

ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION ON THE FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA

Catherine Nyambura Ndirangu

PhD Scholar, School of Business and Economics
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya
catendirangu2015@gmail.com

Adam Shisia 

PhD Scholar, School of Business and Economics
Machakos University College, Machakos, Kenya
adamshisia@gmail.com

Abstract

Food security has been a great challenge in Kenya even after a great intervention by Government ministries, private sectors and stakeholders. There are several factors that cause food insecurity in Kenya. The purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which the Stakeholders' Participation affects food security strategy implementation in Kenya. The study will benefit Government institutions, Private sector and NGOs, to better understand the key factors to enable the success of the implementation, provide relevant information on challenges of implementation for new institutions joining the programme and also provide additional information and knowledge for further research. Target population was Government Ministries, Private sectors, NGOs and UN, who participates in strategy implementation of food security policy. Researcher purposely targeted a group of people who were believed to be reliable for the study in relevant Government Ministries, Universities, NGO and UN. Questionnaires were used to collect primary data. It was found that for most institutions budget was the key factor affecting the implementation. The researcher also found that the activities necessary for food security implementation were being carried out effectively in Kenya.

Keywords: Food Security, Stakeholders, Strategy Implementation, Institutional Budget, Kenya

INTRODUCTION

Food security is important to any country. However in Kenya the implementation of the laid down policies and strategy plan has been the greatest challenge. According to Nyangweso, Serem, Kipsat and Maritime (2005) there's an ever widening gap between the intent and action of the implementation of Kenya's food and Agricultural policy, which includes nutrition education, production of highly nutritious crops, production and consumption of non-conventional foods, collection and analysis of nutrition information ,pre-school feeding, pregnant mothers and family life training centers. Hence, there's a need to study why theirs the ever widening gap of not achieving the intended food security state in Kenya over years.

Food Security

According to Omiti, Ommeh-Natu, Ndirangu, Laibuni and Waiyaki (2011) Food security includes both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs and food preferences at both household and individual level and its concerned with continuous and assured access to food.

Also food security is defined by Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit (2011) in the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy ,as a situation where all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Food security has been on the agenda of governments for many years where in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights added "the right to food" as a component of having an acceptable standard of living and every man, women and child have the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition (George, 2004). Also, World Bank claimed world hunger to be world's most serious health problem and a key indicator of social development because of its effects on health, educational achievement, gender inequality, and poverty.

Food Security Strategy Implementation

According to Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2008), Kenya's past food policies have had limited success in addressing the country's food and nutrition insecurity due to several reasons. Chief among these are inadequate budgetary allocations, unstable macro-economic conditions, limited involvement of the private sector, inadequate sectoral coordination, lack of monitoring and evaluation systems, limited stakeholder participation, and lack of a clear food and nutrition strategy. The lead Ministries in the implementation includes the Office of the President that deals with Emergency, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Health, and Ministries of Planning and National Development to deal with Food and Nutrition, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of

Livestock and Fisheries Development that take charge of Food Availability and Access to lead in Food Safety. However, Food and Nutrition Committees at District and division levels, coordinate and monitor the implementation of all food and nutrition programs in the country. Also, Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (FSNS) has been developed through consultative and participatory processes steered by a Technical Working Group (TWG) under the guidance of the Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) in which the process includes literature review, consultative strategy workshops, and stakeholder consultative symposia with an aim to share relevant international, regional and national experiences to improve new strategy. The participants include technical staff of Government Ministries NGOs and UN.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to analyze the key factors that affect food security strategy implementation. Food security has been a problem over decades, regardless of collaborative efforts from the Government Ministries, Private sectors and Stakeholders to ensure food security.

According to Nyangweso, Serem, Kipsat and Maritime (2005) food security has been a major problem in Kenya. Implementation of the strategies and policies being the major problem little has been studied by scholars on the factors affecting the implementation of the policies for effective implementation. According to Sures, B and Ergeneman, A. (2005), there's an ever widening gap between the intent on implementation of the strategies and the actual action of the implementation of Kenya's food and Agricultural policy.

THEORETICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

Resource Dependency Theory

According to Hoffmann (2011), the resource dependence theory was developed by other scholars who had done research and described the interdependency between organizations and their environment. Their analysis was intended to explain the interrelation of organizations and private actors in which the organizations are not capable of generating all the resources needed for the maintenance of their duties. To overcome their shortcomings, they have to cooperate with private actors which controlled the demanded resources. The demand of resources and the provision with resources determine whether cooperation between the organization and an actor from the environment takes place and, consequently, affects the influence of an actor. The more resources an organization requires, the more receptive it is towards external actors.

The internal resources include human capital resources, financial resources, technology, plant equipment, innovative abilities and internal processes systems, these all are directly under the control of an organization and an organization can influence it. While the external resources include the production processes, external links of organization and organizational behavior. The both type of resources are important for strategic decision making, but as on external resources, are not being influenced by an organization, while the internal resources are being influenced by an organization. The best strategies can be evolved with the combination of both resources by analyzing the threats and opportunities and taking the decisions accordingly. The source of value from the RBV perspective is that, value flows from resources that possess specific attributes. The direct causal links between assets and capabilities exhibiting the desired attributes and the value customers perceive them to provide has, however, not been a focal point of the RBV the resource based view and value alignment (Nematic, et al., 2010) .

According to Nienhuser (2008), RDT stresses the external environment and it explains actions and reactions of organizations to the demands of the external environment. RDT aims to explain differences in market behavior, but also in organizational structures. The most important mechanism used to explain differences in the behavior of organizations is power. The RBV focuses on internal, scarce and inimitable resources. Firms controlling such resources are supposed to gain a competitive advantage in the market. The reformulated RDT model is a powerful explanation of inter organizational action. The stronger an industry is deregulated, the larger is its resource dependency and the more there is board interlocking. Also whoever controls resources has the power over those actors who need these resources. The idea of exchange to relationship between the organization and external actors and also within the organization as both departments and individuals exchange resources. Depending on resource control they may have more or less power that could influence decisions according to their interests.

According to Davis and Cobb (2009), Resource dependence theory is the most comprehensive in the scope of its approach to organizations, combining an account of power within organizations with a theory of how organizations seek to manage their environments. Power dependence relations analysis shows that resource dependence theory has had an expansive influence that spread from Management and sociology to education, health care, public policy, and other cognate disciplines. Also resource dependence was originally developed to provide an alternative perspective to economic theories of mergers and board interlocks, and to understand precisely the type of inter-organizational relations that have played a large role in market failures.

However, according to resource dependency theory, it shows the need for Intersector Coordination thus stakeholders and Private sector participation in the food security implementation, as they will be in a position to bring together their resources at different capacity that will enable the success of the implementation of food security strategy.

Stakeholders Theory

According to Fontaine, Haaman and Schmid (2006), Stakeholders are those groups without whose support the organization would cease to exist or are those groups who are vital to the survival and success of the organization or any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization objectives. Organization is grouping of stakeholders with a purpose to manage their interests, needs and viewpoints. Normative Stakeholder theory contains theories of how managers or stakeholders should act and should view the purpose of organization, based on some ethical principle. Descriptive stakeholder theory is concerned with how managers and stakeholders actually behave and how they view their actions and roles. The aim is to understand how managers deal with Stakeholders and how they represent their interests. The corporation is viewed as a constellation of interests, some time competitive and some time cooperative. Instrumental stakeholder theory deals with how managers should act if they want to favor and work for their own interests.

According to Orts and Strundler (2010), the stakeholders' theory may be useful in strategic decision making, stakeholders' management in a fair way which is important in the running of the firm though stakeholders' theory doesn't have an answer to business ethics.

