POST GRADUATE DPLOMA ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT TWO

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**QUESTION ONE**

**AGRICULTURAL ACTVITIES THAT ENSURE FOOD SECRITY MAINTAINED**

**Introduction:**

Historical trends show that the proportion of population in Crisis sometimes who face worse acute food insecurity is higher than those who access markets, livelihood options and humanitarian assistance. In this particular question, am going to discuss five agricultural approaches that can be employed either by the government, community, and households to curtail the problem of food insecurity in a way that can ensure food security. These approached or activities could also be referred to as agricultural technologies. These are, irrigation, integrated livelihoods, food storage and preservations, kitchen gardening, biotechnology, greenhouse, and use of drought resistance crops.

**Irrigation**;

Using common understanding, irrigation is the process of watering the crops. However,according to Wikipedia, irrigation is the application of controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals. Irrigation helps to grow agricultural crops, maintain landscapes, and vegetate disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of less than average rainfall.

The irrigation system have various types such as surface, localized, drip, sprinkler, Centre pivot, lateral more, manual and sub-irrigation, with the issue of global warming it is being noted that, in many countries, water scarcity represents a critical constraint to food production and a major cause of poverty and hunger. Improved water management holds the key to producing enough food to alleviate the suffering of today and feed an additional 3000 million people probably by the year 2030 including the Republic of South Sudan suffering food insecurity due to the prolonged crisis.

Such a phenomenon as explained above would call for Sustainable irrigation where large-scale irrigation projects are often unsustainable, but call for a variety of small-scale; affordable techniques that can increase food production especially in African Countries. Such techniques include:

**Water harvesting**. Collecting runoff available roofs and using it to irrigate crops, pastures and trees can significantly improve both yields and the reliability of agricultural production thus food security.

**Low-lift pumps**. Cheap, dependable motors and pumps, along with increasing availability of fuel, have revolutionized irrigation. Small pump schemes, individual and communal, have begun to play an important role in boosting food production. Pump schemes are easy to install and simple to operate. They also provide indirect benefits by linking water for domestic use to irrigation.

**Treadle pumps.** Simple, inexpensive walking pumps have enabled poor farmers in many Asian countries to increase their incomes and production by allowing a second crop to be harvested during the dry season, new varieties of vegetables have been regenerated to be planted and crops to be grown in semi-arid areas. These pumps are often operated by women, who also use them to obtain drinking-water.

**The impact of irrigation on food security:**

First and foremost we look at the impact of irrigation on household food security using the three matching estimators. According to Rudolf, N. (2014), irrigation has a positive impact on the daily per capita caloric intake of participants. So, this represents an average increase of 10 percent more than what participants would have consumed if they did not participate in the irrigation scheme. This would mean if the world’s most consumed food such as rice and maize put under irrigation, those not growing crops with irrigation can have access to an increase in daily rice and maize consumption.

In as much as caloric intake is these results conform to those of other studies by Dillon (2007); Mangisoni (2007); Omilola (2009); and Gebregziabheri and Namara (2009) which indicate that irrigation has a positive impact on food security and poverty reduction at both individual and households level.

**INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS:**

**Introduction:**

In answering this question, it will look at the aspect of combing two or three livelihoods to maximize food production as well cater for food security. In many communities crisis stricken, many other international and local nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) are so much seeking to alleviate poverty and improve individuals life standard in the context of their communities to develop their assets, capabilities and livelihood strategies as well at the households level.

**Integrated Livelihoods;**

Integrated programmes involve partners and sectors working together to address core aims, such as nutritional status, and design strategies that promote livelihood resilience. Brown et al., (2011), several idealized types of ‘integration’ can be identified; microcredit, cash transfer, savings groups, value chain development, agricultural intervention, livestock, home gardening, and vocational training.

Food systems face multiple threats – climate change, food and oil volatility, conflicts, water scarcity and more – coupled with changes in demand for food associated with rising populations and incomes. This calls for interventions that address both direct and indirect causes of malnutrition. The below are some of the examples;

*Food security and livelihood enhancement-*It helps households have better market access and income from sale of produce. The performance is achieving the expected outcomes which can moderately be referred to as ensuring food security.

