IMPLICATIONS OF FOOD AID ON THE HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOODS RHAMU DIVISION, MANDERA, KENYA

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Research Project Submitted to Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Community Development and Project Management of Egerton University

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

MARCH, 2014
DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This research project is my original work to the best of my knowledge and has not been presented for the award of any degree in any university.

Signature: _____________________   Date: _________________

MOHAMED A. MOHAMED

REG NO. AM17/2154/08

Recommendation

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signature: _____________________   Date: _________________

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my late grandmother Timira Ahamed Kiti who raised me up while she was blind.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Prof. S. Wokabi Mwangi, who guided me throughout this study. I would like to thank, most sincerely, the respondents and all those who participated in this research and the compilation of this report.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to my family, for their patience and continued support during the period my studies. They have been a blessing and a great source of strength and encouragement. It is wonderful being around you all. My special thanks go to my father for having started me off on my academic journey and sacrificed almost everything to ensure that I reach where I am today. I deeply appreciate you and may God continue blessing you.

May God bless you all abundantly!
This study examined the possible implication of food aid on household livelihoods in Rhamu division. It was based on the fact that in Northern Kenya, food aid has become a threat to the most parts of the region as majority of people in the region normally wait for food deliveries from government and aid agencies. Food aid seeks only to temporarily relieve the problem of hunger and malnutrition, with no concern as to the links between the current problems and people’s future livelihoods. Its objective was to investigate the implications of food aid in Rhamu Division, Mandera County, Kenya. It was guided by four specific objectives namely to assess the attitudes of community and community leaders on food aid in Rhamu; to explore ways in which food aid affect local agricultural production; to assess labour disincentives as a result of food aid; and to examine how food aid has affected traditional survival strategies. In the methodology, this study utilized a case study research design on a target population of food aid agencies operating in Rhamu Division, Rhamu residents, and community leaders. A sample of 120 household residents was selected. In addition, purposive sampling technique was used to pick 30 key informants from food aid agencies, community leaders and government officials for the study. An interview schedule and a questionnaire were used to obtain primary data while secondary data was obtained from reports, journals and other publications. Content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data while quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. From the findings, majority of the key informants (73.3%) posited that attitude of the community on food aid was negative. This depicts that food aid has declined the community livelihood patterns by disrupting the community members efforts to be self-reliant and making remain dependent on food aid which is unsustainable. The findings illustrates that food aid has changed the mentality of the beneficiaries to that of laxity while waiting for food aid provision. Most of the key informants’ 73.4% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to either very high extent or high extent while 16.7% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to a moderate extent. The study concluded that, the community has shifted from self-reliance means like farming that they engaged in before to seeking food aid developing dependency. This study recommends that the national government and the county government should quickly develop policies and programmes to enhance agricultural food production, creation of assets, develop irrigation schemes along the Dawa River for food security, mobilize and motivate youth, women and other active members of the community through provision of grants to in calculate sense of self-reliance and empowerment.
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## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COCOP</td>
<td>Consortium of cooperating partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAC</td>
<td>Food Aid Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>Kilo gram</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>OLS</td>
<td>Operation Lifeline Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

This study examined the implications of food aid on household livelihoods. It was based on the fact that in Northern Kenya, food aid has become a threat to the most parts of the region as majority of people in the region normally wait for food deliveries from government and aid agencies. Food aid seeks only to temporarily relieve the problem of hunger and malnutrition, with no concern as to the links between the current problems and people’s future livelihoods.

Globally, over the past recent years, there has been a notable overall progress towards improving food security. A total of 842 million people in 2011–13, or around one in eight people in the world, were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger, regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life. This figure is lower than the 868 million reported with reference to 2010–12. The total number of undernourished has fallen by 17 percent since 1990–92. Developing regions as a whole have registered significant progress towards the MDG 1 hunger target. If the average annual decline of the past 21 years continues to 2015, the prevalence of undernourishment will reach a level close to the target. Meeting the target would require considerable and immediate additional efforts (Behnassi, 2011).

Despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment, with modest progress in recent years. Western Asia shows no progress, while Southern Asia and Northern Africa show slow progress. Significant reductions in both the estimated number and prevalence of undernourishment have occurred in most countries of Eastern and South Eastern Asia, as well as in Latin America. Food insecurity is highly globally experienced in Asia and the Pacific, which is home to 578 million of the world’s hungry, compared to 239 million in Sub-Saharan Africa and 53 million in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Despite a prolonged period of substantial progress on the social and economic front in Latin America and the Caribbean, large segments of the population are still suffering from food insecurity and chronic under nutrition. Persistent inequities in income distribution and access to social protection networks mean that the members of more vulnerable households in the
poorer areas of the region’s countries receive insufficient food and nutrition, which impedes their normal development (Melito, 2010).

Although the world produces enough food to feed every woman, man and child, one billion people go hungry every day. Tackling hunger, however, is more than just supplying enough food for everybody; the structures which inhibit people from building their own food security must also be challenged. Poverty is the main cause of hunger. The world’s poor spend on average 70 percent of their daily income on food. Yet, in most cases, this amount of food is still inadequate to maintain good health. Malnutrition significantly increases the risk of disease, infection and mortality. Over 900 million people are malnourished, the vast majority of whom live in developing countries. Half of all child deaths in developing countries are related to malnutrition. To feed the world’s rapidly growing population, global food production must increase by 70 percent by 2050 (Healey, 2011).

Food security is inextricably linked to a communities’ access to land. Without land, there is no opportunity to improve agricultural practices, produce enough food and generate an income. Beyond these benefits, land-ownership also brings with it cultural identity and status, political power and participation in decision making processes. If we are to eradicate global hunger and extreme poverty, we must work to address the inequalities of class, gender, and ethnicity to promote long-term and sustainable development.

Food security is one of the most challenging issues in sub-Saharan Africa which has continued to generate debate. Literature abounds showing that Africa is the only region in the world where per capita food production has declined. Food self-sufficiency ratios dropped from 98 per cent in the 1960s to about 86 per cent by the mid-1980s, implying that, on average, each African had 12 per cent less home grown food in the 1980s than 20 years earlier (Kates et al., 1993). Subsequent evidence on food production in this region continues to paint a gloomy picture. Indeed, it has been reported that while hundreds of millions in the industrialized countries often suffer from diet-related diseases owing to excessive intake of food, a large number in the developing countries are, ironically, faced with hunger owing to lack of food. Of the 800 million people globally suffering from inadequate food intake, over 700 million are in the Third World among whom over 100 million can be found in the African continent. Most of these are said to be residing in the rural areas (Pinstrup-Andersen, 1994).
Perceptions of food security have changed over time and definitions have changed with them (Maxwell, 1996). In recent years, more attention has been focused on household access to available food rather than food production. Emphasis on food access, or food “entitlement”, as coined by Amartya Sen (1981), is due to the recognition that increased national food production in the past has not necessarily translated into improved food security at the local level. It is now, therefore, generally agreed that food security is a term which encompasses food supply and food demand issues (Shuttleworth et al., 1988; Webb and von Braun, 1994). The World Bank (1991) defines food security as “access by all people at all times to adequate food for an active life”. Although food is the defining concept, it is implied that food is not all that matters; it also addresses issues related to abilities or inabilities to secure food. The definition of food security thus comprises two major elements: First, the availability of food, through production, storage or imports; and second, access of people to food through their purchasing power to obtain it from a market, or financial outlays and other resources to grow it (Kennedy and Haddad, 1992; Webb and Reardon, 1992; Weber et al., 1988). Thus, since there is a time dimension to food security, the lack of food (i.e. food insecurity) can be either short-term (transitory) or long-term (chronic) (Oluoch-Kosura and Kilungo, 1992; Weber et al., 1988).

At the individual level, a person is considered food-secure if he/she can afford and has access at all times to a diet that is adequate to sustain an active and healthy working life. This is the micro-level or household (or local level) food security (Phillips and Taylor, 1990). It can, therefore, be argued that the primary cause of food insecurity is poverty or lack of a secure source of income. Thus, the concept of micro-level food security addresses the risk of individuals and households not being able to secure sufficient food (Oluoch-Kosura and Kilungo, 1992; Webb and Reardon, 1992).

A similar definition of food security holds true at the macro- or national level. At this level, however, the subject is a nation (or region) and not an individual or a household. A mere increase in food production or supply at the national level may not necessarily result in an improvement in food security at the local level unless individual consumers can be assured of access to it (Kennedy and Haddad, 1992). Hence macro-level food security implies that a country is able to store or import enough food, which may have nothing to do with ensuring that citizens have access to it.
Accurate information on household food security status of a population is essential for policy intervention by governments and/or donors to improve food security and reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition. The lack of such information is a major constraint in planning and policy-making activities among many governments (Babu and Mthindi, 1994; Kumar, 1993). As already implied in the foregoing discussion, one of the major factors that determines the ability of a household to acquire adequate food throughout the year is its ability to produce or purchase food. Implicit in this is the ability of the household to use available natural, physical and human resources efficiently. The availability of resources such as land and labour plays a prominent role in food production in a developing country like Kenya. When land is limiting, the labour resources of a household determine the income to be earned from employment to access food.

A household that relies on its own food production is influenced by the technology available for crop production, the conditions of production and the productivity of resources. The adoption of a particular technology will be influenced by the specific costs and benefits it offers, the needs and aspirations of the adopters, and the nature of the economic, political and social system into which the technology is introduced (Jaeger and Humphreys, 1988). These include availability and ability to use improved crop varieties, availability and ability to use associated inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, and availability of irrigation water (especially in semi-arid areas) (Babu and Mthindi, 1994; Islam, 1988). The availability of cash from credit and remittances will also determine the level of use of improved seed, fertilizer and pesticide.

If a household depends on the food markets to access food, it must raise additional cash from elsewhere. This may be through sale of its produce after harvest. Its members may also generate extra cash by engaging in farm or non-farm employment and/or on-farm non-farm activities. If a household grows cash crops, it has to spend the cash generated to access food. The types, qualities and quantities of food accessed in markets will depend on the characteristics of these markets. The structure of the markets will in turn be influenced by the nature of the prevailing infrastructure. To understand the effects of food markets, therefore, it would be important to study differences in the food security status of households located in areas with different levels of infrastructural development (Islam, 1988). Differentiation in crop and livestock production and income generating activities, which will be in turn be also
influenced by infrastructure, in relation to food consumption and expenditure on food and non-food items, will also contribute to household food security.

Food security at the household level may not in itself be sufficient to determine the nutritional (and health) status of its members. Food must be used appropriately. In addition, intra-household food distribution must be equitable. Even when food is distributed equitably, the nutritional status of some members of a household may be affected by other factors, especially those that affect their health (Alderman and Garcia, 1994). This is particularly so for vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Kennedy and Haddad, 1994).

In 2008, the GOK launched Kenya Vision 2030 as the new long-term development blueprint for the country whose focus is to create a “Globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030”. The Vision also aims at transforming Kenya into “a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”. The Vision is anchored on the economic, social, and political pillars and will be supported on the foundations of macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation; land reform; human resources development; security; and public sector reforms.

Full implementation of the new constitution, adoption of Genetically Modified Organisms technology, sustainable use of natural resources (especially water), and Millennium Villages as some of the key long term ways of reducing food insecurity in the country. Among the benefits of promulgating a new constitution for Kenyans is their Right to Food which is subtly spelled out in articles 43 and 53. While borrowing heavily from international agreements such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Right of the Child, what this means is that Kenya joined a league of over 20 countries around the world that have recognized that food availability and accessibility to all citizens is a basic right. With the Kenyan population standing at over 40 million people there is need to aggressively consider embracing adoption of Genetically Modified Organisms to boost food production. To have a policy that is agreeable with majority, it is important to involve different stakeholders. For example in coming up with a similar policy China involved scientists, government officials, farmers, traders, consumers,
food processing industries, international donors, transnational companies, and NGOs in the process.