Stakeholder theory gives managers more resources and a greater capability to deal with their challenges because they can offer financial reward, language and action to show that they value relationships with other groups and work, to advance their interests over time. Firms have used stakeholders' theory to run successful business. When firms cooperate with each other their task becomes much easier. Stakeholder theory claims that whatever the ultimate aim of the corporation or other form of business activity, managers and entrepreneurs must take into account the legitimate interests of those groups and individuals who can affect or can be affected by their activities. The very idea of value creation and trade is intimately connected to the idea of creating value for stakeholders. Business is about putting together a deal, so that suppliers, customers, employees, communities, managers, and shareholders all win continuously over time as Shareholders are stakeholders (Freeman ,Wicks & Parmar , 2004).

Hence, stakeholders are important in strategy implementation of food security, as they can contribute towards physical resources, strategic decision making and other relevant support for the success of the implementation.

Institutional Theory

According to Meyer (2007), institutionalism involves the idea that some fundamental institutional principle must be in place before systems of such actors can effectively operate. The classic core principle required in economic versions is property rights. In international relations theory it is the principle of nation-state sovereignty.' New' institutionalism theorizing appeared, with models again envisioning people and groups as embedded in larger structures and cultures of one sort or another. Most institutional theories see local actors whether individuals, organizations, or national states as affected by institutions built up in much wider environments. Individuals and organizations are affected by societal institutions, and national-states by a world society.

According to Biesbroek et al. (2010), 'institutionalization', is the process of building new institutions. Decision making becomes challenging, when assumed that the essence of adaptation strategies is mainstreaming adaptation in existing institutional arrangements and climate sensitive policy domains.

In another study Zucker (1987), further indicated that all elements of organizations and all types of organizations aren't equally institutionalized. Habits are distinguished from institutional elements by resistance to change. Routines are static, while some institutional elements are always decreasing in institutionalization and others are simultaneously increasing. Organizational conformity to the institutional environment simultaneously, increases positive evaluation, resource flows and therefore survival chances and reduces efficiency, because institutional elements institutionalized aspects are simultaneously highly stable, and responsible for creating new institutional elements. Organizations are pressured to become increasingly similar, because of environmental constraint, network ties with other organizations.

EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholders Participation

According to Apgar, Argumedo and Allen (2009) showed that, in managing complex societal problems, such as climate change, it required approaches to inquiry and problem solving to be able to deal with complex interlinked process, where transdisciplinarity was seen as an appropriate approach to complex problem management. Further stated that, knowledge across all aspects of society, research disciplines, communities, civil society and governments would be required when dealing with complex societal problems where, interaction of knowledge systems is promoted. It explained that as the world becomes more interlinked by human activities, problems become more complex and their solutions more difficult to grasp. The environmental and social crises faced was a combination of several worrying changes in the

world which includes the high levels of environmental degradation, the food security crisis, and climate change characterized by complexity, uncertainty and multiple social perspectives.

Hence, according to Warner (2007), Multi-stakeholder platforms may be set up to act as a sounding board than a policy-making body, like focus groups, providing policymakers with ideas and feedback from selected social groups, which help in spread of ideas within and outside the platform. Communication was seen as a vehicle for knowledge exchange, joint knowledge building and dissemination. 'Platform' is the forum of negotiation, where actions takes place in a raised level playing field.

In another study by building institutional capacity to increase food security (2012), showed that stakeholder analysis could be useful in the management of food security programs, particularly for identifying and enabling the participation of non-state actors. It highlighted the needed exchanges between the program and its key stakeholders, thus on financing, physical inputs, political support, approvals, policy support, technical assistance. As a result, Stakeholders are identified and classified according to the resources they control, their interests in the program's activities, outputs and their importance to the different types of exchanges.

