relief food in some parts of the county due to either insecurity (which has forced people to flee from their homes) or poor climatic conditions (which make the area unsuitable for farming).

Poverty levels: There are high levels of poverty, especially among the people who are landless (squatters), IDPs, and those who own small farms. The majority of these people resort to working as casual laborers on the horticultural lands and ranches.

Veterinary services: There are limited veterinary services for livestock in the county leading to high levels of animal deaths from disease. Corruption among the few extension officers available in the county and lack of commitment to work further aggravate the problem.

Drug abuse is rampant in the area, especially the consumption of locally made illicit brew. Many cases of drug abuse especially of tobacco and other drugs are reported in schools in the area. The most common drugs are bhang and kuber. The use of drugs has made the youths inactive and unproductive because they spend most of their time in the alcohol dens, most of which are also situated near schools and operate without any restriction. Liquor licenses are also issued without following the NACADA Act.

Pastoralism is a predominant activity in the county. The pastoralist communities have not embraced agriculture as an economic activity even after they lost most of their livestock to drought. The big ranches in the county are mostly owned by foreigners.

Awareness that Food Security is a Human Right Issue

Respondents were asked whether they were aware that food security is a human rights issue. Over half (56%) of the respondents were not aware that food security was a human right issue. More specifically, only over two fifths (44%) were aware that food security is a human right. This may be interpreted within the community way of life where when people have no food they go to their neighbours or relatives to eat. Such social relation may have diffused the understanding and perception of food insecurity as a human rights problem. In fact, some households were reported to have a habit of sending their children to relatives or to extended family when there is hunger. This has the negative effect that may not give the government enough information that there is a looming hunger because the community has concealed the information by transferring or postponing the problem. If the community is aware that this is their right then early warning will be given on time and proper arrangement for an intervention can be done.

Governance Activities in Ensuring Food Security

To assess how governance affects food security in Laikipia, the researcher inquired from the residents whether the government carried out various activities to increase food security. Findings indicated that over four fifths (85.2%), over half (54.1%) and over two fifths (47.6%) disagreed that the government had facilitated households to have adequate food, advised farmers on good farming practices or provide seeds

respectively. This shows that government activities in ensuring food security were poorly implemented.

Effect of Governance on Food Security

With regard to effects of governance on food security results showed that over four fifths (88.1%) of the respondents felt that governance affected food security to a large extent. This shows that policies such as those that are meant to ensure that farmers have farm inputs on time and activities such as distribution of drought resistant seeds carried out by government on food security were not effectively done in the study area.

Some community members in the FGDs observed that the dams upstream are the ones bringing hunger to them and causing food insecurity because they block the water and release too much at once and this just causes all food in the farms to be swept away and to die because of the polluted water. Then Government brings very little relief in the households. For example in a household of 9 members they give 2 Kgs of maize per month and this is not consistent it could take three or five months to get another relief food distributed. The participants also explained that government does not ensure that all people have food in their household. If one has no food at home they turn to neighbors or seek help from donors.

There are some non-governmental institutions that have carried out advocacy activities in the division for many years like Action Aid. Laikipia Catholic Parish has also done food for work projects for over ten years. This food for work projects enable the vulnerable communities to recover from the frequent disasters of drought and floods. These projects also enable the community to create assets like goats through restocking the pastoralists that have lost all their livestock during droughts. They also help the

farmers to work on their farms and harvest and get out of the relief and handout dependency for the next dry season. These interventions could have contributed to lack of a significant relationship between governance and food security in Laikipia County.

Farmers are also not aware of the bottom-up approach that the government adopted with the implementation of National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) (National Food and Nutritional Policy, 2011). The awareness of this approach known as Pluralistic, Participatory, and Demand Driven Approach (PPDDA) is lacking and there is need to raise it as advised by the Ministry of Agriculture to empower the farmers so that they can be food secure.

6.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that Food insecurity has remained a major concern not only in according to the report on food security in the Country by the Ministry of Agriculture. As a result of climate change, increase in temperatures and rainfall variability will negatively impact on crop and livestock enterprises in most areas. Interventions that enhance farming communities' resilience to adapt to climate change induced effects are important for the realization of the principle objectives of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Despite the recognition of access to food as a right in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), food security is still not universally treated as a basic human right. The main governance challenge of the ongoing food insecurity is the lack of investment in agricultural production. Whilst immediate food aid from the West has been increasing, aid for agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa dropped by 43% in the 1990s and food aid collapsed by 75% in 2011. The problem arises when the focus on policies, structures and institutions is put above that of the people themselves.

