

Enhancing Food Security through Policy Re – Orientation in Laikipia Central, Kenya

Titus M. Kilonzi

Deputy County Commissioner
Laikipia County
Kenya.

Abstract

In Kenya, food insecurity affects people living in the rural, urban, high potential, arid and semi arid areas and the food policies have had limited success. This paper examines insights into how policy re – orientation can be used to enhance food security in Laikipia Central. The study was a descriptive survey involving a target population of 39 purposely selected government field officers. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the primary data collected using structured questionnaires. The response rate was 79.5 percent and the findings showed that food policies have not been successful in addressing food availability and accessibility. Therefore to improve on the policy effectiveness and efficacy it was recommended for policy re – orientation to improve on the policy implementation process girded on firm decision to act, to leverage on the available resources for affordability and flexibility, integrated approach leveraging on will and commitment and to empower the farming communities.

Key Words: Affordability, Flexibility, Food Security, Food Insecurity, Laikipia County, Leveraging, Policy, Policy Re – Orientation.

1.0. Introduction

Food security is understood to exist when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Gitu, 2004). It is the food availability, the easy access to it and its subsequent utilization. It may also be described as the ability to meet the daily average per capita consumption of food per person per day or a person's minimum daily energy requirements of 2,350 kcal of energy per person per day (FAO, 2003). This is the ability of a country or regions or households within the country to meet target consumption levels on a year-to-year basis. It encompasses availability through production, storage or import and the access to people through their purchasing power in markets or distribution. The main elements of food security are supply (availability), demand (access) and continued utilization of the food and are affected by farm production and non-farm factors (GoK, 2008) and they are food security indicators (Majda, 1999).

On the other hand, food insecurity is a temporary decline or shortage in a country or regions or households to the access of enough food or it may be persistence of inadequate diet caused by lack of resources to produce or acquire food. A household is considered to be food insecure when its occupants continue to live in hunger with real threats of starving to death. The lack of food affects the population that is mostly poor or living under extreme poverty level and hence at a higher risk of starvation (KIPPRA, 2011). The food insecurity may be broadly due to inadequate investments, environmental changes and ineffective policy implementation among other challenges. Inaccessibility to food is also linked to the high poverty rates which lead to increased number of people depending on food aid with the arid and semi – arid areas being the most vulnerable in Kenya.

According to Gitu (2006) food insecurity in can Kenya is either chronic or transitory. Chronic food insecurity is continuous inadequate diet caused by the inability to acquire food and affects households that persistently lack the ability either to buy enough food or to produce their own. Transitory food insecurity is a temporary decline in a household's access to enough food which is Kenya's main kind of food insecurity as a result of inadequate access due to instability in food production, food supplies and income as compared to countries which are chronically food insecure (Gitu, 2004). Kenya continues to grapple with the challenge of food insufficiency with the problem getting worse as the population increases against diminishing natural resources (Ayieko & Tschirley, 2009) with the goal of food sufficiency for domestic consumption and export remaining elusive.

The food insecurity affects the people living in both the urban and rural areas as well as those in high potential areas just as those in the ASAL areas (Gitu, 2006) like Laikipia. Over half of the population lack access to adequate food, the majority living in high poverty levels (KNBS, 2009). About 40 percent of the population live below the poverty line and are permanently food insecure, another 40 percent are normally self food sufficient but are vulnerable to shocks and the rest are food secure (KIPPRA, 2011). About 51 percent and 38 percent of the rural and urban population respectively are food insecure (Gitu, 2006) with about 10 million people at risk of starvation in Kenya (KFSSG, 2011); out of which about 2 million people rely on relief interventions from either the government and / or other well wishers at any one time (KFSSG, 2010). For instance the UN estimated that more than 3.5 million Kenyans required food assistance by 2011 with the government assessment giving an estimate of 3.8 million (KFSSG, 2011).

There is general consensus that while Kenya is food insecure, it has the potential to produce more than its food needs though the vibrant economic policies have had limited success in addressing food security (GoK, 2008). The food insecurity in Laikipia continue to pose critical challenges raising questions on the food policies' orientation, the implementation process and efficacy in responding to environmental changes and therefore there is need to examine the insights on how food policy re – orientation can enhance food security in Laikipia Central.