In a study by Warner (2007), on water catchment management, showed that participation of stakeholders in management of common pool of resources like coastal management, fisheries, land care, forest resources and importance of Multi-stakeholders participation on disaster response. Stakeholder platform plays a vital role in conflict prevention and conflict resolution in the case of scarcity of water resources and water wars. It was argued further that, holistic management needs to consider many aspects into account, like radical change in management culture, totally different institutional setup a lone the lines of MSPs ,which seem helpful in realizing common visions, as a result of resource dependency. The stakeholders were involved in the collection, managing and the interpretation of the information, using a joint information system. Moreover, stakeholders represented different partial interests, which facilitated tradeoffs, package deals and win-win situations, which promoted a more integrated approach, than a single-issue platform. There was participatory re-planning processes, increased commitment to its varieties of actors, increased feedback within the system, that help improve the quality of system governance.

Worldwide different stakeholders worked collaboratively which emerge from traditional processes, where indigenous peoples have sophisticated culturally specific protocols, values and traditions around dialogue, that have been developed over centuries. Participation of the stakeholders varies in intensity and approach where the degree of participation may be of three types, thus non participation, partial participation or genuine participation. Transdisciplinary approaches help different stakeholder groups to share and use their knowledge and experience

for problem focused inquiry which requires good dialogue processes and the development of holistic frameworks. Complexity is managed through transdisciplinary practice, by use of collective dialogical processes and building contextualized holistic frameworks (Apgar, Argumedo & Allen, 2009).

In a study by Virtanen, Palmujoki and Gemechu (2011), on global climate policies, local Institutions and Food Security in a Pastoral Society in Ethiopia showed that relying on local institutions, established sustainable mechanisms to deal with extreme climatic conditions. It analyzed stakeholder model that calls for the participation of both governmental and non-governmental institutions. Institutions that were centralized, were seen to have better possibilities for infrastructure, strategies aimed at poverty alleviation through economic growth, with multipurpose adaptation practices of storage, diversification and communal pooling. However, in the study of to what extent non-state players and local institutions are involved in adaptation activities showed that INGO presence in Ethiopia was small compared to the population size, extent of poverty and the food insecurity level and not involved in government politics, which brought out their importance in the implementation support.

In a study of school feeding program in Kenya by Langer (2011), showed that stakeholders are involved in the school feeding program though Government started the feeding programs in 1980's, with WFP funding and managing one of the largest and longest standing school feeding partnership. The programme in collaboration with free primary education, has succeed to keep many children in schools enabling them to nutritious food, which have been of great help to poor rural families, with many children, whom they aren't able to feed. However, it argued that, more have to be done. Critique of the Homegrown School Feeding Program was that, most rural communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL), didn't have supply capability to support a potentially overwhelming demand for food which could be filled and well supported by the stakeholders.

According to Warner (2007) stakeholders are individuals/groups/institutions that are concerned with or have an interest in resources and their management, which includes those who affect and/or are affected by the policies, decisions, and actions of the system and not only direct. They included public-sector agencies, private-sector organizations and NGOs and external donor agencies. Multi-stakeholder platforms showed that, unequal access to scarce resources, was a key rationale for setting up platforms, which was important factor in bringing about social change, wresting greater control over water resources from the hands of the powerful to a multicultural environment. Failure to adapt jeopardizes an organization's chance of success abroad.

METHODOLOGY

Research design was used to structure the research, to show how all the major parts of the research project work together in an attempt to address the research questions. A design is used to structure the research, to show how all major part of the research project work together to try to address the central research questions .Research design as a scheme ,outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. Its conceptual structure within research that is conducted and it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Orodho, 2003).

The researcher used a descriptive sample survey, whose major purpose was to describe the state of affairs as it exists on food security strategy implementation in Kenya. Descriptive studies are restricted to fact findings and often result in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solution to significant problems. Is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals, hence collecting information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any of the variety of education or social issues. Thus it helped to determine, how the factors stated in the research questions affect the implementation of food security implementation in Kenya. Also, it gave a description of the current position and participation of the various stated organizations/institutions in the implementation of food security in Kenya.

Population

Population is a group of individuals, object or items from which samples are taken for measurement. It refers to an entire group of persons, elements they have at least one thing in common and it's a larger group from which the sample is taken.