Dependency is also used to describe concerns over corruption in the procurement and distribution of government food aid. Dependence on food aid is entrenched in the Kenyan political system. Politicians are dependent on food aid as a form of patronage through which they preserve and expand their support base. A notable example of this is the strategic distribution of food aid during the electoral process to exercise influence over the outcome of the vote (Abdulai et al, 2004).

Politicians are also accused of profiting from the distribution of food assistance by using their trucks to carry food supplies. Further, transporters that carry food for the school feeding programme are accused of taxing school principals. District administrative officials including District Commissioners, District Officers and Chiefs who are responsible for overseeing the distribution of government food assistance are also alleged to intercept a considerable volume of food aid prior to it being distributed, and then selling it on local markets. The complicity of local councilors and MPs is sought by sharing out food aid supplies that have been diverted. A further way that politicians benefit is by hiring out their trucks to haul food aid from the National Cereals Board Warehouse in each district to final distribution points (Abdulai et al, 2004).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Frequent droughts in Northern Kenya have decimated millions of livestock’s and rendered the residents destitute probably losing their entire livelihoods. Lack of appropriate livestock marketing structure, poor infrastructural development, and inadequate national resource allocation has exacerbated deprivation and made residents dependent on food aid. Over the years a lot of money is spent on emergency food aid but have adopted welfare approach rather than development approach. No consideration is thus given to long term policy interventions that will pull these communities out of this food aid dependency. This in turn leads to a continuing need for food aid assistance, creating a vicious cycle and trapping people into chronic dependency. Northern Kenya and other arid lands have lagged behind in development that has made it difficult for the region to integrate into the rest of the national economy and development programmes. Thus poverty levels have continued to rise as
follows: 65 percent in 1994 and increased to 73 percent in 2000 and further to 74 percent 2005/2006. Thus the current deplorable situation necessitates the need to study the implications of food aid in Rhamu Division, Mandera District Kenya.

1.3 Study Objectives

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of the study was to investigate the implications food aid on household livelihoods.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

(i) To assess the attitudes of community and community leaders attitudes towards food aid in Rhamu Division.

(ii) To explore ways in which food aid affects local agricultural production in Rhamu Division.

(iii) To assess the effect of labor disincentive as a result of food aid in Rhamu Division

(iv) To examine how food aid has affected traditional survival strategies Rhamu Division.

1.4 Research Questions

(i) What are the community attitudes towards food aid in Rhamu Division?

(ii) In which ways has food aid affected local agricultural production in Rhamu Division?

(iii) What is the effect of labor disincentive as a result of food aid in Rhamu Division?

(iv) How has food aid affected traditional survival strategies in Rhamu Division?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study was expected to assess the community and community leader’s attitudes towards food aid and highlights on the implications of food aid on the livelihood of household living in rhamu division. The findings of this study may be of importance to the food aid agencies. Food aid agencies would find the results of this study helpful in determining the impact and
implications of their activities. The government and policy makers may also benefit from the findings.

This study explored the way in which food aid has led to low agricultural production and propose measures to reverse the situation to encourage food security and also to discourage community dependence on food aid. There is a concurrent trend towards diversification. Compounding the problem is that entire social networks have been impoverished, as they rarely practice agriculture. This study may also recommend alternative ways of income generations and ways of assets creation. This study will also assess the effect of labor disincentives as a result of food aid and give recommendations on how to motivate and mobilize labor force.

This study can also be used as a baseline data by researchers and policy makers, food aid agencies in conducting further studies and at the same time adopt the recommendations of the study to improve the economic standards of the communities living in Rhamu division.

This study explored the various options available for protecting food access and welfare for the poor who are the primary beneficiaries of lower food prices. This is mainly achieved through proper price control mechanisms and the study intends to raise an alarm to the relevant policy makers on the proper price mechanism controls that will be of price beneficial to the poor local and thus reduce overreliance on food aids. This is because a dilemma exists between maintaining price incentives for food producers and making food for consumption affordable to the poor who are net food buyers.

The study can also be used as the bottom line for analyzing and addressing labor disincentives that are present in poor areas which are dependant of food aid. Food aid creates labor disincentives which result in increased local food prices, thereby discouraging local production; attracting workers away from vital activities during the agricultural year; creating a dependency mentality; and changing food habits.

There is a protracted food aid provision in all parts of northern Kenya. A long history of food aid assistance has led to the deterioration of communities livelihoods without any positive economic empowerment. A strong undercurrent in discussions on food aid dependency in this region is a moral dilemma facing aid and donor agencies involved in providing relief assistance to northern Kenya pastoralists. This study will provide recommendation for the
food aid agencies and the government on how to respond appropriately and adequately to improve rhamu community wellbeing through assets creation and improve agricultural production and other economic activities.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study covered Rhamu Division in Mandera District. The target population of this study was food aid agencies operating in Rhamu Division, Rhamu residents, and community leaders. The study sought to determine the implications of food aid.

One of the major limitations of this study was that it may not control the respondents’ attitude in providing information which could have affected the quality of information given. The study may further be limited by insecurity in the area which might hinder the smooth flow of data collection. Another limitation of the study was illiteracy of the informants and the researcher may use an interpreter to solve the shortcoming. Food aid agencies may not give true picture on the ground since this was part of their employment.
1.7 Definition of Terms

Implications  A possible future effect or result

Food secure  Access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life all household members

Food insecurity  Access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources

Disincentives  A factor that tends to discourage people from doing something

Emergency  An urgent situation created by an abnormal event which a government cannot meet out of its own resources and which results in human suffering and/or loss of crops or livestock

Household  The basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out

Humanitarian relief chains  Refers to the distribution of aid supplies

Livelihood  Means of securing the necessities of life or subsistence

Food aid  Supplies of food, and associated costs, provided for
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents review of literature on food aid, origin, types and uses of food aid and communities attitude on food aid distribution. The role of food aid and their implications are also discussed in this chapter. This chapter also presents conceptual and theoretical framework.

2.1 Overview of Food Aid

Several definitions of food aid have been put forward. Barrett and Maxwell (2005) defined food aid as foreign assistance involving international sourcing of concessional (either free or at a cost lower than the market price of the food commodity in question) resources in the form or for the provision of food. Murphy and McAfee (2005) in their review of the US food aid, stress that food aid must cross at least one international border, thus food assistance by a government or private organization to local citizens does not constitute food aid. They further argue that food aid must be provided to the recipients on concessional terms and that food aid can either be in form of food, cash or alternative commodities to be exchanged for food.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations asserts that food aid involves international transactions that result in provision of aid in form of food commodity in a country deemed in need of receiving such aid. Food aid interventions therefore involve procurement, balance of payment issue and distribution. According to the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (2000), food aid may be defined as “commodity aid that is used either to support food assistance actions or to fund development more generally, by providing balance of payments support in substituting for commercial imports, or budgetary support through the counterpart funds generated from sales revenue”. Food aid may be categorized by use as emergency, project and program aid. The FAO’s definition has been adopted for the purpose of this study because of its appropriateness to food aid programming in Kenya.

2.2 Community’s Attitude and food aid

The term attitude is frequently used in describing people and explaining their behavior. More precisely according to Luthans (2005), an attitude can be defined as a persistent tendency to
feel and behave in a particular way toward some object. Attitudes are evaluative statements either favorable or unfavorable concerning objects, people or events (Robbins, 2005). Luthans (2005) provides three components of attitude as emotional, informational and behavioral. The emotional component involves the person’s feelings or affect- positive, neutral, or negative about an object. The informational component consists of beliefs and information an individual has about the object. It makes no difference whether or not this information is empirically real or correct. He proceeds by saying that the third component of attitude is behavioral, which consists of persons tendencies to behave in a particular way toward an object. Of the three components of attitude, only the behavioral component can be directly observed. It is assumed that if you want to know someone’s beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies toward an object, all you need to do is measure his or her attitude.

Awiti (2007) in a study in found that the reasons participants put forward for involvement community activities tended to stress personal, social and cultural reasons, not simply desired project’s outcomes. Their reasons, which are based on the community participants attitudes included: recreational opportunities, personal satisfaction, skill development, doing something that would benefit the community, doing something that would benefit future generations and preserving the image. Tanzi, and Hamid, (1998), identify four conditions on attitude necessary for community based action to succeed: A pressure for change, a shared vision, Capacity for change and actionable first steps. Agencies such as the ARC can play supportive roles in all of the four areas above, by highlighting pressures facing the need for development and how they might be addressed, facilitating the development of a shared vision and resourcing community capacity and practical first.  Awiti (2007) adds the aspect of supporting community attitude: “Four features are critical to facilitating active public involvement in food aid: education; the fostering of working partnerships; delegating monitoring responsibilities; and the provision of adequate aid.”

People must feel a genuine need to improve or change the existing situation; without this, an initiative has no perceived relevance and at worst can be seen as interference by outsiders (Awiti 2007). Effective community based or bottom up initiatives involve valuing local knowledge and skills and working in a spirit of trust, respect and cooperation. Outside experts and agencies must move from being project implementers who do planning and action for local people to become enablers for community-based food distribution projects. The
attitudes and behaviors of those who facilitate this process are crucial, and for Fitzgerald the right attitudes include openness, humility, humility, acceptance, sensitivity; and right behaviors include sharing, establishing rapport, being friendly and encouraging, showing respect, listening carefully (not lecturing), embracing and learning from mistakes, neutrality and avoiding being dominating. Tanzi states that ways for fairness coordinating officers should encourage community involvement in the projects include coordinating volunteers, improving consultation and communication with communities and having clear points of contact and ongoing communication.

The participatory approach has tended towards failure as a result of over dependence on interventions from without, which lack insight to the complexities of various communities, use of local knowledge, skills etc, together with lack of appropriate government structures. It is vital to assess the effectiveness of the democratization process reportedly taking place, by understanding the various dimensions of participation and decentralization. Attitude defines amongst other things, how community has access to control of resources. According to Shepherd (1998, pp.150-151), attitude analysis comprises “information to access and control over resources for the people; division of labour within the household and community; and the participation of men and women in public decision making and organizations”. Despite the importance placed upon people’s participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation (Guijt and Shah, 1998; World Bank, 1996).

According to Slocum et al., (1995), many participatory approaches such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) do not explicitly address issues of social relations including the attitude. Attitude on gender is usually hidden in seemingly inclusive terms, ‘the people’, or ‘the community’ while in most cases what is referred to as ‘the community’ actually means ‘male community’ (Guijt and Shah, 1998). Oakley’s (1991) analysis of the rural water supply project in Tanzania for example, showed that despite efforts to mobilize women to take an active part in all project activities, this was only successful with respect to self-help labour contributions as most women in the village water committees kept a low profile.

According to World Bank (1996) attitude on gender biases in participatory development projects may exist in the form of customs, beliefs, that confine women mostly to the domestic sphere; women’s economic and domestic workloads that impose severe time burdens on them; and laws and customs that impede women’s access to credit, productive inputs,
employment, education, information, or medical care. Since women comprise the majority of rural inhabitants, and they are the major contributors in agricultural production in Kenya, there arises an urgent need to encourage their involvement in development activities. Burkey (1993) recommends that participatory development projects should seek to improve community attitude through providing a means by which everyone can take part in decision making processes. Despite what the above cited authors said about community attitudes there is need to understand the way this community thinks about these prolonged food aid distribution.