*Participatory Watershed Development-is being implemented as* soil conservation measures to improving crop and livestock prospects; improved agronomic practices are improving productivity. The outreach performance of this component indicates that households adopt to different agricultural technologies for food security.

*Livelihood financing is being implemented help* households access credit that can be put into income generating activities. Some money for small business as well some inject to farming at large scale or small scale. The target is about food security.

*Value chain development*-Of the identified value chains offseason vegetables, spices, dairy, goat rearing and pulses are adopted by large number of households. There is advice for rotation of crops and introduction of new crops to produce marketable surplus. In this some households invest in milk marketing, spice processing and seed production for lean season.

Food Storage and Preservation Technologies

Without food preservation, we are unable to have food in future periods of time, resulting in a significant increase in food insecurity and famine due food shortages. So, food preservation is very important and necessary. The traditional method of food preservation is usually dry, pickled, smoked, cellar storage, wine stains and so on.

The varies of food can be enjoyed in any different area and any seasons, the supplement of food can be increased, the waste of food will be reduced, there is no change in taste, color and nutritive values of food with the right way of food preservation, people can taste food from any location and as such, the food stored easily increasing the food product shelf life.

With the continuous development of science and technology, chemically synthesized preservatives become one of the most important additives in the food industry. Therefore, in recent years, more and more food industry is abuse of chemical synthetic preservatives to extend the shelf life of food, however, these chemical synthetic preservatives not only affect the original flavor of food but also the potential of human induced cancer. Health news is dominated by issues of cancer diseases, hypertension posing health risks to human life. Foods are no longer safe under these chemical technologies. Last year I was diagnosed with critical hypertension at the age of 45 years; under Doctor’s advice have been encouraged to consume less chemical manipulated or preserved foods or cooked with spices.

**Kitchen Gardening**: Kitchen gardens are of utmost importance and are becoming very famous these days. It can be pursued even in a small balcony, backyard or on rooftops. Most of the people are adopting this gardening technique because of the several benefits it has in our day to day lives.

Here are a few reasons as to the importance they hold in our lives-

* We can grow any vegetable and fruits that we love. Kitchen garden lets you plant from all the leafy vegetables to the medicinal plants and thus all of them can be obtained at home without paying any money which has to be paid while buying fruits or vegetables from the market.
* We get cheap vegetables as they are grown at home by our own hands, they are fresh and without any pests. As a lot of fruits and vegetables in the markets are injected for artificial growth or for their color which when goes inside the body can’t cause harmful diseases or infections. The fruits and vegetables which are essential for the body and can build the immunity system and help in providing all the vitamins and minerals.
* Many house-wives or old people who have a lot of time like planting their own vegetables and seeing them flourish. It is a hobby for many people because they like taking care of the plants. So many people do it because they like it and on top of that, there are several benefits too.
* It also purifies the air around us. Plants take the carbon dioxide and in return give oxygen which is very vital for human beings. It also keeps the temperature cool and breezy. It also brings positivity and good vibes to the house as a well-maintained garden which is very pleasing to the eyes. When flowers are added with vegetables it enhances the aesthetic appeal of the house and brings nice fragrance too.
* Vegetable and fruit peels and unwanted vegetables can be recycled to make compost and manure which is really good and beneficial for the growth of the other vegetables which will be planted thus food security.
* The plants which grow in a kitchen garden are far tastier than the ones which are available in the market. So without paying a single penny, we get tastier fruits and vegetables. Also, it is a good way to keep the body working because it requires efforts to start planting, making the soil or raised beds and then plowing also at times which is good for the body.

**Greenhouse Technology:**

Growing plants is both an art and a science. According to Shakuntala, P. (2015), about 95% of plants, either food crops or cash crops are grown in open field. Since time immemorial, man has learnt how to grow plants under natural environmental conditions.

However, in some of the temperate regions where the climatic conditions are extremely adverse and no crops can be grown, man has developed methods of growing some high value crops continuously by providing protection from the excessive cold, which is called as Greenhouse Technology.

**Greenhouse types are used for crop production are briefly given below:**

***Greenhouse type based on shape***; for the purpose of classification, the uniqueness of cross section of the greenhouses can be considered as a factor.

***Greenhouse type based on Utility***; classification can be made depending on the functions or utilities. Of the different utilities, artificial cooling and heating are more expensive and elaborate. Hence based on this, they are classified in to two types.

i) Greenhouses for active heating.

ii) Greenhouses for active cooling.