This study focused on Government Ministries, Private Sectors, Universities, NGOs and UN, who participate in strategy implementation of food security policy. The aim was to find out, to what extent the stated factors affects strategy implementation, in food security implementation.

Target Population

The study targeted ten top Managers in each organization/Ministries, in which the research was carried out, where the questionnaires were issued only to the top managers in each organization/ministries.

Table 1: Target Population

| Targeted participants of Food Security Implementation | Number of top Managers Targeted |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A)Government Ministries | |
| 1.Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) | 10 |
| 2.Ministry of Health (MoH) | 10 |
| 3.Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPNP) | 10 |
| 4. Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI). | 10 |
| 5. Ministry of Education (MoE). | 10 |
| 6. Ministry of Roads and Public Works (MoRPW). | 10 |
| B)Research institutions | |
| 1.KEPHIS | 10 |
| 2.KARI | 10 |
| C)Universities | |
| 1.Jomokenyatta university | 10 |
| 2.Nairobi University | 10 |
| D)NGO's | |
| 1.NGO council | 10 |
| E)UN bodies | |
| 1. World Food Programme (WFP). | 10 |
| 2.FAO | 10 |
| Total number of managers to be interviewed | 130 |

Sampling Design

Sampling design is part of research plan that indicates how cases are to be selected for observations. Purposive sampling method, was used where the researcher purposely targeted a group of people, believed to be reliable for the study in relevant Government Ministries, Universities, NGO and UN.

The researcher selected information rich cases for in depth analysis related to the central issues being studied thus extreme case sampling. Thus specific Government Ministries, Private sectors, Universities and UN Ministry of Agriculture was purposely sampled because it's the main coordinator of food security strategy implementation and directly mandated to be involved in the implementation, Ministry of Health was purposely sampled because they have part in the campaign of healthy diet, Ministry of Planning and National Development was purposely sampled because they have part to play in planning and allocating resources in food security strategy implementation, Ministry of Water and Irrigation was purposely sampled because it has the responsibility to budget funds to support agriculture production through

irrigation, Ministry of Education was purposely sampled because it has a duty to include food security campaign and training in its education curriculum training and programs, Ministry of Roads and Public Works because it has to budget on improving road networks to ensure easy supply and accessibility of food by consumers, KEPHIS because they are involved in plant health inspection that enables high yields of crops, KARI because they are involved in research which contributes to food production level, Jomo Kenyatta and Nairobi University, because they train Agriculture courses and are involved in carrying out research and development, NGO council because they participate and play part in Intersectorial coordination and fund government and private sectors in food security implementation programmes, World Food Programme and FAO play part in intersectorial coordination and fund food security implementation programmes.

Data Collection Instrument

The study used questionnaires as a research instrument to collect primary data. Self administered structured questionnaires, with closed and open ended questionnaires was issued to the target sample. The questionnaires were used, because most respondents, who are at top management at Headquarters offices, would had no time for face to face interviews, because of their busy schedules or they may need time to internalize the questions before responding at their convenience. A drop and pick method was used to administer questionnaires, in which the questionnaires was dropped and picked after a week, inclusive of five working days.

Data Analysis and Presentation

The raw data that was contained in the questionnaires was first edited for accuracy, uniformity, consistency and completeness and then arranged to enable coding and tabulation, before the final statistical analysis.

Afterwards the edited data was examined by regression analysis model, to test the research questions, and as to what extent each factor affected food security implementation in Kenya. The regression model is as follows.

$$Y = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \epsilon_1$$

Whereby;

Y = Food Security Implementation.

α_1 = Constant.

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$, all represent the coefficients of factors affecting food security implementation.

Thus

X_3 = Stakeholders Participation.

X_2 = Private Sector Involvement.

X_1 = Intersectorial Coordination

X_5 = Budget Allocation

X_4 = Monitoring System.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research targeted four different organizations, which have different participation in food security strategy implementation in Kenya. The organization category is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Organization Category

| Category | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Government Ministry | 7 | 58.3 |
| University | 2 | 16.7 |
| Research institution | 2 | 16.7 |
| United Nation | 1 | 8.3 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 100 |

Among the interviewed respondents from different organizations, seven were government Ministries, two Universities, two Research institutions and one from the united nation. Government Ministries had the highest number of the researched organization and the United Nation being with the least.

