

Factors Contributing to Low Productivity and Food Insecurity in Bungoma County, Kenya

This article was published in the following Scient Open Access Journal:
Journal of Integrative Food Sciences & Nutrition

Received March 24, 2018; Accepted April 09, 2018; Published April 16, 2018

Marystella Wabwoba*

Licha consultancy, Bungoma, Kenya

Abstract

Food insecurity within households is a risk to people's livelihoods. If not addressed in good time it could result into a disaster that will require foreign intervention for that affected community. Households in Bungoma county of Kenya were noted to be vulnerable to food insecurity due to low productivity and this state threatened peoples livelihoods. The objective of this study was to examine the physical, economic, environmental and social factors that led to low food production in Bungoma County, Kenya. A cross-sectional survey design was used in the study and cluster (multi-stage random) sample sizes of 384 households were selected. Tools used for data collection were questionnaires, interview guides, focus group discussions and observation checklists. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study found that land size was small, the road network was poor and disorganized market systems. The cost of farm inputs was high as well as high poverty levels. Climatic variability affected crops and animal production. Social support, traditional beliefs and culture which discriminated against women were key risk factors that contributed to low farm production, making households vulnerable to food insecurity. Based on the findings, the study concluded that low farm productions were attributed to physical, economic, environmental and Social factors. The study recommended that costs of farm inputs should be subsidized, improve road network system and sensitize people on positive cultural practices and attitude change to allow both gender participation on issues of food security.

Keywords: Farm productivity, Food insecurity factors, Bungoma County, Kenya

Introduction

Food is a basic necessity of life. It is a basic means of sustenance and key for healthy and productive life. If Kenya is to continue to cut down on health costs and compete in a global economy, it should ensure adequate food security and nutrition within households.

Food insecurity within households is a risk to people's livelihoods. If not addressed in good time it could result into a disaster that will require foreign intervention for that affected community. The economic development of any nation is dependent on the productive capacity of human resources which is however a function of how well fed they are.

Poor farmers have little or no access to credit, particularly short-term seasonal credit for farming [1]. Under such circumstances, households lack economic capacity and therefore are at a risk of being vulnerable to food insecurity due to low productivity. Crucial information on the type of interventions that can be most effective in increasing productivity, reducing hunger, targeting the most needy, informing preparedness and developing contingencies is lacking in most communities in Kenya [2].

Available literature indicates that Bungoma County is food insecure and also records a poverty index of 52.9% compared to the National index of 46%, while the food poverty stands at 43% [3]. There is documentary evidence that Bungoma County has many stakeholders dealing with food security issues being led by the County Government [4]. This would give an impression of high production and food sufficiency at household level but it is not the case. Food situation reports show insufficient food stocks among households in Kenya [5]. Records of studies done in Bungoma county revealed household food insecurity [6-9]. Many families in Bungoma county take one meal a day, in contrast to the recommended three meals per day [10]. Due to this controversy, the study was set up

*Corresponding author: Marystella Wabwoba,
Licha consultancy, Bungoma, Kenya, Tel: +254
715210135/739541820, Email: wabstella@yahoo.com,
stella@licha.co.ke

with the objective to examine physical, economic, environmental and social factors that led to low productivity and made households vulnerable to food insecurity.

This study was key because it gave recommendations that guided policy makers on issues of food security. The paper contributed to the knowledge bank important for scholars. It is arguable that findings of this study with a focus on Bungoma County informed similar studies in other counties in the entire country. The outcome of the study guided decision-makers at all levels in formulating food policies. Reliable and timely information on the incidence and causes of low productivity, food insecurity and malnutrition was documented. Recommendations from the study was expected to assist households understand the crucial factors of production and risks of food insecurity and be able to appropriately plan their farming schedules.

Research Methods and Design

The study targeted household heads whose food security depended on farming. Community groups (women groups, men groups, youth groups and self-help groups) were targeted for focus group discussions. Opinion leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations/Non-State actors, Faith Based Organizations and Government officials were selected as key informants.

This study was done in four sub-counties of Bungoma County; they included Bumula, Bungoma West, Mt. Elgon and Bungoma North (Figure 1). The research work adopted a cross-sectional

survey research design and the variables examined were physical, environmental, social and economic factors. The population for the study was household heads, key informants and formal organized groups. A cluster (multi-stage random) sample size of 384 households- calculated using a formula from Mugenda (2008) was selected from household's population of 1,553,655' [3]. This study utilized both primary data collected from the field and secondary data from archival sources. Data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires administered to the selected household heads. Four (4) Focus Group Discussions were held and each group was composed of eight to twelve (8-12) members of mixed gender. Twenty (20) key informants purposely chosen from opinion leaders, Government departments, Faith based organizations, Non-governmental organizations were interviewed. More information was obtained from observation checklists.

The quantitative data were organized, coded and edited by a process called data cleaning (Punch 2003). The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze data. Two analyses were made. Descriptive analyses were done by use of means, modes, standard deviations, variance, percentages, and frequencies while inferential analyses were by use of chi-square test and Spearman rank order correlation analysis.