***Greenhouse type based on construction***; the type of construction predominantly is influenced by structural material, though the covering material also influences the type. Higher the span, stronger should be the material and more structural members are used to make sturdy tissues.

***Greenhouse type based on covering material;*** covering materials are the important component of the greenhouse structure. They have direct influence on greenhouse effect, inside the structure and they alter the air temperature inside. The types of frames and method of fixing also varies with covering material.

However, the local weather conditions and the individual’s necessity play a major role in the selection of the model.

**Advantages of greenhouses**

* The yield may be 10-12 times higher than that of outdoor cultivation depending upon the type of greenhouse, type of crop, environmental control facilities.
* Reliability of crop increases under greenhouse cultivation.
* Ideally suited for vegetables and flower crops.
* Year round production of floricultural crops.
* Off-season production of vegetable and fruit crops.
* Disease-free and genetically superior transplants can be produced continuously.
* Efficient utilization of chemicals, pesticides to control pest and diseases.
* Water requirement of crops very limited and easy to control.
* Maintenance of stock plants, cultivating grafted plant-lets and micro for livestock.

**QUESTION TWO**

**LIMITATIONS OF FOOD AID TO A POPULATION AND THE IMPATS OF DEPENDENCY SYNDROME**

**Limitations of food aid;**

An explanation and concise definition of what “food aid” will be shaded some like on for to allow for understanding of its limitations. There is worldwide concern where large population is subjected to receiving food aid due to so many calamities that include wars, floods, and prolonged droughts and so on. Those mostly affect by this phenomenon are children, elderly, pregnant and lactating women. This over many decades have led to Food export and import across the oceans every day, monthly and yearly and the United States is the largest exporter of food.

1. ***Limitation of food aid to a population***

Over long period of time, especially in areas stricken by crisis ranging from wars, prolonged drought, floods and speedily growing population, food scarcity has been registered as a concern. The areas include Africa, Middle East, and Asian countries, mention a few, are suffering severe food insecurity and malnutrition. The developed countries like the United States and Europe, devotedly have taken work of food aid. However, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) have been criticizing US food aid for being dumping, distorting free trade and serving its own commercial interests despite welcome by recipient Countries. Food for Agriculture Organization (FAO) had warned of the potentially harmful effects of food aid on local agriculture in less developed countries. With this in mind, the below are some of food aid limitations to a population.

**Shorter Term Aid;** Over the decades that many African Countries have suffered the immense food insecurity intensified by conflicts, floods and droughts giving way for food aid, it has been discovered that much is short term intervention. Because of its nature of emergency intervention, even the quantity itself in never enough due to the fact that, when agencies intervene, they consider mainly six (six) members of one household; difficult issue in African Countries as well many Arab cultures where most often number of children is not controlled. An example here in South Sudan, World Food Programme and other food agencies like Norwegian Refugee Council preposition food equivalent to two to three months period ration.

**Donor-Driven System;** One of the fundamental problems which always remains with food aid in that it is still a donor driven, and as such seen as compensation for economic reforms as Mousseau notes. In other words, food aid is tied aid, conditional upon economic reforms that could be like structural adjustments in country of origin of food aid.

According to Mousseau’s report, the fluctuations in the share of food aid received by priority countries between 1990 and 2004 reflected the fact that in periods of low international cereal prices, additional food aid deliveries are oriented to other countries, and are mostly linked to be tied to commercial transactions especially in periods of depressed markets.

Further, it is even remarkable that during periods of need due to increased cost of food imports food deliveries to priority countries dropped. However, it remains on bi-lateral agreement in form of cash donations to most affected countries which has to come inform of food aid. This modality has been adopted by many governments as well as United Nations and Non-governmental organizations agencies. In south Sudan during this ongoing crisis, a lot of money has been donated for humanitarian work and it comes inform of food aid. This kind of support renders the recipients country develops dependency syndrome.

**Promotes domestic interests of donor Countries;** Major food donors like the United States of America dominate world agricultural commodity markets and wield direct and increasing influence on what is produced for other Countries.