1.1. Policy Responses to Food Security in Kenya

A policy is a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions geared towards achieving rational outcome while policy statement defines the goals the organization seeks to achieve and the choice of methods/strategies to pursue those goals (Hunger & Wheelen, 2007). They guide actions towards the desired outcome through stated strategies. Applicability and scope of a policy gives focus towards the desired targets while avoiding unintended consequences. Policy response to food security refers to government interventions and concerns on all aspects of food production, supply, distribution and consumption to ensure availability and access to enough food for all the people (KARI, 2010).

The government pursues strategies aimed at increasing food availability and access as central to accelerating economic growth and improving food security in Kenya (Ayieko & Tschirley, 2009). The policy interventions to promote food security and respond to the needs of the poor and the food insecure are of two types; those that emphasize food production and supplies (the supply policies) and those aimed at improving access to food - the demand policies (GoK, 2008). They are broadly categorized as commodity, factor and macroeconomic policies with implementation cutting across several sectors as the government efforts to achieve food security. Some of the policies, initiatives and programmes formulated and implemented as responses to food insecurity since 1981 are highlighted here below.

The Kenya National Food Policy promulgated in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981 and revised into Sessional Paper No. 2 1994 (GOK, 1981&1994). These emphasized on the necessity to intensify the production of foodstuffs, particularly maize, wheat & rice to enable the country to achieve food self-sufficiency; the need to promote drought tolerant food crops such as millet, sorghum and pulses in the ASALs to enhance food security while at the same time relying on relief food to alleviate hunger and malnutrition in affected areas. Both Sessional papers defined Kenya's food security based on maize sufficiency.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2001 – 2004) stipulated Kenya's development goals in achieving a broad-based sustainable improvement in the standards of welfare of all Kenyans and outlined priority areas and measures for poverty reduction and economic growth. The paper had five basic components and policy objectives, the most significant of which was the strategy to increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes and improve the quality of life of the poor. This was to be done through action plans which aimed at creating effective agricultural advisory service that provided practical, cost effective extension to small holders, control of crop and livestock pests and disease, and improving technological development in Agriculture (GoK, 2002).

From 2003 to 2007, the government embarked on the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation as the national development framework. Agriculture and livestock were considered as drivers of rural economy hence determinants of food security in the country.

Several reforms were envisaged in this sector which included attempts to reverse trends of low growth in agriculture to promoting productivity growth and lowering costs of agricultural inputs particularly among subsistence farmers. The farmers' access to credit, rejuvenating research and extension, commercialization of farm and non-farm products, marketing and value addition to improve incomes for farmers were also given priority. Rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes was also part of the strategy to address food insecurity (GoK, 2003). The Kenya vision 2030 which is an incremental buildup of the Economic Recovery Strategy is the new long term development blueprint for the country and is anchored on the economic, social and political pillars (GoK, 2007). Arising from this, several policies geared towards food security have been formulated and are being implemented. Given the central role agricultural sector plays in the economy, the government is undertaking to make it a strategic achiever of the envisioned 10 percent annual economic growth. Under the vision 2030, the government has identified flagship projects for implementation immediately and in the long run to achieve food sufficiency for all.

Agricultural sub sectors provides the livelihood of over 80 percent of the Kenyan population and continues to be the cornerstone of the economy with two thirds of the productive population employed by the sector and therefore the Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture 2004 to 2014 (SRA) guides the public and private sector efforts in addressing major development challenges facing the agricultural sector (Gitu, 2004; Mukhebi, Mbogoh & Matungulu, 2011). The achievement of food security in Kenya is the key objective of the agricultural sector and a decline in agricultural growth impacts negatively on the food security. The Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture is a strategy for transforming the agricultural sector into a more commercially oriented and competitive sector, capable of attracting private investment and providing higher incomes and employment (GoK, 2004). The SRA has been revised into Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2009 to 2020 (ASDS), to align the agricultural sector strategies to the Kenya Vision 2030. The ASDS aims at positioning the agricultural sector strategically as a key driver for delivering the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate stipulated in the economic pillar of the Vision 2030. It aims to increase the sector's productivity, commercialization and facilitate effective and efficient management of key factors of production.