### 2.3 Effect of Food Aid on agricultural production

Barrett and Maxwell (2005) refer to Mozambique, Russia and Somalia experiences where food aid shipments into these countries caused domestic agricultural production to decrease. They argue that the extent of agricultural production is determined by proper targeting. Correspondingly, Gabre-Mahdin et al. (2003) studied the technological change and price effects in agriculture in Africa and Asia and concluded that food aid usually exerts negative pressure on food prices, with that pressure greatest in food aid interventions where targeting is poor. A study by Tschirley et al (1996) in Mozambique revealed the negative price effects of maize delivered as program food aid on domestically produced maize.

Levisohn and McMillan (2004), using constant-elasticity demand and supply functions, estimated supply and demand for wheat for 1999 in Ethiopia to assess the impact of an increase in the price of wheat that would result if there were no food aid. They found that the price of wheat would be $295 per metric ton in the absence of food aid, compared with an average observed price of $193 per metric ton. Winahyu and Acaye (2005) showed that the price impacts of the post-tsunami emergency food aid in Ache were short-term and restricted. Lind and Jalleta (2005) reported that grain prices fell during distributions of food aid in Ethiopia, but stabilized to pre-distribution levels within a few weeks.

Maunder (2006) reviewed the impact of food aid on grain markets in Southern Africa. The study argues that price control instruments are fundamental for protecting food access and welfare for the poor who are the primary beneficiaries of lower food prices. This is because a dilemma exists between maintaining price incentives for food producers and making food for consumption affordable to the poor who are net food buyers. The review argues that timing of
food aid shipments and the quantity of food aid delivered are vital factors in food aid programming. Delayed food aid deliveries, as a result of lag in response time and transportation of aid commodities from donor countries to recipient countries, often cause price decreases (Maunder, 2006). Rhamu division has a potential to produce food for domestic and also for sale since its located a long dawa river that can be used for irrigation most of the year. Over the years the production of food has been going down and most of the farmlands are currently colonized by *prosopis juliflora*, hence there is need to establish whether there is any correlation between food aid distribution and the decline in food production in this area of study.

### 2.4 Effect of Food Aid on Labour disincentive

A widespread criticism of food aid is that it creates labour disincentives which result in increased local food prices, thereby discouraging local production; attracting workers away from vital activities during the agricultural year; creating a dependency mentality; and changing food habits. Shaw and Clay (1993) found that the experiences of three Africa countries in their sample, in moving towards self-sufficiency, are consistent with the widespread professional view of practitioners and economists that disincentive effects are avoidable (Cathie, 1991; Maxwell, 1991; Clay and Stokke 1991; Singer et al, 1987). Nevertheless, as the Kenyan case illustrates, there are potential problems in making the transition to self-sufficiency in an economy where food aid has an important role in sustaining anti-poverty and food security programmes. They concluded that there is little evidence of strong negative impacts.

The disincentive effect has been aptly described as the “storm centre” of the debate on food aid (Baribeau and Gerrard, 1984). In fact, there is a voluminous literature on this issue. The literature on the disincentive effect was initiated by Schultz (1960) with the observation that if food aid were sold on the market, it would depress prices and lead to a loss of output. In the succeeding quarter century, the basic concept has developed and a good deal of empirical testing has taken place. The literature review by Maxwell and Singer (1979) showed that thinking had divided into three streams, with the original focus on prices being supplemented by attention to agricultural policies and to labour markets. There was a subsidiary concern with the impact of food aid on food habits and a shift in taste away from locally produced commodities. The price labor disincentive was the dominant issue, with empirical testing having evolved from simple time-series analysis to multiple equation econometric models.
incorporating differentiated markets. The general conclusion of the empirical work was that labor disincentive had mostly been avoided by an appropriate mix of policy tools, including demand expansion, price support to producers and differentiated markets to increase consumption.

Research since 1979 has contributed to labor disincentive concepts, measurement techniques and policy findings. Regarding concepts, a recurrent theme in the literature has been that the potential for labor disincentives is in practice restricted by the way in which food aid is used. In the first place, much cereal food aid simply replaces commercial imports, at least in non-emergency situations; it cannot be held responsible for labor disincentive effects that would have occurred in any case as a result of commercial imports. In the second place, the literature has stressed that disincentives can be avoided if food aid is associated with additional consumption, so that the depressing effect on labor is matched by the stimulating effect of extra demand. Additional consumption can be stimulated directly, by distributing food to hungry people or indirectly, by increasing expenditure on poverty alleviation programmes. It is argued that a combination of measures along these lines can significantly reduce the risk of disincentives – although not the need to monitor them and plan remedial action in case they do develop.

Despite this focus on the circumstance in which disincentives may be avoided, recent research has continued to add new layers of complexity to disincentive analysis. There has been particular concern with the relationship between food aid, food policy and overall development strategy. For example, the USAID (1983) has taken material concerned with the relationship between food aid and local market structure and related it to thinking on linkages between agriculture and other sectors in the development process (Mellor 1976, 1980). It argues that beneficial linkages can be disrupted by food aid, which causes an “uncoupling” of processing industries from the agriculture sector. Backward and forward linkages are lost. Buchanan-Smith (1988) is also concerned with market structure. She argues that food aid can undermine the incentive to local traders and cause greater year-to-year variability in prices by reducing the level of inter-annual storage.

Finally, the findings of disincentive analysis as noted earlier, established view in the literature is that food aid has the capacity to cause disincentive effects but these can be and often are
avoided by government policy. This is a view confirmed in recent evaluations (Maxwell, 1983, USAID, 1983, CIDA 1983), as well as in recent literature reviews (Baribeau and Gerrard, 1984; Clay and Singer, 1985, Raikes, 1988; Thomas et al., 1989), although Jackson (1982) has provided evidence of labour disincentives on particular projects. Clay and Singer conclude that “the debate on the past macroeconomic and agricultural impact of food aid remains inconclusive (however) massive disincentive effects do not seem to have occurred”.

Recent research has focussed on sub-Saharan Africa, which confirms this mixed picture. A recent review concluded that “among the major recipients of food aid in sub-Saharan Africa, there is evidence of market disruption and policy disincentive effects” and cited evidence from Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Botswana. However, it found that “experience in some other countries receiving smaller quantities of food aid has been evaluated more positively”. Studies of Rwanda, Kenya, Cameroon and Lesotho are cited in support of the conclusion (Thomas et al., 1989). Reflecting the conceptual shift that has been taking place, the review observes that “increasingly, donor and recipients attention has been focused on linking food aid to a major restructuring of domestic food markets, often as part of an economy-wide structural adjustment”.

Maxwell (1991) feels that the existing literature remains inadequate in many respects: incomplete with regard to its coverage of food aid commodities and uses, insufficiently well-rooted in the general literature on food policy and biased to ex-post analysis, especially in countries with good time-series data of prices, production and imports. All these makes it of little practical help to donors and recipients faced with the day-to-day problems of planning, monitoring and managing a variety of food aid activities. Maxwell (1991), therefore, suggests an alternative, pragmatic approach to the disincentive issue, and also applies the methodology to three practical cases in Senegal, Ethiopia and Sudan. The main conclusions of the study are that a systematic approach to disincentive analysis is feasible even in difficult cases and that focusing on the link between food aid and food policy can help ensure that food aid has positive, incentive effects.

An important lesson to be drawn from the case studies of Maxwell (1991) is that comprehensive taxonomy of disincentive effects makes it possible to carry out a systematic analysis even where data are poor. In particular, the distinction between micro and macro levels of analysis and the separate consideration of price, policy, labour and food habit
disincentives are important. They also illustrate the value of a step-by-step procedure building on the notion of early warning indicators and clear reference points. It may be emphasized that in all three cases considered in the study, the warning lights were flashing to indicate the possibility of disincentive effects. In Ethiopia, the main focus was on the low producer price of cereal staples; in Senegal, it was on the neglect of consumption issues in food policy; and in Sudan it was on the impact of cheap bread on import dependence. In all three cases, policy changes were needed but a constructive role remained for food aid.

2.5 Effect of Food Aid on Traditional Survival Strategies

Turning to the issue of measurement, there is a traditional dichotomy in the literature between attempts to measure the disincentive effect using econometric models and more pragmatic approaches what Clay and Singer (1985) have described as “checklist approach”. The former are mostly found in academic studies (see, for example, Blanford and Plocki, 1977), the latter, as Clay and Singer point out, are characteristically found in evaluation studies by food aid donors. The non-formal approach is seen as being less rigorous, particularly in dealing with inter-sectoral linkages and dynamic growth effects but conceptually easier and much less demanding of data.

Yamano et al (2000) used household models to examine the effects of free distribution and food for work programs on traditional survival strategies in Ethiopia. They estimated gross sales and the market. Receiving 10kgs of cereals after participating in food for work activities decreases wheat purchases by 6.9kgs among households who purchase some wheat (Yamano et al, 2000). The effects are smaller for free food aid programs and no significant effects of free distribution and food for work on sales of wheat and other cereals are revealed. The effects of food aid in emergency situations are often localized and transitory.

Food aid adds to food availability in recipient countries therefore reducing the gap between food demand and supply from domestic production, stocks and imports. Abdulai et al (2004) assessed the use of food aid for market development in Sub-Saharan Africa and posit that because food aid expands local food availability (supply), it needs to be well targeted to mitigate short-term capital and transport constraints to develop downstream marketing services (processing and distribution) in recipient countries.
When production is constrained by available labor and/or access to markets, rather than land, refugees are welcomed because they can make the land more productive. In his study of Kanongesha, western Zambia, where land is abundant, Oliver Bakewell (2000: 362) quotes Zambian villagers that the arrival of refugees was welcome as they ‘turned the bush into villages’. The refugees were the largest land users and they could use as much land as they could cultivate.” Agricultural expansion or intensification as a result of refugee labor has also occurred in Sudan (Kok 1989), in western Tanzania (Armstrong 1998; Daley 1993), and in the Forest Region of Guinea where Liberian refugees gave a boost to rice production by increasing the cultivation of the lower swamp areas, which is common practice in Liberia but hardly known in Guinea (Black and Milimouno 1996). The current study sought to assess if the food aid has led to diminished labour supply in order to enhance food production in Rhamu division.

In host countries where governments have policies of settling refugees in agricultural settlements, refugees are utilized directly for development. In Belize, Uganda and Tanzania, the governments saw refugees as a means to develop underutilized land, and pursued this by allocating land to the refugees.

In some cases, refugees have taken over arable land when farmers abandon their fields as a result of insecurity, causing resentment when owners return. In host countries where there are tensions over land or resources, such as the Chiapas region of Mexico, refugees’ need for land can aggravate tensions and even cause conflict. Host communities will be less willing to allow refugees to use those resources, and host governments will be more likely to restrict refugees’ freedom of movement and settlement. The situation is further complicated when refugees turn out to be more productive farmers than locals, able to put the land to better use, and profiting from their labor. Ensuing resentment can mean that local authorities are notified and called in to remove or restrict refugee activities.
2.6 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by dependency theory and The Residual Welfare theory.

2.6.1 Dependency theory

Dependency theory is a body of social science theories predicated on the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is a central contention of dependency theory that poor states are impoverished and rich ones enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the "world system." Dependency theory arose around 1970 as a reaction to modernization theory, an earlier theory of development which held that all societies progress through similar stages of development, that today's underdeveloped areas are thus in a similar situation to that of today's developed areas at some time in the past, and that therefore the task in helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty is to accelerate them along this supposed common path of development, by various means such as investment, technology transfers, and closer integration into the world market (Cardoso & Faletto 1979).