Looking at this statement, such large companies often go directly to farmers, so those with sufficient capabilities and resources win out and larger enterprises benefit in both respects. This is coupled with the fact that many structural adjustments that have been implemented in most developing countries including the Republic of South Sudan over the past two decades, have generally led to the elimination of public intervention in the agricultural sector, including state-led institutions such as marketing boards, which in the past supported small-scale farmers through credit, inputs and facilitation of market access. Structural adjustments have also encouraged the concentration of agricultural trade and production, which excludes small-scale farmers from business and growth which are mainly in Least Developed Countries and have remained big recipients.

**Policy Tools;** Institutional Institutions are driven by exporters-multi-companies;“Dominance of large multinational agribusinesses” Food and Agriculture Organization notes that, increasingly large transnational trading, processing and distribution companies dominate world agricultural commodity markets and as such influencing on what is produced and for who, where and when. Based on this you will find they are active during conflicts and less in times of drought where they leave much of intervention as governments’ responsibility.

**Development not necessary the objective**; compare the money donated for food aid is huge rather than for agricultural development. Most a time donors say training on best agronomic best practices including technological agricultural development is expensive. In my own view, conflicts are sponsored in many of Africa’s most agricultural potential areas to keep communities at the edge of hunger stricken community, thus giving way to food aid with all its string attached like say it is a loan that can be repaid I terms of crude oil for Countries endowed with oil deposit.

**Late delivery in many cases**; having worked with vulnerable communities in South Sudan and with refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo and Central Africa Republic, food is never early say like with a weeks’ time is distributed to people who face starvation due to conflicts and natural hazards like wild fire outbreak. Because of the distance of food aid and donor countries’ bureaucracy, food aid always arrive three to six months late while the affected population is already putting in place some copping mechanism such as selling of assets, borrowing money to buy food, or doing daily wage work to earn money or in-kind. So, delivery depends on effective and good mobilization.

**It is also noted that food aid does not cover all needs**; food is not every case wanted as in some cases cash may be better. From experience in working with vulnerable communities in the Republic of South Sudan, it has been noted that when food is distributed, despite the writing or labeling “Not for Sale” you end up finding on the market either in small or big volume. This shows that food aid that does cover all needs of the community members; they may need meat, cigarette, and local liquor, clothing and shelter materials especially where there is late delivery and people have put in place coping mechanism.

1. ***Impacts of dependency syndrome on food aid.***

Dependency is an unclearly-used term, which often conceals as much as it reveals and can have many different meanings. Its very vagueness and lack of definition have their own usefulness in providing justifications for action or inaction. Certain assumptions and meanings do, however, underpin its common usage within the discourse of humanitarian aid.

According Paul, H. and Jeremy, L. (2005) dependency syndrome is generally seen as something negative and to be avoided; associated with the provision of relief, and contrasted with development approaches. Hence, to me the definition implies the fact that food aid is never development oriented especially in the recipient country(s).

It is seen as undermining people’s initiative; contrasted with a variety of positive values or terms, notably independence, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and sustainability; and it is also seen as a particular problem when relief assistance has been provided over a prolonged period. Broadly speaking, it is possible to identify four main ways in which the term is used.

Based on the above understanding, the following are some impacts of dependency syndrome;

* Relief risks creating a dependency mentality or syndrome, in which people expect continued assistance. This undermines initiative, at individual or community levels. All the evidence about

how people survive during crises points to the fact that this is an unhelpful.

* Relief undermines local economies, creating a continuing need for relief assistance and trapping people into ongoing or chronic dependency on outside assistance. This dependency trap argument is closely linked to a larger debate about the impact of food aid and its potential disincentive effects on local economy.
* Dependence on external assistance as one of the features of extreme poverty, associated with a sense of shame or defeat. Seeing attempts to abuse relief systems as evidence of dependency puts the blame for abuse on those receiving the assistance, and is often taken as evidence that too much assistance is being provided.
* Dependency of governments at local or national levels, warring parties or aid agencies on relief resources. But, as with beneficiary dependence, we argue that this is not necessarily the case. Governments whose capacities are overwhelmed in times of crisis, and which are unable to meet the basic needs of their citizens, should be able to depend on international support. Where governments are unable or unwilling to provide this support, aid agencies should be able to dependon receiving sufficient public and donor support to prevent large-scale mortality through the delivery of independent and impartial humanitarian relief.