The policy response efforts are driven by the end goal of economic growth and therefore the policies should ensure adequate food availability and accessibility. The policy implementation process involves several actors who sometimes have various support challenges which hinder successful implementation. Some of which have been identified as inadequate budgetary allocations, unstable macroeconomic conditions, limited involvement of private sector, inadequate sector coordination, lack of efficient monitoring and evaluation systems and limited stakeholders participation (GoK, 2008). Hence a policy environment devoid of adequate resource base, sufficient will and commitment to implement the strategies. An effective policy necessitates approaching the market environment in totality from the producer to the consumer in which the policies should be able to respond fully to the continuous environmental changes and ensure a production chain that provides technical, business and financial support. This can be achieved through a continuous policy monitoring and evaluation for necessary readjustment to overcome inertia.

1.2. Policy Re – Orientation Concept

The concept of policy re – orientation is undergirded on the theory of punctuated equilibrium and the adaptive theory. The equilibrium theory suggests a radical, discontinuous change in most or all organizational activities to overcome inertia (Gordon, Stewart, Sweo & Luker, 2000) while the adaptive theory provides that in policy orientation, policy makers should be able to alter present practices to adapt to the societal demands as well as the ability to alter the demands of the society (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998). According to Chaganti & Hugh (1998) policy re – orientation is "relatively short periods of discontinuous change, where strategy, power and control are fundamentally transformed towards a new coalition". Therefore the concept refers to a fresh orientation or direction of methods or strategies to pursue the envisioned goals. It is the act of changing the original direction of something. It is a fresh orientation that involves the change of course of action. It may be understood to be a fresh orientation of the choice of methods or strategies in pursuing the envisioned goals. It focuses on changes in policy implementation strategies to overcome inertia and respond to internal and external environment turbulence (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998; Bromesson, 2011; Gordon, Stewart, Sweo and Luker, 2000). In corporate governance, policy re – orientation occurs when a firm changes its corporate structure, corporate wide control systems and corporate strategy all within a period of two years (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998).

According to the adaptive view, organizations can implement changes as dictated by environmental demands and can accomplish substantial change by systematic, formal analysis of the policy environment through comprehensive integrated strategies. The process of policy re – orientation involves organizing activities composed of strategic structure, control and power distribution which are central to organizational activities and are crucial for firm survival. It focuses on affordability and leveraging on the available resources; an increase in flexibility in policy implementation to take advantage of environmental factors based on will and commitment to change (Floeting, & Hollbach-Gromig, 2011). For this to occur, environmental factors determine the re – orientation process in which policy makers should adapt to the diverse situations to ensure that a policy is self regulating. Changes in strategy coupled with changes in at least two components of structure, control and power distribution must occur within two years to constitute strategic re – orientation. Thus policy re-orientation is necessitated by environment factors and therefore lack of environmental awareness may result in persistence challenges with the current strategy orientation (Gordon, Stewart, Sweo & Luker, 2000).

Environmental changes occur during which time the organization strategies, structure, control and power distribution are significantly altered. The depth of change refers to the extent to which the change involves a shift in strategic orientation of existing strategies and organizational practices. It includes three main characteristics; core processes of the organization such as management of decision making, changing the culture of the organization and change in the corporate strategy and mission (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998). The second characteristic associated with change involves how pervasive or how elements change, that is, the change in strategic orientation should be pervasive. To initiate pervasive change takes a longer time as it requires many and outstanding self-driven leader to set the change wheels in motion, create the vision of where the organization needs to go and motivate the employee to implement the change (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998). The third characteristic deals with timeliness of change. In today's competitive environment, time is one of the most important factors of performance. This concept captures the magnitude of changes that must be made to change organization's strategic direction. It involves a shift in the strategic orientation of the organizational policies. In this regard an organization will maintain a fit between its strategy, structure and systems through major changes in strategy accompanied by changes in other elements of the organization (Chaganti & Hugh, 1998) in relatively short periods of discontinuous change to fundamentally enhance incremental results to sustain envisioned transformation. Therefore policy re – orientation requires continuous environmental scanning to identify factors that may act to stifle strategic changes for effective policy implementation. It must deal with challenges that limit policy effectiveness and efficiency.

1.3. Organizational Changes Affecting Policies in Kenya

The governance structure, control and power distribution changes affect the policy environment with the strategic orientation becoming ineffective as the macro environmental changes affect existing competencies and processes. This signals major force of change which if not recognized threaten the organization strategy success (Gordon, Stewart, Sweo & Luker, 2000) as the changes affect the policy effectiveness and efficiency. Over the recent past, Kenya has experienced major political, economic, social, technological, ecological and legal changes, as highlighted here below, that necessitate operational readjustment.