Today, poor countries are trapped by large debts which prevent them from developing. For example, between 1970 and 2002, the continent of Africa received $540 billion in loans from wealthy nations—through the World Bank and IMF. African countries have paid back $550 billion of their debt but they still owe $295 billion. The difference is the result of compound interest. Countries cannot focus on economic or human development when they are constantly paying off debt; these countries will continue to remain undeveloped. Dependency theorists believe large economic aid is not necessarily the key to reducing poverty and developing, but rather debt relief may be a more effective step. In addition, foreign trade and business often mitigate local governments' ability to improve the living conditions of their people. This trade often comes in the form of transnational corporations (TNCs). The governments of poor countries invite these TNCs to invest in their country with the hope of developing the country and bringing material benefit to the people. However, workers' time and energy are often poured into producing goods that they themselves will not consume. For example, some of the land in Cape Verde could be planted and harvested to feed local people, but it is planted instead with cash crops for foreign exchange. Fresh produce is regularly sold
or changed to a nonperishable type such as tuna canned for export rather than consumed by
the population (Gurian, 1983). This situation transverses the reality in entire Northern
Kenya whereby the government of Kenya is unable to mitigate local developments in the area
due to increased debts.

This theory supports the situation currently happening in entire northern Kenya especially
rhamu division since independence where the national government give lip service and
subject the communities living in this area depend on food aid without providing policies that
may improve their wellbeing. The communities have now developed dependency mentality
becoming poorer and poorer while other parts of the country that are close to the center are
developing economically, socially and in all other aspects.

2.6.2 Residual Welfare theory

Residual Welfare theory concept involves different welfare (state)"models" or" regimes",
originating from Titmuss (1974), and lately (the last two decades) elaborated and nuanced in
different ways by several authors; most of whom explicitly relate to the work of Titmuss, and
not least to the later work of Esping-Andersen (1990), for instance Jones ed. (1993), Hicks

The Residual Welfare aspect of Social Policy (based on the premise that only two channels
exist for meeting individual welfare food needs; the market and the family; and only when
these channels fail may public/social welfare institutions come into play). The Industrial
Achievement-Performance Model of Social Policy (which holds that social needs should be
met on the basis of merit, work performance and productivity, but still adds a significant role
for public/social welfare institutions). The Institutional Redistribution aspect of Social Policy
(where social welfare is regarded a major integrated institution in society, providing
Universalist foods outside the market, in part based on the principle of social equality)

These “aspects” should be seen as broad approximations in need of sophistication and nuance
based i.e. on empirical investigation. In his book "The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism”
Esping-Andersen (1990) maintains, on the basis of his comparative research findings, that
contemporary welfare states “cluster into three distinct regime-types” characterised inter alia
by different institutional frameworks of social policy; namely ‘the liberal regimes’, ‘the
socialist (social-democratic)’regimes’ and ‘the conservative regimes’. The socialist/social
democratic regimes consist of the nations whose social insurance programmes are most universalistic in coverage and homogeneous in the level of benefits.

The liberal regimes consist of the nations where means testing and private health and retirement insurance are most common. The conservative regimes consist of the nations where social insurance programmes are most differentiated according to occupational status. The degree to which modern welfare states fit into one or other of the three 'regimes' is shown to vary but according to Esping-Andersen three clusters of states stand out as more typical "representatives" of each of the three types. Other states represent different mixes of the dimensions included. The actual situation is of course rather more discontinuous and heterogeneous.

The notion of food aid dependency is intimately related to the belief that there is a disincentive effect of food aid on local production. Schultz (1960), one of the earliest studies to investigate these disincentive effects, contends that since food aid increases local food supply, it depresses prices and as a result discourages local production. The author also maintains that food aid may create policy disincentives. If the problem underlying food insecurity is poor policies or the distribution of resources, food aid can allow governments to postpone or avoid politically difficult reforms. In this way food aid can increase a country's dependence on food transfers.

The evidence to support the hypothesis that there is a disincentive effect of food aid on production has not been supported by recent empirical studies in the literature. Lavy (1990) estimates panel vector auto regression models for 33 Sub-Saharan countries for 1970-1987 to investigate the causal relationship between production and aid. The author accepts the notion that food aid “Granger causes” food output. In addition, food aid had positive net effects on food production, offsetting any negative disincentive effects from the additional supply of food. Similar results are obtained by Bezuneh et al. (2003), Barrett et al. (1999) and Tschirley et al. (1996).

Abdulai et al. (2005) instead used household-level observations for rural Ethiopia to investigate whether there is a disincentive effect of food aid on domestic food production. The authors employ discrete choice panel data techniques to investigate the factors that influence the amount of labour time supplied to agriculture by households. The explanatory
variables in the model include a dummy variable that takes a value 1 if the household receives food aid and zero otherwise, as well as various other village and household level characteristics. The study finds that once one account for the endogeneity of food aid receipts, there is no evidence of any disincentive effects of food aid. Moreover, Abdulai, Barrett and Hoddinott show, through the use of panel granger causality techniques, that food aid has a statistically significant impact on food production.

Food aid dependency may also occur if the needs of the recipient countries come second to those of the donor nation. The motives for food aid can generally be grouped according to economic, moral and humanitarian, environmental and national security reasons. Despite the Food Aid Convention (FAC) guidelines indicating that food aid donations should benefit the needs of recipient countries, this has not always been the reality. Clay (2002), for example, posits that emergency aid (a subcategory of food aid) is “intrinsically political” while Diven (2001) highlights that the initial US 1954 legislation on food aid was more in line with donor interest. However, by 1974 the focus was geared more towards recipient needs. Research by Cathie (1997) finds that food aid from the European Union (EU) has generally been focused on the needs of recipients.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a research tool intended to assist a researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under scrutiny and to communicate this. According to Bogdan and Biklen (2003) a conceptual Framework is a basic structure that consists of certain abstract blocks which represent the observational, the experiential and the analytical/synthetical aspects of a process or system being conceived. The interconnection of these blocks completes the framework expected outcomes.

An independent variable is that variable which is presumed to affect or determine a dependent variable. It can be changed as required, and its values do not represent a problem requiring explanation in an analysis, but are taken simply as given (Dodge, 2003). The independent variable in this study is Food aid. A dependent variable is what is measured in the experiment and what is affected during the experiment. The dependent variable responds to the independent variable (Everitt, 2002). The dependent variables in this study are agricultural production, labor disincentive, and traditional survival strategies.
From the conceptual framework, the probable effects of food aid can be felt in people’s attitudes, in agricultural production, labor, and traditional survival strategies. These four variables affect the household livelihood of the community. The cycle is repeated where lack of household livelihood translates into a need for more food aid. This dependency cycle is repeated again and again.

![Conceptual framework diagram]

**Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework**
CHAPTER THREE
METODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods and procedures that would be used to achieve the set objectives. Research design, target population, data collection procedure and data analysis are outlined in this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

A research design according to Kumar (2005) is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems. Chandran (2004) describes research design as an understanding of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a way that combines their relationships with the research to the economy of procedures. This study adopted a descriptive survey research taking on a case study. The descriptive research design was preferred in this study because it allowed for analysis of different variables at the same time and thus enabling the researcher to describe the effects of food aid distribution on household livelihood in Rhamu Division in Mandera. The use of the descriptive research design lead to a better understanding of the phenomenon being studied and helped to view issues and problems from the perspective of those being studied. Kombo and Tromp (2006) confirmed that, the major purpose of a descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists. Kerlinger, (2005) points out that, descriptive studies are not only restricted to fact findings, but may often result in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solution to significant problems.

3.3 Study Area

Mandera is one of the arid counties of Kenya with a projected population of 1,025,756 based on 2009 census. It shares borders with Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the East and larger Wajir District of Kenya to the South (Fig 1). The County is divided into six regions namely Mandera East, Mandera Central and Mandera West, Mandera north, Banissa and Lafey. Rainfall is bimodal, unreliable and erratic mean annual rainfall of 255mm and mean temperatures of 28°C. There are three main livelihood zones in the district, that is, a pastoral economy zone in the east and agro-pastoral economy zone in the west and an irrigated cropping zone in the north along the Daua River (Fig 3.1). The population ratio in these zones
represent pastoral zone of 28.43%, agro pastoral zone of 39.24% and irrigated cropping zone of 32.42%. Rhamu Division lies along river Dawa that has water most of the year; hence it has high potential for irrigation agriculture. Therefore there is need to empower this community to produce food for themselves rather than being dependent on food aid.

Figure 3.1 Map of Kenya showing Mandera county (Source: IEBC 2012)
3.4 Target Population

The population of the study consisted of the residents of the Rhamu Division, Men and Women who are the beneficiaries of food aid. The target population beneficiaries’ of the food aid in the division is 1200 (source COCOP office Mandera). Households were targeted because the study focused on the residents of this Division who can be best found in households as opposed to meeting people on the street. Additionally, key informants from food aid agencies (CBO/FBOs, NGOs, Government Organizations) operating in Rhamu Division were also involved and purposively picked for this study.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Simple random sampling was used on 120 households heads as the respondents (10% of the population) to provide information the implications of food aid. The same sampling design and sample size of 120 was successfully used by (Ouma 2009) in his study of factors influencing uptake of male circumcision among the Luo community in Nyando District. The aim of the simple random sample was to reduce the potential for human bias in the selection of cases to be included in the sample. As a result, the simple random sample provides us with a sample that was highly representative of the population being studied, assuming that there is limited missing data (Robson, 2002; Cohen et al., 2007). This was preferred because sampling the entire Division was prohibitively expensive and time consuming especially when there is sparse population covering large geographical area. Secondary data in terms of reports and records of food aid was sought from relief agencies and relevant authorities.

Purposive sampling method was used to obtain respondents from 10 key informants from each of the food aid agencies (CBOs/FBOs, NGOs, Government Organizations) operating in Rhamu Division. The aim of purposive sampling is to select only those people that would suit the purpose and reject all those which do not go with the purpose (Robson, 2002; Cohen et al., 2007). The crucial and defining characteristics of non-probability sampling whatever from it takes, is that the choice of people or events to be included in the sample is definitely not a random selection. Streubert & Carpenter (1995) point out that there is no need to randomly select individuals because manipulation and control are not the purpose of the exercise. One justification for using the non-probability purposive sampling is that it stems
from the idea that the research process is one of "discovery" rather than testing of hypotheses. It is a strategy where Lincoln & Guba (1985) describe as ‘emergent and sequential’. Almost like detective, the researcher follows a trail of clues, which leads the researcher in a particular direction until the questions have been answered and things can be explained (Robson, 1993).

3.6 Validity and Reliability Testing

Validity as noted by Robinson (2002) is the degree to which result obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. Validity was ensured by having objective questions included in the interview guide. This was achieved by pre-testing the instrument that was used to identify and change any ambiguous, awkward, or offensive questions and technique as emphasized by Cooper and Schindler (2003). Reliability on the other hand refers to a measure of the degree to which research instruments yield consistent results. In this study, reliability was ensured by pre-testing the interview guide. All questions were checked for completeness, accuracy before leaving for the field.

3.7 Instrumentation and data collection

3.7.1 Questionnaire

This instrument was designed for completion by key informants, providing for both closed and open-ended questions. The questionnaires contained closed ended questions and a few open-ended questions. The questionnaires facilitated the determination of the relationship between the independent variables and the effect they have on household livelihood in Rhamu Division.