**Conclusion:**

Having worked in emergency contexts for the last twelve (12) years, many aid agencies are hesitant to provide food and other aid for extended periods of time because of fears that this may create ‘dependency’. The risk of creating dependency appears to inform a wide range of programming decisions. These include moving from free food distributions to public works schemes, and more generally shifting from relief provision to more developmental approaches, which explicitly aim at some form of sustainability. This may entail relief assistance being stopped or cut back when it is still genuinely needed to create environment for community resiliency.

**QUESTION THREE**

**TYPES OF FOOD AID**

**Introduction:**

In the question I will try to establish a definition of food aid before exploring the commodity composition of food aid or types and see how this can ensure food security. This for the start will be based on international sourcing of concessional resources in the form of or for the provision of food as put by Barrett and Maxwell, (2005). Food aid is a multifaceted instrument the diversity of which merits an introduction to the relevant issues and terminology

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 it’s 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 Aid: Concept and Trend**

Though many scholars and studies indicated that food aid was started before and at the beginning of the 20th century, the formal food aid was started in the mid of 1950s because of the following reasons;

1. The United States passed Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) in 1954 that linked US farm policy to food aid as the disposal of grain surpluses

2 United States America provided famine relief program in Europe officially through the Marshall Plan 1947

3. Willard Cochrane wrote an article in 1960 claiming that US agricultural surplus (food aid) had promoted the economic development of poor countries

4. Theodore W. Schultz published an article in 1960 to refuse the Cochrane’s argument and indicate the adverse effect of food aid on rural farmers in the recipient

(5) The first Food Aid Convention initiated in 1967 in the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiation as international burden-sharing.

**Types of food aid:**

According to Holder, (1993), food aid program has been classified into three types- program food aid or in-kind food aid; developmental or project food aid or food capital; and emergency or relief food aid.

**Program food aid;** refers to food grows in the donor country given to the recipient government to sell locally to raise government revenue for its objectives. It is budgetary support for the recipient.

Since the late 2000s, a strategic rethink has seen the World Food Programme (WFP) shift from the concept of food aid to that of food assistance. While food aid is a tried and tested model, proudly woven into World Food Programme in history, it sprang from a largely unidirectional, top-down vision: people were hungry; we fed them.

**Food assistance**, by contrast, involves a more complex understanding of people’s long-term nutritional needs and of the diverse approaches required to meet them. This conceptual shift has been at the core of WFP’s transformation in recent years. While World Food Programme remains the world’s leading humanitarian agency, it has evolved to combine frontline action with the quest for durable solutions.

This shift is therefore, about recognizing that hunger does not occur in a vacuum. It means we must concentrate time, resources and efforts on the most vulnerable in society. It implies not just emergency interventions, but tailored, multi-year support programmes designed to lift a whole nation’s nutritional indicators. We balance the urgency to alleviate hunger here and now with the broader objective of ending hunger once and for all.

**Food assistance thus becomes part of a policy mix that advances social wellbeing in general**. In line with the [Sustainable Development Goals](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/), and in particular, considers the quality as well as the quantity of food, with the emphasis on its nutritious character and seasonality. Crucially, food assistance enlists beneficiaries as actors: it gives them a voice, and, wherever possible, a choice in what food they receive and how they receive it.

This last principle has been steadily gaining prominence. And it helps explain why over the last decade, in-kind food assistance (the only type there was until the mid-2000s) has partly given way to cash-based transfers.

“Cash” for World Food Programme involves physical bank notes, vouchers, or electronic funds being given to beneficiaries to spend directly. This – empowering people to feed themselves – is a long-haul process: as of early 2016, cash still only represented just over a quarter of all World Food Programme assistance. But with its benefits of flexibility, efficiency and beneficiary choice, cash is growing rapidly within our hunger-fighting portfolio. In fact, both cash and in-kind assistance are likely to co-exist for the foreseeable future, with WFP increasingly adept at using them singly, alternately or jointly, in any given setting.

**Food capital or project food aid;** is targeted to clearly defined beneficiary groups who participated in activities related to economic growth, food security, food for- work and other social-physical developmental activities.