The constitution provides for major changes in governance structure, control and power distribution punctuated with political changes after every five years (GoK, 2010) which leads to changes in political, economic and legal environmental factors affecting policy implementation. The constitutional dispensation places emphasize on the human rights and recognizes right to food as a basic human right. This brings changes that build pressure to achieve the obligations targeted in the social pillar of the vision 2030. The societal tastes and preferences are also changing and any government policy should reflect the changing values and norms of the society. Rapid technological changes and innovations are shaping the way individuals, organizations and the society conduct business rendering some of the known methods ineffective and inefficient. The Kenya vision 2030 recognizes technology as one of the key drivers of the economy. This new development requires policy readjustment to embrace technology in food production as the high population growth rate of 3.0 (KNBS, 2009) continue exerting pressure on the high agricultural potential areas, shrinking arable land and livestock grazing areas. These changes are bound to affect food availability, access and utilization. A broad range of approaches have been proposed in the economic development to respond to the increasing population and the environmental changes.

However, the population growth and the diminishing natural resources coupled with the recurrent droughts requires policy adjustments that will guarantee either faster growth in per capita food availability or more equitable access to food or a combination of both. The food policies need to empower households to recognize the value of food availability and access to affordable and sustainable livelihoods. Food policies, initiatives and programmes should evolve with the changes in the environmental factors and subsequently respond to the needs of the poor. The paradigm shift created by the constitution requires more accountability and necessitates policy re-orientation that should ensure the initiatives and policies are self regulating to enhance long term goal results. To embrace policy re-orientation to enhance food security will require continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure eventual sustainable upgrading of the programmes and initiatives in response to the environmental changes.

1.4. Limitation of the Study

This study was restricted to government departments in Laikipia Central District of Laikipia County. The respondents were further restricted to the field officers in the departments of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Production, Provincial Administration, Development and Planning, Cooperative development, Fisheries Development, Northern Kenya Development, Environment, Lands and Settlement and Water and Irrigation only. These are key departments in food security enhancement in Kenya as the officers are in direct contact with the farming community and are responsible for food policy implementation in the field. It is possible that owing to different regional challenges the findings may not be generalisable to the entire country. However, the study provides an insight that triggers scholars' thoughts on new courses of action towards enhancing food security through policy re-orientation.

2.0. Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Laikipia Central district of Laikipia County, Kenya. This is a semi-arid region with a climate that varies from 4 to 30 degrees centigrade and receives uneven distribution of rainfall often leading to long dry spells and recurrent droughts. The district has a projected population of about 85,000 people with about 50 to 75 percent being food insecure as shown by various Laikipia food security assessments reports. Most of the farming community is agro-pastoralist where agricultural enterprises include maize, beans, Irish potatoes, wheat and horticultural crops by both small and large scale farmers. The general objective was to provide an insight into how policy re-orientation can be used to enhance food security. The author used descriptive survey design which allowed the researcher to gather data, record, summarize, analyze and interpret and generalize the study findings as recommended by Kothari (2004). The study used both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The target population was 39 field officers from the identified departments. To determine the appropriate sample size, all the field officers were identified and the number being small, complete census was used. The research instrument was a pre-tested structured questionnaire which was chosen as a tool as it is inexpensive, easy to administer and analyze (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaires were administered to the respondents using drop and pick later method and they were collected, numbered, edited and the responses coded using a Likert scale of 3 points for the all variables. The quantitative data obtained was analyzed using of simple descriptive and inferential statistics as recommended by Mugenda (2003).

2.1. Results and Discussions

The response rate was 79.5 percent where the 83.9 percent of the respondents were male; 77.4 percent of the respondents were above 35 years old with 74.2 percent having served in the district for at least three years and therefore conversant with the area of study and the food policies initiatives. Figures 1 to 16 represent the responses on the various parameters used to measures the variables in the study.

The analysis shows that 61.3 percent and 54.8 percent of the respondents rated the support to food policies to achieve sufficient food availability and accessibility to households as low (figure 1 and 2). Figure 3 shows that the 71 percent of the respondents rated the effectiveness of food policies towards achieving food security for the households in Laikipia Central as low while figure 4 shows that the 90.3 percent rated requirement for relief food assistance to range from often to frequent. The results show that the food policies support to achieve sufficient food availability and accessibility is not sufficient and thus the food security in the region or households within the region remains a major challenge as the policies are essentially not effectiveness.