3.7.2 Interview Schedule

This study also used an interview schedule to obtain information from the household members. This method of data collection was preferred owing to its ability in offering insightful and in-depth information on the phenomenon under investigation. In structured interviews, emphasis was on obtaining answers to carefully phrased questions while in in-depth interviews, the interviewers sought to encourage free and open responses, and there may be a trade-off between comprehensive coverage of topics and in-depth exploration of a more limited set of questions. However, this method requires a substantial amount of pre-planning, the quality and usefulness of the information is highly dependent upon the quality
of the questions asked and there is a possibility that the presence of the researcher may influence the way a respondent answers various questions hence introducing biasness in the responses. Advantage of this method is that in the course of the interview, the researcher was in a position to observe reaction to various questions and put that information down as it could be used for analysis. Patton (2002) asserts that, the quality of the information obtained is largely dependent on the interviewer’s skills and personality. In-depth interviews also encouraged capturing of respondents’ perceptions in their own words, a very desirable strategy in qualitative data collection. This allowed the evaluator to present the meaningfulness of the experience from the respondent’s perspective. In-depth interviews were conducted with individuals or with a small group. Equally, the method would overcome the limitation of illiteracy as the researcher was accompanied by an interpreter during interviews A request to answer all questions would be made then completed questionnaires collected immediately.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data that collected was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Data collected from questionnaires and interviews, reports and records was checked thoroughly before analysis. Content analysis was used for the qualitative data. The results were presented in prose. Quantitative data from official reports and records were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean scores, frequencies, and percentages. Descriptive statistics involves the collection, organization and analysis of all data relating to some population or sample under study using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The results were presented in figures, tables and charts for ease of understanding.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher sought permission from the Ministry of Higher Education to legitimize the research work. The respondents were informed of the purpose of the research without coercion or exaggeration, and only those consenting were interviewed. The researcher made sure the information provided was treated with utmost confidentiality and the respondents were assured accordingly.
CHAPTER FOUR:
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data that was found on the implications of food aid on the household livelihoods of the Rhamu Division, Mandera, Kenya. The research was conducted on a sample size of 120 household heads and 30 key informants. This study made use of frequencies (absolute and relative) on single response questions. On multiple response questions, this study used Likert scale in collecting and analyzing the data whereby a scale of 5 points were used in computing the means and standard deviations. These were then presented in tables, graphs and charts as appropriate with explanations being given in prose.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Household’s information

Table 4.1: Household heads responses on the major role of food aid in their area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eradicate poverty</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet their basic needs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement inadequacy of food supply and</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increased food security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the major role of food aid in their area, 40% of the household heads indicated that food aid helped to eradicate poverty, 30% to meet their basic needs, 50% to supplement inadequacy of food supply and increased food security. Through provision of food aid, they were also advised on how to use foods provided. However, they attested that food aid made the area residents lazy from doing other works to obtain food. They on the other hand indicated that they had no other food source apart from food aid. The food aid ensured that they meet their daily bread especially when they did not have money to purchase food. The
food aid also reduced expenditure on purchase of food and the money was directed to other activities like educating the young children. The food aid was also of great help to them in eradicating poverty especially during calamities and in drought seasons.

Table 4.2: Household heads responses on surviving without food aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No other source of income</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged drought in the area</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The household heads were asked whether they could survive without food aid. 66.7% of the household heads indicated that they could not survive without food aid as they could not earn living due to their advanced age, prolonged drought in the area (33.3%), which made the area not suitable for agriculture. Other household heads indicated that they could survive without food aid if they could be in a reliable job, in a sustainable business or working in self-employment (Jua Kali).

From the findings, the household heads indicated that other means of securing life necessities other than food as livestock and crop farming, doing business, creation of jobs for the locals, farming through irrigation, and self-employment.

4.2.2 Analysis of Respondents’ Demographic Information

This study initially sought to inquire information on various aspects of respondents’ background especially the key informants i.e. the respondent’s gender, age, academic background, and number of years worked in Rhamu Division. This information aimed at testing the appropriateness of the respondent in answering the questions regarding influence of food aid on the household livelihoods.
4.2.3 Key informants Education Level

This study sought to establish the key informants’ level of education. The findings are as stipulated in figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Key informants Education Level

Figure 4.1 indicates that 60% of the key informants’ were undergraduates, 17% were postgraduates while 10% had primary level of education. This illustrates that there was a higher chance of getting credible information since higher percentage of the respondents had adequate academic qualifications.

4.2.4 Key informant’s length of working in the division or district

This study further sought to find out how long the key informants had worked or stayed in this division or district.
Table 4.3 Key informants’ length of working in the division or district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One year</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above four years</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 shows that 66.7% of the key informants had worked in their Rhamu Division for over 4 years, 16.7% for 2 years while 10% had worked for over 3 years. This illustrates that the key informants had worked in the Division long enough to give credible information on effect of food aid on household livelihoods. It also depicts that the key informants were highly experienced owing to the many years they had worked in the Division.

4.3 Attitudes of community and community leaders on food aid

Table 4.4: Household heads responses on their feelings about distribution of food aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feelings/ Attitude</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discriminatory</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different types of food</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study sought to find out the household heads feelings about distribution of food aid. According to the findings, 41.7% of the household heads felt that the food rations provided were inadequate and should be increased, 33.3% indicated that food aid was distribution was discriminatory where some members were given more food than others, while 25% felt that they should be given different types of food to satisfy our needs. They further indicated that food aid was a good kick off for those who did not have anything. They further pointed out
that people fight in the food distribution as leaders take more shares for their families while those who are weak do not get food aid at all.

**Table 4.5: Household Response on working partnerships in support of community attitude in distribution of food aid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working partnerships in</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management committees</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation of each community</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing the team spirit</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The household heads were required to indicate how fostering of working partnerships support community attitude in distribution of food aid. From the findings, 33.3% of the household heads indicated that every location has management committees, which coordinates food aid distribution and creates social cohesion among the local residence. 16.7% also posited that the working partnership ensures best representation of each community and that the partnership can lead to transparency during food distribution. Also, 50% indicated that working partnerships support community attitude in distribution of food aid through enhancing the team spirit, allows learning among different players from each other, and enhances unity.

This study sought to find out how the community feelings/attitude/approach influenced distribution of food aid within Rhamu Division. According to the findings, the household heads indicated that the community food distribution was discriminatory as the more influential persons got a greater share of the food aid, there was corruption during food aid distribution and that the food ration of food was not equally distributed. There was tribal segregation in the line of clans, relatives.
4.3.1 Key informants’ response on attitude of the community on food aid

The key informants were required to indicate the attitude of the community on food aid in the division.

Figure 4.2 Key informants’ response on attitude of the community on food aid

From the findings, 73.3% the key informants posited that attitude of the community on food aid was negative, 16.7% said it was positive while 10% said that the community attitude towards food aid was just neutral.

4.3.2 Level of effectiveness of the factors on the community’s attitude on food aid

This study sought to find out the level of effectiveness of the following factors on the community’s attitude towards food aid in the area. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale indicating to what extent respondents agree to the statements, where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in table 4.6.
Table 4.6 Key informants’ response on level of effectiveness of the following factors on the community’s attitude on food aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community's attitude</th>
<th>No effectiveness</th>
<th>Low effectiveness</th>
<th>Moderate effectiveness</th>
<th>High effectiveness</th>
<th>Very high effectiveness</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is openness</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>.87509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>.75915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>.63867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>1.05631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing rapport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.07606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly and encouraging environment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>.99472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>1.23438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this study findings in Table 4.6 above, the most effective factors on the community’s attitude towards food aid were acceptance (M=3.2500), sensitivity (M=3.2000), and establishing rapport (M=3.0000) respectively. Other effective factors on the community’s attitude towards food aid were humility (M=2.4500), respect (M=2.4300), friendly and encouraging environment (M=2.4000) and there is openness (M=2.1500) respectively.

4.3.3 Factors related to community attitudes

This study sought to establish the factors related to community attitudes towards food aid. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale indicating to what extent respondents agree to the statements, where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in table 4.7.
Table 4.7 Key informants’ responses on factors related to community attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food aid distribution discriminate women</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1000</td>
<td>0.0208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution is based on personal issues</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.0500</td>
<td>0.4680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution is based social and cultural reasons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.6000</td>
<td>0.0954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering of working partnerships can support community attitude</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.1000</td>
<td>.85224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegating monitoring responsibilities can enhance the attitude</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.9000</td>
<td>.9679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of adequate funding will enhance community involvement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7000</td>
<td>0.2607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table 4.7 the most significant factors related to community attitudes towards food aid included; fostering of working partnerships can support community attitude (M=4.1000), delegating monitoring responsibilities enhance the attitude (M=3.9000), provision of adequate funding will enhance community involvement (M=3.7000) and distribution is based social and cultural reasons (M=3.6000) respectively.

4.4 Effect of Food Aid on agricultural production

Table 4.8: Household Response on Food aid and low agricultural production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low agricultural production</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage laziness</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned their farms</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study also sought to establish the contribution of food aid to low agricultural production in the division. From the findings, the majority of the household heads (50%) indicated that food aid contributed to low agricultural production. Also, 16.7% further explained that food encouraged laziness among the community members as it provided free. Further, 33.3% indicated that the community members abandoned their farms and always wait for NGOs to provide food aid. The farmers also became dependent only on food aid and deserted their farming activities.

This study also inquired on the consequences of to low agricultural production in the area. According to the household heads the low agricultural production has led to lack of adequate food, low payment of labour, poor soil fertility, starvation of animals, human starvation hence reduced performance among poor children in school, lack of skill of farming as farming is minimal. In addition, the low agricultural production in the area has led to malnutrition among children.

Table 4.9: Household Response on Strategies to enhance agriculture food production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGOs should channel the funds to building irrigation system</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrigation farming and supplying farm implements</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers training</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study sought to find out the strategies that could be adopted by the area residents to enhance agriculture food production. From the findings, 33.3% of the household heads indicated that the NGOs providing food aid should channel the funds to building irrigation system. Also 33.3% indicated that other strategies to enhance agriculture food production could be irrigation farming, supplying farm implements use of modern methods of farming and provision of agricultural extension, building dams while the others (33.3%) farmers
training on farming by conducting seminars, improved irrigation scheme and knowledge to the residence.

4.4.1 Food aid and low agricultural production

The research sought to establish whether food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in the division.

Figure 4.3 Key informants’ responses on whether food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in the division

As shown in figure 4.3 the majority of the key informants (86.7%) attested that food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in the division.

4.4.2 Effects of food aid on agricultural production

This study further sought to establish the extent to which food aid affect agricultural production. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale indicating to what extent respondents agree to the statements, where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in table 4.10
Table 4.10 Key informants’ responses on the effect food aid on agricultural production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No extent</th>
<th>Low extent</th>
<th>Moderate extent</th>
<th>High extent</th>
<th>Very high extent</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The community does not adopt the current crop rotation in agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.6000</td>
<td>0.0809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No strategies for pest reduction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.7000</td>
<td>0.2607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Food market</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.1000</td>
<td>0.2523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.5700</td>
<td>0.3917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor training on agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.9500</td>
<td>0.2763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No adoption of fertilizer usage in farming</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.5500</td>
<td>0.3168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased livestock production</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.2500</td>
<td>0.3717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased prices for local food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.4500</td>
<td>0.3168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this study findings in Table 4.10 above, the most significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were decreased food market (M=4.1000), poor training on agriculture (M=3.9500), no strategies for pest reduction (M=3.7000) and the community does not adopt the current crop rotation in agriculture (M=3.6000) respectively. Other significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were no adoption of fertilizer usage in farming (M=3.5500), malnutrition (M=3.5700) and increased prices for local food (M=3.4500) respectively.
4.5 Labour disincentive

Table 4.11: Household Response on Food aid and labour disincentive/hindrances/discouragement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect of Food aid</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>labour disincentive/hindrances/discouragement</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged the culture of laziness</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold out their animals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study also sought to establish whether food aid has led to labour disincentive/hindrances/discouragement. From the study finding, food aid has led to labor disincentive/hindrances/discouragement (58.3%). This could be reflected by the fact that higher percentage of the division residents no longer work in their farms but solely depend on food aid as their source of food. The food aid had encouraged the culture of laziness among the people as they got food as free handouts (16.7%). The people had also sold out their animals with the assumption that they did not have to work hard to meet their basic needs (25%).