From my own experience working in emergency context in South Sudan, the level of food aid monetization has increased sharply, particularly in Africa and especially to cover the transport and non-food costs of food aid projects. Simon, M. (1994), monetization to raise cash is not wrong in principle and increases the efficiency of cash-starved projects. However, the focus on generating counterpart funds has obscured a more important debate about whether and when food is more appropriate than cash at the project level. There can be no general predisposition to use either food or cash, but guidelines must be applied in each case.

Food Aid Project gives nonprofit food aid organizations access to a powerful online software system that makes it faster and easier to buy bulk foods at better prices. Through Food Aid Project’s donor-funded tools and subsidies, food banks can buy more food with the same budget, enabling local, national and international programs to feed more hungry people.

**Relief food is directed or emergency food;** to people with unanticipated emergency situations (war, natural disasters) and sometimes for countries with chronic food insecurity. Transitory food insecurity is associated with risk and shocks that cause “temporary sharp reductions in a population’s ability to produce or purchase food and other essentials [that] undermine long term development and cause loss of human capital from which it takes years to recover”, if indeed recovery is feasible (World Bank, 1986).

The sudden, dramatic collapse of food availability, access or utilization due to wars for example, can cause permanent problems, even death, for those suffering such shocks, even if the underlying disruption is short-lived. Emergency food aid is invaluable in providing basic nutritional needs to shock-affected people, saving untold millions of lives over the past half century or more as narrated by Barrett and Maxwell, (2005).

The most vulnerable members of shock-affected populations – children and women, in particular – typically suffer disproportionately from food consumption shortfalls during episodes of transitory food insecurity, and often suffer even when other members of the household are able to cushion themselves against shocks Hoddinott, (2006).

Based on the above understanding, emergency food aid can be particularly effective in meeting the needs of these vulnerable groups. Equally important, timely delivery of food to acutely food-insecure people relieves pressure to liquidate scarce productive assets, enabling recipients to resume progress towards a fully secure livelihood as soon as the shock passes. Food aid is important in meeting the right to food and in protecting productive assets, especially the human capital that is the principal wealth of the poor

**Food aid in general can ensure food security in the following ways;**

* Through targeted direct feeding programmes;

MEALN, (2012), areas were also targeted on the basis of low enrolment rates, particularly among girls, and where distances to school were greatest. During the emergency response, WFP and other partners relied on the Government’s geographical targeting, which rendered feasible the delivery and implementation of school feeding. Daily hot lunches of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, complemented by local condiments, were provided throughout the school year as an incentive for parents to enroll and keep their children in school.

* Food-for-work programme;

The link between agricultural production and food aid is mixed. Gelan explained that food aid has undermined incentives to domestic food production so household welfare has increased in the long run with the removal of food aid Gelan (2007). Food-for-work (FFW) has harmed local production and has motivated households to reallocate their labor away from production towards FFW according to Clay et al. (1999).

* Income-transfer programme;

Child malnutrition continues to be a significant global public health concern. Nutrition-related interventions have changed and diversified over the last two decades, with increasing emphasis on nutrition-sensitive programmes that address underlying determinants of child malnutrition. Cash transfer programmes (CTPs) are used with increasing popularity in lower-income and middle-income countries to improve both food/nutrition insecurity and resilience.

* General food distribution programme;

is the term used for food rations that are given out to selected households affected by an emergency. The food ration consists of a number of items (the minimum three are cereal, pulses and oil, but items such as salt, sugar, fresh vegetables, canned meat or fish can be added). The general ration is normally delivered as a package of dry items.

General food distribution is used to respond to an assessed food need based on livelihood, economic or nutritional indicators or key vulnerable group targeting. The objectives of a general food distribution arise from the definition of need and could vary from saving lives and protecting the nutritional status of a population to protecting and rehabilitating livelihoods. It aims to ensure that food aid is received on the basis of need and endeavours to prevent ‘harm’ by limiting any negative impact of food aid.

* Supplementary feeding programme;

Supplementary food programme are designed to intervene in the life of disadvantaged children, elderly, pregnant and lactating women for long-term effects on health and wellbeing. Programmes usually provide additional food to increase and contain micronutrients. Some programmes encourage the use of local available ingredients in supplementary foods, while others provide pre-cooked or ready-to-mix food. Individuals other than those who meet anthropometric criteria defining malnutrition may also be enrolled for supplementary feeding.