The results indicate that 90.3 percent of the respondents rated the extent food policies make food availability or accessibility to the households in Laikipia Central to range from low to average (figure 5 and 6) while 71 percent of the respondents felt that the food policies have had low to average effect in altering the community practices to address the increasing demand for food security (figure 7). The results show that the implementation of food policies to address food security in the area range from low to average and therefore it is necessary for policy readjustment towards more effectiveness and efficacy. Further, the analysis show that 95 percent of the respondents rated the food policies leveraging on the available resources to make food availability and accessibility to be affordable or flexible to range from low to average (figure 8 and 9) while 67.8 percent of the respondents rated coordination and supervision in the food production sectors to also range from low to average (figure 10). Hence the food security initiatives should be readjusted to be more affordable and flexible with coordination and supervision focusing on the available resources for sustainable use of the diminishing natural and technological factors of production to enhance attitude change of the communities.

The analysis further revealed that 80.6 percent of the respondents rated the political will and commitment towards improving food security for the communities in Laikipia Central to range from low to average (figure 11) and 83.9 percent of the respondents rated the stakeholders will and commitment in the implementation of food initiatives and programmes to improve the community livelihoods to have a similar range (figure 12). Figure 13 indicates that 90.3 percent of the respondents rated food policy changes to have improved food security in the area by between low to average. The stakeholders and political will and commitment towards improving food security form the hallmark of the success of the policy implementation process. Hence the need for policy readjustment to leverage on will and commitment. The results indicated by figure 14 show that 80.3 percent of the respondents rated resource adequacy as allocated to empower the farming communities in Laikipia Central to range from low to average while figure 15 indicates 93.5 percent of the respondents indicated that the extent of availability of farm inputs affects food security by average to high. Figure 16 shows that 63.3 percent of the respondents indicated the extend food policies implementation supports the market environment towards achieving household food self sufficiency range from low to average. Therefore there is need for policy re – orientation to enhance resources availability and ensure support to market environment by focusing the food policies on empowering the farming communities.

3.0. Conclusions and Recommendations

Though there are essentially good initiatives and policies to mitigate on the food insecurity their performance in the region has had limited success. The findings of the study show that the food policies support to achieve sufficient food availability and accessibility in the region has not been successful and hence the continuous demand for relief food assistance most of the time. The food policies should be readjusted to improve support towards achieving food availability, accessibility by enhancing the effectiveness and efficacy of the policies to address food security. Therefore it is necessary for food policy re – orientation to improve on the policy implementation process, to leverage on the available resources, the will and commitment and to empower the farming communities in order to address food insecurity problem which has remained elusive in the area as the government grapples with the implementation of the constitution which obligates it to feed its people. Policy re-orientation will seek to accelerate the pace against food shortage by engaging the communities to appreciate the benefits accruing from changes in governance structure, control and power distribution which necessitates continuous fresh policy readjustment to respond to the macro environmental changes.

The government should focus on re – invigorating all the stakeholders in food security to ensure change in attitude to improve production and efficiency in key food sectors. Policy re-orientation should support a production chain that is responsive to environmental and societal changes to enhance food security. In order to attain food sufficiency, policy re – orientation need to be undertaken by the policy makers, the administration and all the food security actors in accordance to the new governance structure, control and power distribution to ensure equitable socio – economic development programmes and initiatives that can guarantee incremental build up in enhancing food security as recommended here below from the study findings.

3.1. Policy Implementation Process Girded on Firm Decision to Act

An effective food policy implementation requires approaching the entire process in totality from the producer to consumer.

Policy re-orientation to enhance food security requires continuous monitoring, evaluation and eventual upgrading of the initiatives. The programs and initiatives should be readjusted to be responsive to the environmental and societal changes so as to address the inertia against the efforts to achieve food availability and accessibility. The policies should be oriented to motivate the communities to alter the practices and empower them to increase and sustain their efforts in achieving individual household food security through increased earnings for each household to empower them to transit from subsistence farming to entrepreneurial farming. The element of increasing earnings would make agriculture attractive to all generations and hence empower smallholders to move from subsistence farming to running farms as profitable businesses. Key to embracing new programs is the continuous scanning of the environment for policy expansion that ensures implementation process girded on firm decision to act. Timeliness of implementation should mark the required strategic direction as a factor of performance to make all food security actors accountable.