This study thus sought to establish the strategies that could be implemented to enhance labor availability to facilitate agriculture production in the area. According to the findings, the strategies included motivating and sensitizing people to go farming, encouraging farmers to practice crop rotation to improve agriculture production, bee keeping as it does well in the area, irrigation and provision of farm inputs. Other strategies that could be implemented include provision of cash grants to groups of farmers to encourage the large-scale farming, and job creation.
4.5.1 Main source of labour for farming activity

This study sought to find out the main source of labour for farming activity in the area.

**Figure 4.4 Key informants’ responses on the main source of labour for farming activity**

Figure 4.4 indicates that 76.7% of the key informants indicated that the main source of labour for farming activity in the area was family and hired labour while 13.3% indicated that the main source of labour for farming activity was from family and shared labour. Only 10% indicated that the labour was from the family labour only.

4.5.2 Extent to which food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive

This study sought to find out the extent to which food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive in the division.

**Table 4.12 Key informants’ response on extent to which food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low extent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate extent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High extent</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high extent</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.12 indicates that most of the key informants’ 36.7% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to either very high extent or high extent while 16.7% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to a moderate extent.

4.5.3 Results of Labor disincentive because of food aid

This study inquired on the results of labour disincentive because of food aid in the division.

Figure 4.5 Key informants’ response on results of labour disincentive because of food aid

From the findings, half of the key informants’ posited that food aid had led to discouraging local production, 46.7% said that food aid had led to creation of dependency mentality while 3.3% indicated that it had led to changing food habits. The household heads indicated that food aid has affected availability of labour for farming activities. They further explained that food aid made the residents lazy as they were provided with free food and thus were not willing to work in the farms to earn the same food. As there were, only few places where farming was carried out, the demand for labour has greatly reduced and the laborers get fewer wages. On the other hand, many farmers have forgotten the farming skills since they no longer practice farming.
4.6 Traditional Survival Strategies

Table 4.13 Household Response on the effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food aid and traditional survival strategies</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to practice traditional survival strategies</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for local foods has also gone down</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study sought to establish whether food aid has damaged traditional survival strategies. 66.7% of the household heads explained that food aid has damaged traditional survival strategies in various ways that included failure of the community to practice traditional survival strategies to enhance their livelihood as they can meet their basic needs through provision of food aid. The lack of practicing traditional survival strategies has led to loss of the indigenous skills used in crop and animal production. Also 33.3% of the respondents indicated that the demand for local foods has also gone down as majority of the locals prefer to use food aid to using traditional foods.

This study also required the household heads to recommend various ways that could be used to reduce the negative effects of food aid to the locals. They indicated the ways to reduce the negative effects of food aid to include; animal restocking, provision of farm machine and inputs, changing the form of food aid to other beneficial channels like construction of dams, job creation, and regular provision of seeds and extension services. The government should strengthen the economic activities of the people by buying their cattle and creating job opportunities for the youth. In addition, the traditional food strategies should be encouraged, reclaim land for more food production, giving job opportunities to literate people, reducing overdependence only on food aid through irrigation of food crops farming.
This study sought to establish the contribution of each of the food sources to the household food consumption in the last 12 months. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale indicating to what extent respondents agree to the statements, where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Key informants ranking of the contribution of each of the food sources to the household food consumption in the last 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Source</th>
<th>No extent</th>
<th>Low extent</th>
<th>Moderate extent</th>
<th>High extent</th>
<th>Very high extent</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own food production</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>1.19649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food purchases from market/shop gathering/hunting</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>1.12858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food donation from relatives/friends</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.57280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food assistance by WFP/NGOs/GoU</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>1.74416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing food from relatives/friends</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>1.75544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the study findings in Table 4.14 above, the food sources that provided the household food consumption in the last 12 months were food assistance by WFP/NGOs/GoU (M=2.9000), own food production, (M=2.8000), food purchases from market/shop (M=2.7000), borrowing food from relatives/friends (M=2.6500), gathering/hunting (M=2.5500) and food donation from relatives/friends (M=2.5000) respectively.
4.6.1 Food aid and traditional survival strategies

This study sought to establish whether the food aid has negatively affected the various traditional survival strategies.

Figure 4.6 Key informants’ response on Food aid and traditional survival strategies

![Chart showing key informants' response on food aid and traditional survival strategies]

Figure 4.6 indicates that 86.7% of the key informants attested that food aid has negatively affected the various traditional survival strategies.

4.6.2 Effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies

This study sought to establish the various factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale indicating to what extent respondents agree to the statements, where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in table 4.15.
Table 4.15 Key informants’ response on effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food aid has resulted to decreased traditional agricultural -related issues</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.450</td>
<td>.94451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has resulted in reduced food preservation means</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.850</td>
<td>.98809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has resulted to poor nutrition</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.150</td>
<td>1.1367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caused constrained labor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.100</td>
<td>1.0208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.400</td>
<td>.94032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of utilization of available resources</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.350</td>
<td>.98809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the study findings in Table 4.15 above, the most significant factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies were that food aid has resulted to decreased traditional agricultural -related issues (M=4.4500), it has reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals (M=4.4000), lack of utilization of available resources (M=4.3500) and that it has caused constrained labor (M=4.1000) respectively. Other factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies, were that It has resulted in reduced food preservation means (M=3.8500) and that It has resulted to poor nutrition (M=3.1500) respectively.

This study established that the traditional survival strategies were cost sharing of mills among pastoralist communities, livestock and crop farming on small-scale basis, subsistence farming, barter trade, surviving on animal products like meat and milk, honey harvesting, fishing, and hunting. On the effect of food aid on traditional survival strategies in the area the findings indicated that people are relying on food aid and know little about farming, people
have sold all the animals, which used to create employment. On the other hand, people are shifting to town where food aid is provided deserting the farming practices. People are also supplementing the traditional survival strategies with food aid. The food aid has encouraged laziness among people in the community, as they do not have to work for their food. The pastoralist have left the animals and shifted to the towns to gain access to food aid.

4.6.3 Improvement areas

Government in making the community self-reliant

This study sought to establish the role of government in making the community self-reliant. According to the findings, the household heads indicated that the ministry of agriculture should educate the farmers on the modern methods of farming that are applicable in the area, provision of farm inputs and technical input and building dams for irrigation. The government should also encourage fish farming, creation of jobs, and support for pastoralism, sensitization and mobilization of community on self-reliance.

Aid agencies in making the community self-reliant

This study sought to establish the role of aid agencies in making the community self-reliant. The household heads indicated that the aid agencies should dig wells and carnal for irrigation farming, provision of machines to farmers and supervising farming for a period of five years. The aid agencies should also increase food rations provided and make the provisions to be regular. They should also assist in animal restocking and build the capacity of the farmers in terms of the best methods of farming. They should also facilitate the marketing of the produce to encourage farming. They should build hospital, schools and other facilities. The aid agencies should also train the locals on self-reliance to deal with the food aid syndrome. They should also address the corruption in the food aid distribution to ensure the deserving people gain the food aid.

Role of the communities in achieving self-reliance

This study sought to establish the role of the community in achieving self-reliance. According to the household heads, the community should desist from food aid seek other sustainable methods of self-reliance like farming, practicing shifting cultivation reverting back to traditional survival strategies. The community should also avoid laziness and encourage
people to be hard working. The people should reclaim land that can be used to produce more food and engage in doing business, bee keeping, operating Jua Kali. The community should also cooperate in constructing dams for irrigation.

4.7 Discussion

4.7.1 To assess the attitudes of community and community leaders attitudes towards food aid in Rhamu Division.

This study revealed that according to the majority of the key informants (73.3%) posited that attitude of the community on food aid was negative, 16.7% said it was positive while 10% said that the community attitude towards food aid was just neutral. This depicts that food aid has declined the community livelihood patterns by disrupting the community members efforts to be self-reliant and making remain dependent on food aid which is unsustainable. The results are supported by Awiti (2007) who argued that people must feel a genuine need to improve or change the existing situation; without this, an initiative has no perceived relevance and at worst can be seen as interference by outsiders (Awiti 2007).

This study found that the most effective factors on the community’s attitude towards food aid were acceptance (M=3.2500), sensitivity (M=3.2000), and establishing rapport (M=3.0000) respectively. Other effective factors on the community's attitude towards food aid were humility (M=2.4500), respect (M=2.4300), friendly and encouraging environment (M=2.4000) and there is openness (M=2.1500) respectively. The findings are collaborated by Awiti (2007) who established that the effective factors on the community’s attitude on food aid include openness, humility, humility, acceptance, sensitivity; and right behaviors include sharing, establishing rapport, being friendly and encouraging, showing respect, listening carefully (not lecturing), embracing and learning from mistakes, neutrality and avoiding being dominating (Awiti, 2007).

This study established that the most significant factors related to community attitudes towards food aid included; fostering of working partnerships can support community attitude (M=4.1000), delegating monitoring responsibilities enhance the attitude (M=3.9000), provision of adequate funding will enhance community involvement (M=3.7000) and distribution is based social and cultural reasons (M=3.6000) respectively. The findings are in line with Awiti (2007) who adds that the four features are critical to facilitating active public
involvement in food aid: education; the fostering of working partnerships; delegating monitoring responsibilities; and the provision of adequate aid (Awiti, 2007).

Household heads indicated that every location has management committees, which coordinates food aid distribution and creates social cohesion among the local residence. They also posited that the working partnership ensures best representation of each community and that the partnership can lead to transparency during food distribution. The working partnerships support community attitude in distribution of food aid through enhancing the team spirit, allows learning among different players from each other, and enhances unity. According to Shepherd (1998), effective community based or bottom up initiatives involve valuing local knowledge and skills and working in a spirit of trust, respect and cooperation. Outside experts and agencies must move from being project implementers who do planning and action for local people to become enablers for community-based food distribution projects (Shepherd, 1998).

**4.7.2 To identify ways in which food aid affects local agricultural production in Rhamu Division**

86.7% of the key informants attested that food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in the division. The findings illustrate that food aid has changed the mentality of the beneficiaries to that of laxity while waiting for food aid provision. The community has shifted from self-reliance means like farming and livestock rearing that they are engaged in before to seeking food aid.

Most significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were decreased food market (M=4.1000), poor training on agriculture (M=3.9500), no strategies for pest reduction (M=3.7000) and the community does not adopt the current crop rotation in agriculture (M=3.6000) respectively. Other significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were no adoption of fertilizer usage in farming (M=3.5500), malnutrition (M=3.5700) and increased prices for local food (M=3.4500) respectively. Gabre-Mahdin *et al.* (2003) indicated that the technological change and price effects in agriculture in Africa and Asia; food aid usually exerts negative pressure on food prices, with that pressure greatest in food aid interventions where targeting is poor. The other negative effects of food aid on agricultural production include decreased food supply in the local market, lack of applying
modern methods of crop farming and increased prices for local food (Gabre-Mahdin et al. 2003).

This study also established that according to the majority of the household heads food aid contributed to low agricultural production. They further explained that food encouraged laziness among the community members as its provided free. The community members abandoned their farms and always wait for NGOs to provide food aid. The farmers also became dependent only on food aid and deserted their farming activities.

Low agricultural production has led to lack of adequate food; low payment of labour, poor soil fertility, starvation of animals, human starvation hence reduced performance among poor children in school, lack of skill of farming as farming is minimal. In addition, the low agricultural production in the area has led to malnutrition among children. The findings are in line with Maunder (2006) who indicated that a dilemma exists between maintaining price incentives for food producers and making food for consumption affordable to the poor who are net food buyers. This is because food aid leads to reduction in market prices of the food commodities distributed thus discouraging agricultural production (Maunder, 2006).