* Therapeutic feeding programmes;

are process of rehabilitating severely malnourished persons. The main aim is to reduce excess mortality. In most emergency situations, the majority of those with severe wasting are young children. In South Sudan, this programme is so much in the Upper Nile region and Baher El ghazal. Coupled with the prolonged conflict as well climatic condition has warranted therapeutic feeding programme for both children, elderly and pregnant and lactating women.

**Conclusion**

It is important to note that food aid alone cannot be expected to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food, but needs to be one component of an integrated response. However, food aid can make an important contribution to the realization of the Right to Food, depending on how well it is targeted and how it is disbursed, i.e. as programme, project or emergency aid. Programme food aid that is not well-targeted tends to lower food prices by creating an excess supply of food. Since lower food prices benefit net buyers of food but harm net sellers, this tends to create tradeoffs between the state obligation to provide the Right to Food and the obligation to fulfil (facilitate) since the livelihoods of net sellers are affected and some of them will now find themselves deprived of access to adequate food.

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**QUESTION FOUR**

**IMPORTANCE OF STAKEHOLDERS IMVOLVEMENT**

**IN FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

**Introduction:**

Food security has been a great challenge and sometimes even after a great intervention by Government ministries, private sectors and stakeholders. Bodies like Government Ministries, Private sectors, NGOs and UN, who participates in strategy implementation of food security policy have been rotating around issues of budget. But it is worth noting that, food security has been on the agenda of governments for many years whereby 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 as stated by 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. These ideas have led to engagement of different stake holders as identified below.

**Stakeholders’ in food security:**

The status quo show the importance of engaging with stakeholders in the process of grappling with future uncertainty around food security and climate change.The formulation and implementation of food security very much requires food security policy. The food security policies depend on an active involvement of various key stakeholders. These include development partners, research organizations, government ministries, media houses, community as well International and national organizations.

Food security is a scientific discipline and backbone of solving hunger issue at individual, household and nation. It leads to identifying the institutions which have a stake in the process of food security policy formulation and implementation, defines the role and functions of the relevant stakeholders in food security policy formulation and implementation and indicates possible arrangements for a functional institutional set-up to ensure effective coordination of food security information and actions.

Government Ministries; **government institutions** involved in Food Security Policy formulation and implementation depends on the structure of individual governments such as ministry of planning/national planning commission, local Government Institutions among others. This could policies towards agricultural technologies during certain periods such as during drought by encouraging scheme development and use of irrigation, greenhouse and other integrated procedures to ensure food security.

**Developmental partners;** this include world food programme, food for agriculture organization, they play vital role in many Countries’ food security policies. In the just released 2019 assessment report, integrates food security phase classification, it Highlights prevalence of acute malnutrition observed in South Sudan during the lean season of 2019 as compared to the 2018 lean season. This period differs significantly in terms of availability of food at the household as it captures responses and observations from households at the peak of the lean season. In such instance, it becomes bases for development partners to spell out policies to guide in ensuring food security.

**Research organizations**; there are some national established Centres in especially developed countries to tackle to problem of world hunger. There are universities and agriculture institute that work around development of agricultural technologies like use of fertilizers, irrigation methods, use of genetically modified organism to increase on food production.

According to Timothy R. (1995) notes that, low-income developing countries are grossly underinvesting in agricultural research compared with industrialized countries, even though agriculture accounts for a much larger share of their employment and incomes. Therefore, investment in agricultural research must be accelerated if developing countries are to assure future food security for their citizens at reasonable prices and without irreversible degradation of the natural resource base. Accelerated investment in agricultural research is particularly important and urgent for low income developing countries, in order to achieve reasonable economic growth, poverty alleviation, and improvements in food security without productivity increases in agriculture.

**Media houses;** information dissemination to public, policy makers, various stakeholders as well publishing reports and speeches of very important people in regards to policies on agricultural development. Christine, K. (2011), reports speeches of policy makers in the world ecology report as saying, “Food is the core of civilization according to Margaret Mead, the famous anthropologist who is quoted for the past 22 years on every issue of the World Ecology Report published by World Information Trans­fer”. She continues to say, “When food is politically used to starve people, it oversteps the boundaries of civilization and destroys the efforts to ensure food security”.

**Community role in food security;** according to the report by Committee on World Food Security (2002) ”Food security exists, when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

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