3.2. Integrated Approach Leveraging on Will and Commitment

The policy makers should use the national values to entrench will and commitment in the government agencies to ensure policy implementation in spirit and letter is enhanced. The implementation should psyche all Kenyans to ensure political and stakeholders' will and commitment in achieving food security for each household is guaranteed. This will empower the people to hold the Government and the leaders accountable in the fight against the root causes of food insecurity. Key to embracing an integrated approach leveraging on will and commitment as a resource is the continuous scanning of the environment to ensure policy readjustment accordingly. This should lead to frequent comprehensive functional analysis to ensure competency assignment and costing of all functions undertaken focusing on incremental results from the implementation. The re – orientation should bring together all the stakeholders in both national and county governments to be actively involved in food security enhancement. The work of enhancing food security through policy re – orientation requires immense support to foster broad partnership and cooperation which is essential to the long-term and widespread success. This requires self motivated leaders who will set the policy infrastructure wheels in motion girded on an integrated approach to leverage on will and commitment and create a new vision that enables all the food security actors to respond to the changes.

3.3. Leveraging on Resources to Make Affordability and Flexibility a Priority

This approach recognizes the value of food availability and allows a market driven transition to affordable and sustainable household livelihoods. The food policy initiatives should have affordability and flexibility a priority as the base for all strategies and objectives. The re – orientation should focus at enhancing self sustaining production chain by ensuring effective and efficient coordination and supervision on the use of available resources. Accountability at all stages of food production chain and adoption of holistic approaches to the food system must be invoked as affordability and flexibility has the potential to deliver the long term objective of attainment of food security in Kenya.

3.4. Empowering Farming Communities Marked with Commitment for Results

The government should have a deliberate enhanced annual budgetary investment programme for food availability and access marked with commitment for results. The policies with sufficient funding should be oriented to create an environment that is conducive to agricultural production and trade at all times. Investing in modern farming systems such as zero tilling or conservation agriculture, green house farming, irrigation among other modern farming techniques will ultimately improve on the availability, accessibility and continuity of food supply in the area as rainfall is inadequate and this promotes moisture retention for plant growth. The policy orientation must be able to ensure accountability and efficiency at all stages of food production chain and adoption of holistic approaches to the food system. The policies should inculcate standard practice which maximizes on available adequate resources and ensure support to the market environment. Timing and preparation is critical in the food policy strategy re-orientation to entrench accountability for results. This will ensure action is taken at the right time to allow for coherence and predictability for success and provide a clear guide in moving in the right direction towards enhancing food security. The administration should re – orient the food policies to values, norms and structures that enhance mindsets that aspire to capitalize on quick gains towards individual household food security.

Each household should be targeted as a critical driver of the food policy and should be empowered to individually and collectively contribute towards attaining food security and shunning relief aid dependency.

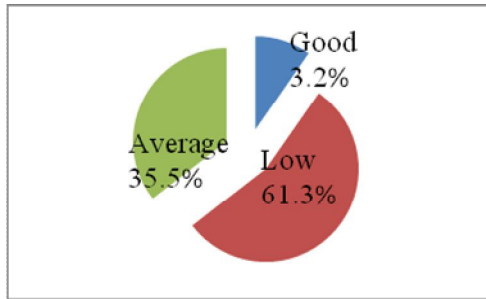


Fig 1: Support for availability (Author, 2012)

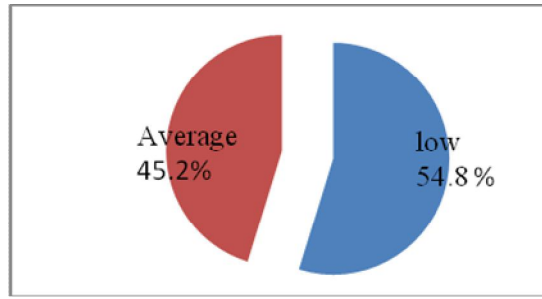


Fig 2: Support for accessibility (Author, 2012)

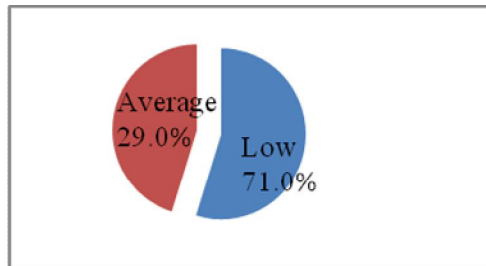


Fig.3: Effectiveness of food policies (Author, 2012)