Access to markets is affected by poor infrastructure which increases the cost of transportation and barriers in penetrating the market caused by their limited resource base, lack of information, lack of or inadequate support institutions and poor policies in place. Other barriers include market standards, limited information, requirements for large initial capital investments, limited product differentiation, and handicapping policies. Thus the determinants of food security cut across nations, regions and the globe. These determinants address the availability, accessibility, utility and stability of food security. They also look at the quality and quantity of food security. Although a lot of efforts have been put in addressing the food security there are still concerns on what determines it.

The study also concluded that the Kenyan Government has attempted to put in place governance structures so as to deal with the problem of food security for its people. There exist regional instruments that attempt to bring together the efforts of various countries so as to adequately address the problem of food security for its people. The policies and strategies aim to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture so that the following can be achieved: dynamic agricultural markets within and between countries and regions in Africa; farmers being active in the market economy and the continent becoming a net exporter of agricultural products; a more equitable distribution of wealth for rural populations; Africa as a strategic player in agricultural science and technology; and environmentally sound agricultural production and a culture of sustainable management of natural resources in Africa. Kenya's National Environment Policy 2013 provides for the conservation and sustainable development of forest ecosystems and their associated resources as essential for sustainable poverty reduction

and sustainable development. Kenya's National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2011 was formulated to add value, build synergies and assist with the implementation of existing national and sectoral policies and strategies to effectively address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya. The Vision 2030 is Kenya's blueprint for development, covering the period between 2008 and 2030, with the aim of transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country by providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is mandated with promoting and facilitating production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and incomes; advancing agro based industries and agricultural exports; and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises.

The study further concluded that Both major and minor policies influence decision-making for the government as well as other food enterprises that are privately owned. Lang²⁴⁶ explains that the state of food security is now more complex in the sense that the food system is affected by well-grounded environmental factors like water scarcity, biodiversity threats, conflicting land use priorities, non-renewable fuels and climate change. Lang et al.,²⁴⁷ (2009) debates that emphasis on food policy effectiveness cannot be primarily based on value for money, but instead has to encompass new vast issues that are challenges which result from social and cultural aspects as well as health.

²⁴⁶ Lang, T. 2010. Crisis? What Crisis? The Normality of the Current Food Crisis. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 10(1), pp. 87–97, viewed 14 July 2011, Wiley database.

²⁴⁷ Lang, T., Barling, D., & Caraher, M. 2009. *Food Policy: Integrating Health, Environment and Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Food policies at all levels of government need to be flexible, consistent and equitable. Food policies may have primary or secondary effects, whilst the core cause for major food related problems often spring up from much broader policy areas. The significance of integrating the development of policies as a revolutionary shield to threats imposed on food security cannot be magnified further as it is clear and precise. Presently, policy establishment is generalized across various administrative fragments therefore hindering their effectiveness since many loopholes are left unsolved.

Chapter four has explored the links between governance and policy areas that impact food systems. The associations that ties food security to both food policies and climate change are emerging in Kenya and require improved articulation. The journey of the Kenyan Government towards a National Food Plan contributes direction, but linking climate change, food security and food policies requires further attention. Examples of food-related policy structures are provided in this chapter to indicate complexity between levels of governance arrangements that define and impact food system sectors.

Moreover, in as much as well-grounded ministries like Tourism and manufacturing, Agriculture still remains an important contributor to the Kenyan economy as both a platform for job creation and food security. The performance of the Agriculture sector was very good in the first years that followed independence. This was attributed to the foundation of state agricultural corporations or institutions that offered specialized services to farmers across the country. These institutions included The Kenya Farmers Association, Coffee cooperatives, National Cereals and Produce Board, Kenya Cooperative Creameries, Kenya Meat Commission and the Kenya Tea Development Authority. During this period, the focus on food security shifted from promoting Export

strategies to self-sufficiency in terms of food production. The management of these agricultural institutions later became more politicized in the 1990's and this resulted in a big decline in the Agriculture sector.

At the point when the National Alliance Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government headed by President Mwai Kibaki arrived in power toward the end of 2002, there was far reaching understanding among the Kenyan approach making world class that something must be done to enhance Agricultural execution. Agriculture was highlighted as major segment inside the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) delivered in April 2003. Implementation began very quickly on a sectorial strategies for agriculture, in the long run coming full circle in the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) that was propelled by the President in March 2004. The SRA, however, did not simply flag the administration's aim to "reform agriculture"; it proposed a radical change of the part of the state inside the segment. Often regularly covering repetitive bits of farming enactment were to be blended into one or a couple bits of system enactment. The quantity of state associations was to be diminished through conclusion or privatization, while the commands of others were to be downsized and still others could be put into open private organizations to expand their effectiveness. The general point was to refocus the state on the arrangement of key open merchandise, for example, research and augmentation (which in principle ought to profit all makers), street and water system framework, making more prominent space for the private segment to extend the administrations it gave to producers, most strikingly additionally input supply, yield promoting and money related administrations.