4.7.3 To establish the effect of labor disincentive as a result of food aid in Rhamu Division

This study found that most of the key informants’ 36.7% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to either very high extent or high extent while 16.7% indicated that food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive to a moderate extent. The findings depict that provision of food aid has reduced local residence efforts to be self-reliant to a great extent. The findings are in line with Shaw and Clay (1993) who posit that a widespread criticism of food aid is that it creates labour disincentives which result in increased local food prices, thereby discouraging local production; attracting workers away from vital activities during the agricultural year; creating a dependency mentality; and changing food habits (Shaw and Clay, 1993)

Half of the key informants’ posited that food aid had led to discouraging local production, 46.7% said that food aid had led to creation of dependency mentality while 3.3% indicated that it had led to changing food habits. According to Buchanan-Smith (1988), the beneficial linkages between food aid and labour can be disrupted by food aid, causing an “uncoupling”
of processing industries from the agriculture sector. Whereby the low local production owing to dependency on food aid has led to decline in productivity in the processing industries. Buchanan-Smith (1988) is also concerned with labour market structure. She argues that food aid can undermine the incentive to local labour and cause greater year-to-year variability in labour wages.

Majority of the household heads indicated that food aid has led to labour disincentive/hindrances/discouragement. This could be reflected by the fact that majority of the division residents no longer work in their farms but solely depend on food aid as their source of food. The food aid had encouraged the culture of laziness among the people as they got food as free handouts. The people had also sold out their animals with the assumption that they did not have to work hard to meet their basic needs. According to Thomas et al., (1989), among the major recipients of food aid in sub-Saharan Africa, there is evidence of labour market disruption and labour policy disincentive effects.

On the strategies that could be implemented to enhance labor availability to facilitate agriculture production in the area included motivating and sensitizing people to go farming, encouraging farmers to practice crop rotation to improve agriculture production, bee keeping as it does well in the area, irrigation and provision of farm inputs. Other strategies that could be implemented include provision of cash grants to groups of farmers to encourage the large-scale farming, and job creation.

Most significant factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies were that food aid has resulted to decreased traditional agricultural-related issues (M=4.4500), it has reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals (M=4.4000), lack of utilization of available resources (M=4.3500) and that it has caused constrained labor (M=4.1000) respectively. Yamano et al (2000) used household models to examine the effects of free food aid distribution on traditional survival strategies in Ethiopia. They estimated gross sales and the market. Receiving 10kgs of cereals after participating in as food aid decreases wheat purchases by 6.9kgs among households who purchase some wheat (Yamano et al, 2000).
4.7.4 To establish how food aid has affected traditional survival strategies Rhamu Division.

On the effect of food aid on traditional survival strategies in the area, this study established that people are relying on food aid and know little about farming, people have sold their animals which used to create employment. On the other hand, people are shifting to town where food aid is provided deserting the farming practices. People are also supplementing the traditional survival strategies with food aid. The pastoralist have left the animals and shifted to the towns to gain access to food aid. The findings are collaborated by Black and Milimouno (1996) who posits that food aid adds to food availability in recipient countries therefore reducing the gap between food demand and supply from domestic production, stocks and imports. Abdulai et al (2004) assessed the use of food aid for market development in Sub-Saharan Africa and posit that because food aid expands local food availability (supply), it needs to be well targeted to mitigate short-term capital and transport constraints to develop downstream marketing services (processing and distribution) in recipient countries (Black and Milimouno, 1996).

On ways that could be used to reduce the negative effects of food aid to the locals, this study established that they include animal restocking, provision of farm machine and inputs, changing the form of food aid to other beneficial channels like dam construction of dams, job creation, and regular provision of food aid. The government should strengthen the economic activities of the people by buying their cattle and creating job opportunities for the youth. In addition, the traditional food strategies should be encouraged, reclaim land for more food production, giving job opportunities to literate people, reducing overdependence only on food aid, irrigation for crop farming and resettling landless people. According to Beamon, (2004), the strategies to reduce dependency on food relief include provision of farm inputs and machine, changing the form of food aid to other more beneficial channels and building the economic capacity of the local residents with a view to making the economically stable.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of this study on the implications of food aid on the household livelihoods Rhamu Division, Mandera, Kenya.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 To assess the attitudes of community and community leaders attitudes towards food aid in Rhamu Division.

This study established that the attitude of the community on food aid was negative. This depicts that food aid has declined the community livelihood patterns by disrupting the community members efforts to be self-reliant and making remain dependent on food aid which is unsustainable. From the findings, the community’s perception towards food aid distribution is that there is moderate acceptance, sensitivity, and established rapport by the providers. From the findings, there was rare humility, respect, friendly and encouraging environment and openness in food aid distribution. This study established that the most significant factors related to community attitudes towards food aid included; fostering of working partnerships can support community attitude, delegating monitoring responsibilities can enhance the attitude, provision of adequate funding will enhance community involvement and distribution is based social and cultural reasons respectively.

This study found out that household heads perceive food rations provided as inadequate, discriminatory distribution where some members were given more food than others were. They also felt that they should be given different types of food to satisfy their needs. They further indicated that food aid was a good kick off for those who did not have anything. They further pointed out that people fight in the food distribution as leaders take more shares for their families while those who are weak do not get food aid at all.

This study established that every location has management committees, which coordinates food aid distribution and creates social cohesion among the local residence. The working partnerships ensure best representation of each community and that the partnership can lead
to transparency during food distribution. The working partnerships support community attitude in distribution of food aid through enhancing the team spirit, allows learning among different players from each other, and enhances unity.

On how the community feelings/attitude/approach influenced distribution of food, this study found out that the community food distribution was discriminatory as the more influential persons got a greater share of the food aid, there was corruption during food aid distribution and that the food ration of food was not equally distributed. There was tribal segregation in the line of clans, relatives.

5.2.2 To identify ways in which food aid affects local agricultural production in Rhamu Division

Majority of the key informants attested that food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in the division. The findings illustrates that food aid has changed the mentality of the beneficiaries to that of laxity while waiting for food aid provision. The community has shifted from self-reliance means like farming that they engaged in before to seeking food aid.

This study also established that the most significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were decreased food market, poor training on agriculture, no strategies for pest reduction and the community does not adopt the current crop rotation in agriculture respectively. Other significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were no adoption of fertilizer usage in farming, malnutrition and increased prices for local food respectively.

On the contribution of food aid to low agricultural production this study established that food aid contributed to low agricultural production as it encouraged laziness among the community members as it was provided free. The community members abandoned their farms and always wait for NGOs to provide food aid. The farmers also became dependent only on food aid and deserted their farming activities.

This study also revealed the consequences of to low agricultural production in the area to include lack of adequate food; low payment of labour, poor soil fertility, starvation of animals, human starvation hence reduced performance among poor children in school, lack of skill of farming, as farming is minimal. In addition, the low agricultural production in the area has led to malnutrition among children.
This study established that the strategies that could be adopted by the area residents to enhance agriculture food production included the NGOs providing food aid channeling the funds to building irrigation system. They also indicated that other strategies to enhance agriculture food production could be irrigation farming, supplying farm implements use of modern methods of farming and provision of agricultural extension, building dams, farmers training on farming by conducting seminars, improved irrigation scheme and knowledge to the residence. The main source of labour for farming activity in the area was family and hired labour and from family and shared labour. The provision of food aid has reduced local residence efforts to be self-reliant to a great extent. The food aid had led to discouraging local production, creation of dependency mentality and led to changing food habits respectively.

This study established that the according to the household heads food aid has affected availability of labour for farming activities. They further explained that food aid made the residents lazy as they were provided with free food and thus were not willing to work in the farms to earn the same food. As there were only few places where farming was carried out, the demand for labour has greatly reduced and the labourers get less wage. On the other hand, many farmers have forgotten the farming skills since they no longer practice farming.

5.2.3 To establish the effect of labor disincentive as a result of food aid in Rhamu Division

This study established that food aid has led to labour disincentive / hindrances/ discouragement. This could be reflected by the fact that majority of the division residents no longer work in their farms but solely depend on food aid as their source of food. The food aid had encouraged the culture of laziness among the people as they got food as free handouts. The people had also sold out their animals with the assumption that they did not have to work hard to meet their basic needs.

This study established that the strategies that could be implemented to enhance labor availability to facilitate agriculture production in the area included motivating and sensitizing people to go farming, encouraging farmers to practice crop rotation to improve agriculture production, bee keeping as it does well in the area, irrigation and provision of farm inputs. Other strategies that could be implemented include provision of cash grants to groups of farmers to encourage the large-scale farming, and job creation.
Food sources that provided the household food consumption in the last 12 months were food assistance by WFP/NGOs/GoU, own food production, food purchases from market/shop, borrowing food from relatives/friends, gathering/hunting and food donation from relatives/friends respectively. Thus this study deduced that food aid was the main source of livelihood among the local residence.

5.2.4 To establish how food aid has affected traditional survival strategies Rhamu Division

Most significant factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies were that food aid has resulted to decreased traditional agricultural-related issues, it has reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals, lack of utilization of available resources and that it has caused constrained labor respectively. Other factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies, were that food aid has resulted in reduced food preservation means and that it has resulted to poor nutrition respectively.

Various traditional survival strategies adopted by the community to avoid food aid included cost sharing of mills among pastoralist communities, livestock and crop farming on small scale basis, subsistence farming, barter trade, surviving on animal products like meat and milk, honey harvesting, fishing, and hunting.

This study also found out the effect of food aid on traditional survival strategies in the area to that people rely on food aid and know little about farming, people have sold all the animals, which used to create employment. On the other hand, people are shifting to town where food aid is provided deserting the farming practices. People are also supplementing the traditional survival strategies with food aid. The food aid has encouraged laziness among people in the community, as they do not have to work for their food. The pastoralist have left the animals and shifted to the towns to gain access to food aid.

This study established that food aid has damaged traditional survival strategies in various ways that included failure of the community to practice traditional survival strategies to enhance their livelihood as they can meet their basic needs through provision of food aid. The lack of practicing traditional survival strategies has led to loss of the indigenous skills used in crop and animal production. The demand for local foods has also gone down as majority of the locals prefer to use food aid to using traditional foods.
This study established that the ways to reduce the negative effects of food aid included; animal restocking, provision of farm machine and inputs, changing the form of food aid to other beneficial channels like dam construction of dams, job creation, and regular provision of food aid. The government should strengthen the economic activities of the people by buying their cattle and creating job opportunities for the youth. In addition, the traditional food strategies should be encouraged, reclaim land for more food production, giving job opportunities to literate people, reducing overdependence only on food aid, irrigation for crop farming and resettling landless people.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Theoretical conclusions

This study confirmed the proposition of the dependency theory which postulates that poor states are impoverished and rich ones enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the "world system." As this study established, the food aid has contributed significantly towards decline of livelihood of the household of Rhamu Division residents who are beneficiaries of the food aid.

This study also confirms the notion that food aid dependency is intimately related to the belief that there is a disincentive effect of food aid on local production. As this study revealed that food aid reduces local production, this supports the dependency theory. Schultz (1960), contends that since food aid increases local food supply, it depresses prices and as a result discourages local production.

5.3.2 Empirical conclusions

This study concluded that every location has management committees, which coordinates food aid distribution and creates social cohesion among the local residence. The working partnerships ensure best representation of each community and that the partnership can lead to transparency during food distribution. The working partnerships support community attitude in distribution of food aid through enhancing the team spirit, allows learning among different players from each other, and enhances unity.
However, the community attitude towards food aid is found to be negative, thus indicating that food aid has destabilized the community livelihood patterns by distracting the community members efforts to be self-reliant and making them remain dependent on food aid which is unsustainable. At a moderate extent, community’s attitude towards food aid is influenced by acceptance, sensitivity, and establishing rapport respectively. However, there is hardly influence of humility, respect, friendly and encouraging environment openness respectively in food aid distribution. The community perceives food rations provided as inadequate and discriminatory where some members are given more food than others are. There is also corruption during food aid distribution where tribal segregation in the line of clans, relatives exist. They also feel that they should be given different types of food to satisfy their needs. In conclusion, fostering of working partnerships, delegating monitoring responsibilities, and provision of adequate funding are perceived as measures to enhance community involvement in distribution is of food aid.