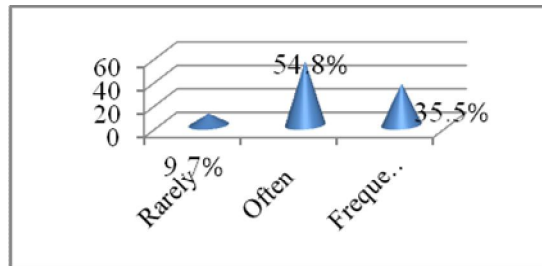


Fig.4: Relief food demand. Author (2012)

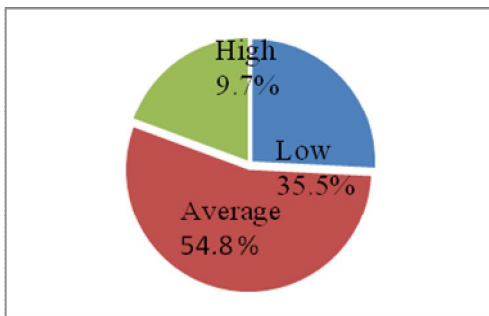


Fig.5: Making food available (Author, 2012)

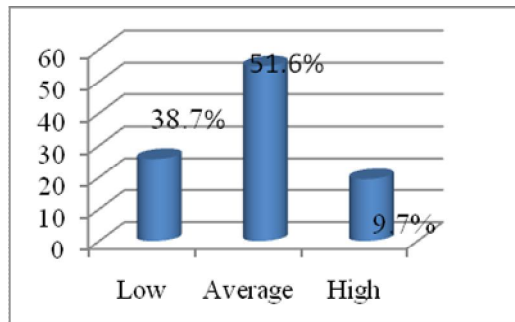


Fig.6: Making food accessible (Author, 2012)

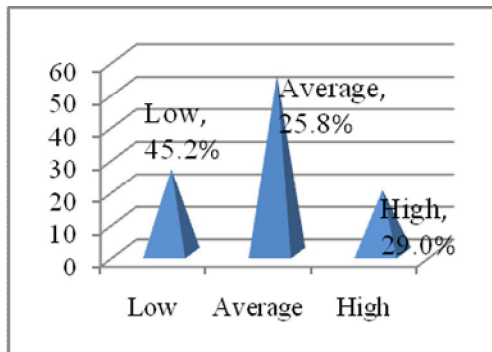


Fig 7: Altering community practices (Author, 2012)

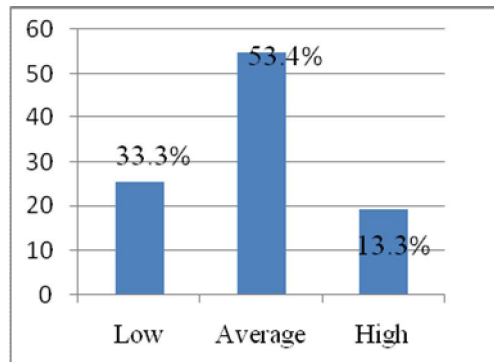


Fig.8: Enhancing food affordability (Author, 2012)

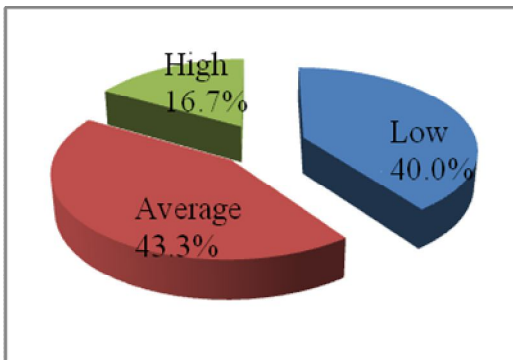


Fig.9: Enhancing food flexibility (Author, 2012)