Factors Influence Food Security Strategy Implementation

The means and standard deviations were calculated to determine the extent to which various factors influence food security strategy implementation were being practiced by the surveyed organizations; the results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Means and Standard Deviations

| Variable | Description of questions | Mean | STDVE |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1.ISC | ISC 2 Organization is involved in policy implementation of food security. | 3.885 | 1.0688 |
| | ISC 3 Organization is involvement in the dissemination of knowledge on food security implementation. | 3.94 | 1.2096 |
| | ISC 4 Organizations have overlapping plans with other institution involved in the implementation plans. | 3.29 | 1.4781 |
| 2.PSP 1 | PSP 11 Food Security Institution. | 3.15 | 1.4456 |
| | PSP 12 Involvement in Capacity building. | 3.82 | 1.3037 |
| PSP 2 | PSP 21 Involvement in food production. | 2.5 | 1.4834 |
| | PSP 22 Involvement in food processing. | 2.0 | 1.3410 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | PSP 23 | Involvement in marketing. | 2.17 | 1.4054 |
| | PSP 27 | Involvement in providing agricultural inputs. | 2.39 | 1.4562 |
| PSP 3 | PSP 31 | Generation of food security knowledge. | 3.91 | 1.4067 |
| | PSP 32 | Dissemination of food security knowledge. | 3.87 | 1.2417 |
| | PSP 33 | Innovation towards food security successful implementation. | 4.0 | 1.1843 |
| PSP 4 | PSP 41 | Enabling institutions to come together to achieve food security implementation | 3.641 | 1.4322 |
| | PSP 42 | Enable interaction of other institutions that are involved in production of food and knowledge innovation in Kenya. | 3.795 | 1.2828 |
| PSP 5 | PSP 51 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Schools | 2.75 | 1.4713 |
| | PSP 52 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Hospitals | 2.154 | 1.2520 |
| | PSP 53 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Institutions | 2.185 | 1.2725 |
| | PSP 54 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Children's home | 1.938 | 1.2919 |
| | PSP 55 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Elderly home | 1.785 | 1.2448 |
| | PSP 56 | Whether they offer nutrition support in Prison | 1.95 | 1.1699 |
| PSP 6 | PSP 61 | If involved in the production of nutrient rich food or campaigning for in Kenya. | 3.29 | 1.4692 |
| | PSP 62 | If involved in the proper storage of food or campaigning for in Kenya. | 3.41 | 1.4182 |
| | PSP 63 | If involved in the proper handling of food or campaigning for in Kenya. | 3.49 | 1.4026 |
| | PSP 64 | If involved in the healthy eating habit campaign or campaigning for in Kenya. | 3.359 | 1.4322 |
| | PSP 65 | If involved in the building capacity among other service providers or campaigning for in Kenya. | 4.09 | 1.1187 |
| | PSP 66 | If involved in the enhancing nutrition related adult education or campaigning for in Kenya. | 3.026 | 1.4866 |
| 3.SHP | SHP 11 | Participation in food implementation programme in Kenya. | 3.81 | 1.2158 |
| | SHP 12 | Financing food security implementation programme in Kenya. | 2.96 | 1.3038 |
| | SHP 13 | Involvement in technical assistance to food security implementation programme in Kenya. | 4.28 | 0.7712 |
| | SHP 14 | Involvement in political support for food security implementation programme in Kenya. | 2.885 | 1.3955 |
| | SHP 15 | Institution influences food security implementation programme in Kenya. | 3.961 | 1.0443 |
| | SHP 16 | Institution is involved in the control of resources, necessary for implementation programme in Kenya. | 3.156 | 1.3185 |
| 4.MOS | MOS 11 | There's an effective early warning system in Kenya. | 3.403 | 1.0293 |
| | MOS 12 | There's effective data on health management system progress currently in Kenya. | 3.26 | 0.9234 |
| | MOS 13 | There's efficient practice of demographic health surveys system currently in Kenya. | 3.276 | 0.8884 |
| | MOS 14 | There's effective practice of vulnerability assessment and mapping of hunger currently in Kenya. | 3.662 | 1.0589 |
| | MOS 15 | There's an adequate feedback mechanism on food security issues on the ground currently in Kenya. | 3.184 | 1.1855 |
| | MOS 16 | The produced data on food security situation in the country is always accurate. | 2.766 | 0.9017 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | MOS 17 | There's a timely arrival of produced information on food situation to the key decision makers in Kenya. | 3.234 | 1.0748 |
| | MOS 18 | The collected data on food security situation within the country has a wide scope and width for use in Kenya. | 3.234 | 1.0869 |
| | MOS 19 | Decision makers are committed to use collected field data on food security situation from the system in Kenya. | 3.4868 | 0.9999 |
| | MOS 20 | There's efficiency in the dissemination of information on food security campaign in Kenya. | 3.636 | 1.0376 |
| 5.BAL | BAL 11 | There's sufficient funds allocated to implementation of food security. | 2.5 | 1.1137 |
| | BAL 12 | There's sufficient funding to support food security knowledge exchange and translation in Kenya. | 2.66 | 1.1541 |
| | BAL 13 | There's sufficient funds allocated for the M&E system. | 2.6 | 1.0362 |
| | BAL 14 | There's low degree on reliance on rain-fed Agriculture in Kenya. | 1.82 | 1.0413 |
| | BAL 15 | There's low degree of postharvest loss of Agricultural produce in Kenya. | 2.24 | 1.0713 |
| | BAL 16 | There's sufficient infrastructure (ie roads, power telecommunications, water and sanitation) in Kenya to support food security implementation. | 2.1 | 0.8914 |
| | BAL 17 | There are sufficient funds to support commercialization of research outputs of food security. | 2.24 | 0.9643 |