In conclusion, food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in Rhamu division. Food aid has changed the mentality of the beneficiaries creating laziness while waiting for food aid provision. The community has shifted from self-reliance means like farming that they engaged in before to seeking food aid. The most significant effects of food aid on agricultural production were decreased food market, poor training on agriculture, lack of strategies for pest reduction, as well as community failure to adopt current crop rotation in agriculture. The long term, negative impacts of agricultural production are exhibited by low adoption of fertilizer usage in farming, low payment of labour, poor soil fertility, increased malnutrition, starvation to human and animals, and as well as prices for local food. This has also led to reduced performance among poor children in school.

Main source of labour for farming activity in the area was family and hired labour and from family and shared labour. This study concluded that food aid has led to labour disincentive/hindrances/discouragement. The provision of food aid has reduced local residence efforts to be self-reliant largely. Food aid has affected availability of labour for farming activities. The community’s attitude has led them not willing to work in the farms to earn the same food. In addition, reduced farming has resulted to low demand for labour and consequently laborers get fewer wages in Rhamu division. Moreover, many farmers have forgotten the farming skills since they no longer practice farming and have sold out their animals with the assumption that they do not have to work hard to meet their basic needs.
Food sources that provided the household food consumption in the last 12 months were food assistance by WFP/NGOs/Gok, own food production, food purchases from market/shop, borrowing food from relatives/friends, and food donation from relatives/friends respectively. Thus, this study deduced that food aid was the main source of livelihood among the local residence. In conclusion, food aid has negatively affected traditional survival strategies resulting to decreased traditional agricultural-related issues, reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals, inadequate utilization of available resources, as well as causing constrained labor provision. In addition, food aid has resulted in reduced food preservation leading to poor nutrition. As a result, people including pastoralists are shifting to town where food aid is provided, thus deserting farming and livestock. In addition, failure to practice traditional survival strategies has led to loss of indigenous skills used in crop and animal production. The demand for local foods has also decreased, as majority of the locals prefer to use food aid to using traditional foods.

5.4 Recommendations

From the foregoing findings this study recommends the following:

5.4.1 General Recommendations

Promote measures that could be implemented to enhance labor availability to facilitate agriculture production in the area. These include motivating and sensitizing people to go farming, encouraging farmers to practice crop rotation to improve agriculture production, bee-keeping provision of cash grants to groups of farmers, youth, women to encourage self reliance, empowerment and job creation.

There should be creation of emphasis on traditional survival strategies adopted to prevent food aid dependence which include cost sharing of meals among pastoralist communities, livestock and crop farming on small scale basis, subsistence farming, barter trade, surviving on animal products like meat and milk, honey harvesting, fishing, and other income generating economic activities.
5.4.2 Policy recommendation

National government and County government to quickly and deliberately invest in policies and programmes that will enhance agricultural food production through developing irrigation infrastructure along the river Dawa to alleviate household from poverty and reduce dependency on food aid.

Food aid agencies in Kenya should review their food aid policies with a view to shift the food aid to offering other livelihood facilities to avert overdependence on food aid. The strategies that could be adopted to enhance food production should include NGOs provision of funds for building irrigation system in Rhamu division. This should perpetuate irrigation farming, supply of farm implements, use of modern farming methods, and provision of agricultural extension services, and training farmers.

Government should strengthen the economic activities of the people by buying their cattle and creating job opportunities for the youth. In addition, the traditional food strategies should be encouraged, reclaim land for more food production, giving job opportunities to literate people, as well as resettling landless people. In addition the government in the effort to make the community self-reliant should educate the farmers on the modern methods of farming that are applicable in the area, provision of farm inputs and technical input and building dams for irrigation. The government should also encourage fish farming, creation of jobs, and support for pastoralist, sensitization and mobilization of community on self-reliance.

On the role of aid agencies in making the community self-reliant this study recommend that the aid agencies should assist in animal restocking and build the capacity of the farmers in terms of the best methods of farming. They should also facilitate the marketing of the produce to encourage farming. They should build hospital, schools and other facilities. The aid agencies should also train the locals on self-reliance to deal with the food aid syndrome. They should also address the corruption in the food aid distribution to ensure the deserving people gain the food aid.

vii. On the role of the community in achieving self-reliance, this study recommend that the community should desist from food aid and seek other sustainable methods of self-reliance like farming, practicing shift cultivation reverting to traditional survival strategies. The
community should also avoid laziness and encourage people to be hard working. The people should reclaim land that can be used to produce more food and engage in doing business, bee keeping, operating Jua Kali.

National and County government should engage consultancy on how best to utilize the waters of river Dawa sustainably to enhance food production by adapting modern agriculture in constructing dams for irrigation during floods and that promote other economic activities along the river for sustainable food production. All these efforts will aim at reducing over dependence on food aid and create food sustainability in Rhamu division.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

Since this study explored the implications of food aid on the household livelihoods Rhamu Division, Mandera, Kenya, this study recommends that;

i. Similar research should be carried out in other districts in Kenya, which depends on food aid; for comparison purposes and to allow for generalization of findings on the implications of food aid on the household livelihoods in Kenya and recommend other sustainable way of livelihoods.

ii. Carry out consultancy on how to sustainably use the waters of river Dawa to enhance food production.
REFERENCES


Cardoso, F. H. and Faletto, E. (1979), 'Dependency and development in Latin América'. University of California Press


Lindenberg, M., Bryant, C. (2001). Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs, Kumarian Press, Bloomfield, CT.


Murphy, S. and K. McAfee (2005): U.S. Food Aid: Time to Get It Right. The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Trade and Global Governance Program


Seaman, J. (1999), "Malnutrition in emergencies: how can we do better and where do the responsibilities lie?", Disasters, Vol. 23 No.4, pp.306-315.


Appendix I: Interview schedule for Household heads

1. What is the major role of food aid in this area?

2. How does food aid help you?

3. Can you survive without food aid? Kindly explain

4. What are the other means of securing life necessities other than food aid?

**Attitude of community and community leaders on food aid**

5. What are your feelings about distribution of food aid?

6. How can fostering of working partnerships enhance support community attitude in
distribution of food aid

7. How does the community feelings/attitude/approach influence distribution of food aid
within Rhamu Division

**Effect of Food Aid on agricultural production**

8. How has food aid contributed to low agricultural production in this division? Kindly explain

9. What are the consequences of to low agricultural production in the area

10. What are strategies can be adopted by the area residents to enhance agricultural production

**Labour disincentive**

11. Do you think food aid has affected availability of labour for development activities?
Kindly explain

12. Do you think food aid has lead to labour disincentive/ hindrances/discouragement?
Kindly explain
13. What strategies can be implemented to enhance labor availability to facilitate agriculture production in the area?

**Traditional Survival Strategies**

14. Which are the various traditional survival strategies adopted by your community to avoid food aid

15. How has food aid affected traditional survival strategies in this area?

16. Do you think food aid has damaged traditional survival strategies? Kindly explain

17. What would you recommend to address the situation?

**Recommendations**

18. How can government help in making the community self reliant?

19. What would you recommend should be done by the aid agencies to offer the community a sustainable livelihood?
Appendix I: Questionnaire for Key Informants

*Kindly tick (√) where appropriate*

**Section A: Background information**

1. What is your Education Level?
   - (i) Never Attend School [ ]
   - (ii) Primary School [ ]
   - (iii) Form Four [ ]
   - (iv) Undergraduate [ ]
   - (v) Post graduate [ ]

2. How long you worked or stayed in this division or district?
   - (i) Less than a Year [ ]
   - (ii) One year [ ]
   - (iii) Two years [ ]
   - (iv) Three years [ ]
   - (v) Four years [ ]
   - (vi) Above four years [ ]

3. What is your role in this area in food aid distribution?

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Attitudes of community and community leaders on food aid**

4. What is the attitude of the community on food aid in this division?
5. Indicate the level of effectiveness of the following factors on the community’s attitude on food aid in this area?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>No effectiveness</th>
<th>Low effectiveness</th>
<th>Moderate effectiveness</th>
<th>High effectiveness</th>
<th>Very high effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is openness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishing rapport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friendly and encouraging environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respect</td>
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</table>

6. Indicate your level of agreement on the following factors, which relate to community attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Strongly</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

74
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>disagree</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food aid distribution discriminate women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution is based on personal issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Distribution is based social and cultural reasons</td>
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<tr>
<td>fostering of working partnerships can support community attitude</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delegating monitoring responsibilities can enhance the attitude</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of adequate funding will enhance community involvement</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Effect of Food Aid on agricultural production**

7. Do you think food aid has contributed to low agricultural production in this division?

   Yes  [ ]

   No   [ ]

8. To what extent has the effect of food aid on agricultural production been manifested on the following
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No extent</th>
<th>Low extent</th>
<th>Moderate extent</th>
<th>High extent</th>
<th>Very high extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The community does not adopt the current crop rotation in agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>No strategies for pest reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreased Food market</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor training on agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>No adoption of fertilizer usage in farming</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreased livestock production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increased prices for local food</td>
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</table>

9. Recommend on the best agricultural production strategies in the area

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Labour disincentive

10. What is the main source of labour for farming activity in this area?

(1) Family labor only [ ]

(2) Hired labour only [ ]

(3) Family and hired labour [ ]

(4) Family and shared labour [ ]

11. To what extent do you think food aid has contributed to Labour disincentive in this division?

No extent [ ]

Low extent [ ]

Moderate extent [ ]

Great extent [ ]

Very great extent [ ]

12. Which of the following are the results of Labour disincentive as a result of food aid in this division?

Increased local food prices [ ]

Discouraging local production [ ]

Creation of a dependency mentality [ ]

Changing food habits [ ]

13. What recommendations can you make on the appropriate approaches to curb labor deterrent?

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77
**Traditional Survival Strategies**

14. Please rank the contribution of each of the following food sources to the household food consumption in the last 12 months

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own food production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food purchases from market/shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>gathering/hunting</td>
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<td>Food donation from relatives/friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food assistance by WFP/NGOs/GoU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borrowing food from relatives/friends</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

15. What were some of the traditional survival strategies adopted before introduction of food aid in this area?


16. Do you think food aid has negatively affected these strategies?

Yes [ ] No [ ]
17. Indicate your level of agreement on the following factors, which relate to effects of food aid on traditional survival strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food aid has resulted to decreased traditional agricultural-related issues</td>
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<td>It has resulted in reduced food preservation means</td>
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<td>It has resulted to poor nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caused constrained labor</td>
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<td>It has reduced traditional ways of defining priorities and setting goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of utilization of available resources</td>
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</table>

18. Recommend on the best survival strategies by the community in the area in enhancing food production in this area

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Appendix iii: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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2241349,310571,2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote
Ref: No.

19th December, 2013

NACOSTI/P/13/5913/548

Mohamed Adan Mohamed
Egerton University
P.O.Box 536-20115
EGERTON.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "Implications of food Aids on the household livelihoods: Rhama Division, Mandera, Kenya," I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Mandera County for a period ending 31st December, 2014.

You are advised to report to the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Mandera County before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. M. K. RUGUT, L.P.B.H.,
DEPUTY COMMISSION SECRETARY
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Mandera County.