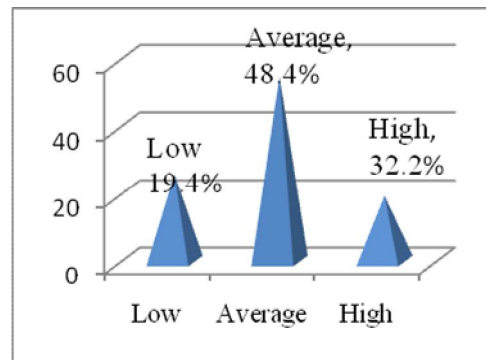


Fig.10: Coordination and supervision (Author, 2012)

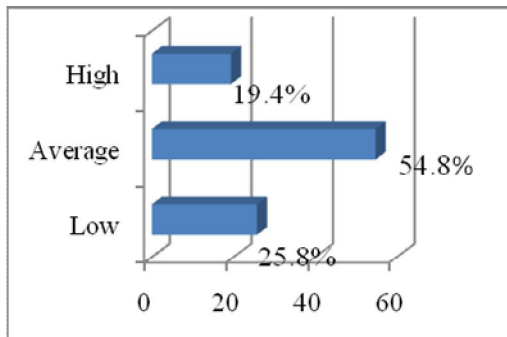


Fig.11: Political will and commitment (Author, 2012)

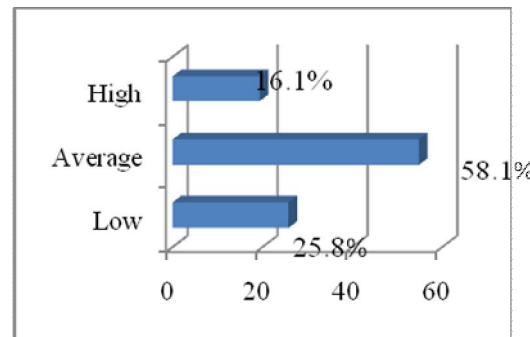


Fig.12: Stakeholders' will and commitment (Author, 2012)

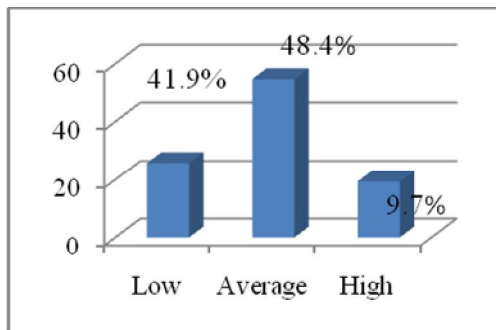


Fig.13: Improvement from policy changes (Author, 2012)

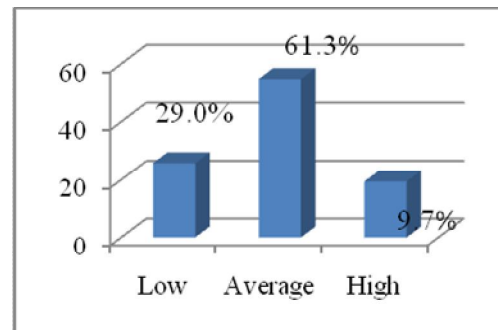


Fig. 14: Adequacy of resources (Author, 2012)

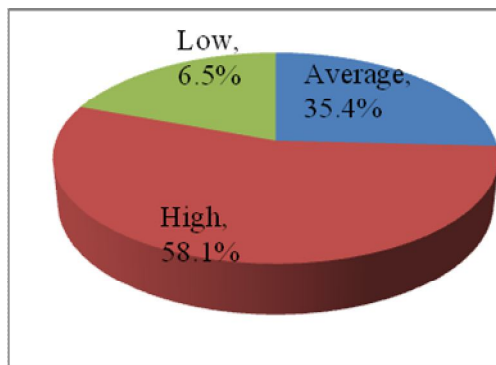


Fig.15: Availability of farm inputs. (Author, 2012)

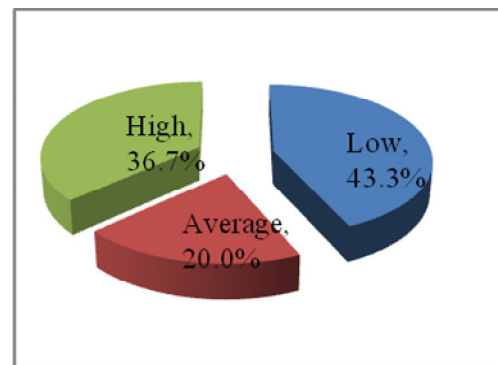


Fig.16: Support to market environment (Author, 2012)

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