As it will be discussed below, the latter did not take place as expected even after the SRA received so much support from development partners, due to both political and administrative buffers. The fundamental function of the government in the agriculture sector was not effective, and step by step reforms that had been set up to improve provision of nationwide public goods was fruitless. As per the norm of handling crisis in Kenya, efforts to increase production in the agriculture sector were exercised on specific state owned agricultural corporations which were majorly the dairy and beef industries.

In the year 2010, the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) was put in place to execute the functionality of the failing SRA. It therefore focused on improving some sections based on commodity. Little but significant improvement was noticed although the policies across the agriculture sector in Kenya remained the same.

This organization can also get criticized because of several reasons in spite of their success in the agricultural sector. Some of these reasons engulf theme of performance (they seemingly perform evenly based on space and time), and beneficiaries (the main beneficiaries are usually famers with better resources). As well, some of the activities that these organizations carry out are not fairly distributed. High potential regions usually receive much attention compared to marginal ones. Therefore, beneficiaries in marginal regions are left out while those in high potential regions tend to benefit more. This leads to a diminished contribution to food security objectives and poverty reduction as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. According to the World Bank's report of 2008, the poverty rate in Kenya from 2005 to 2006 was at 47%, which was surprising based on the Kenyan economy.

Chapter five portrayed the consistent centrality of Kenyan agricultural organizations and the existing and contrastingly delicate delivery of public products like agricultural extension regarding ethno-regional footing of politics in Kenya. The chapter also looks into inequality and poverty levels in Kenya and how they the two problems are perpetuated by agricultural policing. Some of them like Bates prospected that the democratization of the country would lead to a much greater focus on policing in national competition in politics. It was also expected that there would be a greater chance for small households to use their majority advantage in demanding more support in terms of investment. The chapter concludes by asking what political changes are needed prior to reforming the policing of Kenyan agricultural sector upon implementation so us to deliver effective support services to Kenyan small scale producers.

6.4 Recommendations

In order to improve the households' food security in the region, the following may be the major areas of intervention.

The government and its agencies need to practice good governance especially in relation to the agricultural sector. Policies that do not ensure achievement of food security should be vigorously reviewed, and either dropped or improved so as to ensure this agenda is achieved. Additionally, best practices from nations that are food secure should be adopted in the area of governance to improve the situation locally. The public also needs to be sensitized on their rights to ensuring good governance in their regions so as to keep the persons in charge on toes in relation to matters food security.

Development of medium and small scale irrigation schemes should be prioritized for the better management of water resources that play a crucial role in ensuring food security through food production. This can be achieved by the government overseeing the increase of the amount of land under irrigation by either taking up irrigation projects or boosting farmers undertaking irrigation activities through provision of loans or technical knowhow for the better management of these areas. Caution however needs to be taken on negative impacts that are likely on the ecosystem, to ensure a balance of both. Moreover, the government should also promote organic agriculture in as much as its trying to achieve food security.

Enhancement of the performance of domestic markets by addressing challenges of inadequate market information and market intermediaries. This is attainable if only the link between farmers and suppliers of inputs need for production is enhanced as this would ensure the food production process remains continuous. The government should also institute strong legal and financial frameworks that make farming attractive so that more and more people especially small-scale farmers can venture into food production. As food production increases, markets should be opened up to ensure that what is produced reaches all and in case of excesses proper storage facilities should be put up to ensure preservation of the same.

Measures should also be put in place to ensure a balance land/population capacity. The clear rapid population growth needs special consideration and the national population policy has to be effectively implemented in the region.

The high dependence on land resources should also be looked into since it is clear that many families especially in the rural setup do not have other sources of income to

supplement what they get from farming. This can therefore be achieved through rural credits to such households through the collaborative efforts of the government, NGOs as well as the private sector. This would in turn ensure that the vision of producing food for the nation is adhered to.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

i. How is the food security situation in Laikipia region? (Please explain)

ii. What are the causes of food insecurity in Laikipia region? (Please explain)

iii. Are you aware that food security is a human rights issue? (Please explain)

iv. Are there any activities undertaken by the government in this region to ensure food is available and accessible to populations in Laikipia region? (Please explain)

v. What is the impact of activities undertaken by the government in this region to ensure food is available and accessible to populations? (Please explain)

- vi. Do you have any recommendations for activities undertaken by the government in this region to ensure food is available and accessible to populations? (Please explain)