Stakeholders' Participation

From the study, on the analysis of the factors affecting food security implementation showed that stakeholders' participation wasn't effective and thus contributes to food insecurity. This is because, the correlation between Food Security Strategy Implementation and Stake Holders Participation ($r = 0.201$, $p = 0.114$) was weak positive correlation, but not significant with p-value greater than 0.1. The Stakeholders Participation SHP was moderate, with a mean of respondents of 3.46. Hence; most stakeholders have to participate in Food Security Strategy Implementation FSI, for a successful achievement.

CONCLUSIONS

From the findings of this study, it can be concluded that, budget allocation is the key factor affecting food security strategy implementation in Kenya, compared to all other factors under study. However, all the variables had a moderate Monitoring system, Inter-Sectoral Coordination and Private sector participation.

One may therefore conclude that, none of response to the variable had an average mean of above 4.0 on a scale of 1 to 5; thus the respondents hardly agreed that, the activities necessary for food security implementation were being carried out. This shows that all the factors affected food security strategy implementation in Kenya, were not being effectively

carried out, hence all have to be improved. There should be active private sector participation, Stakeholders participation, Inter-sectoral coordination, improved monitoring system and more budget allocation towards food security strategy implementation in Kenya.

RECOMMENDATIONS

More funds have to be allocated towards food security strategy implementation activities, like in, knowledge exchange and translation in Kenya, M&E system, irrigation facilitation, and control of postharvest loss of agricultural produce, in construction of infrastructure including roads, power telecommunications, water and sanitization. Also, commercialization of research outputs of food security.

Stakeholders have to be encouraged and welcomed in the involvement of the food security strategy implementation. This is because they hold extra resources which are necessary for the successful implementation. They should fully and actively participate in food implementation programme involved in financing, in technical assistance in the implementation programme in Kenya, in political support for food security implementation, influencing the implementation programme and in control of resources, necessary for food security implementation programme in Kenya.

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