Results and Discussions

Physical factors

Various physical factors were identified as contributors to low productivity. These included small land size for farming, poor

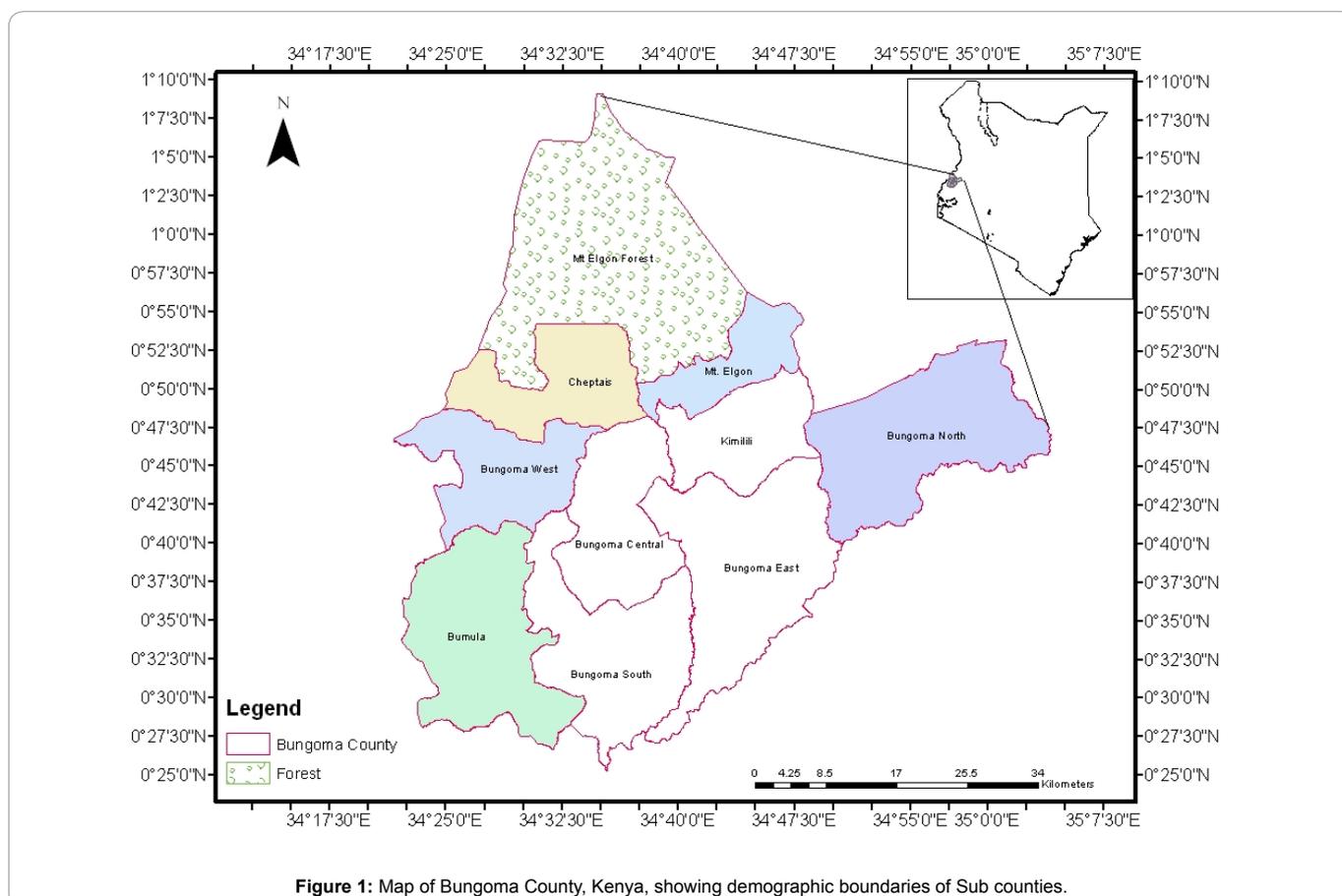
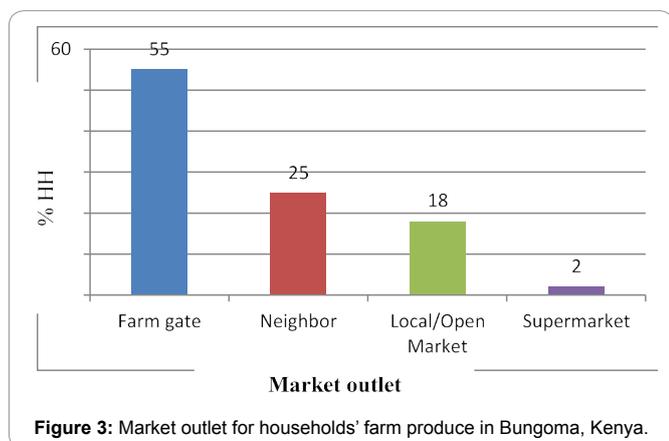
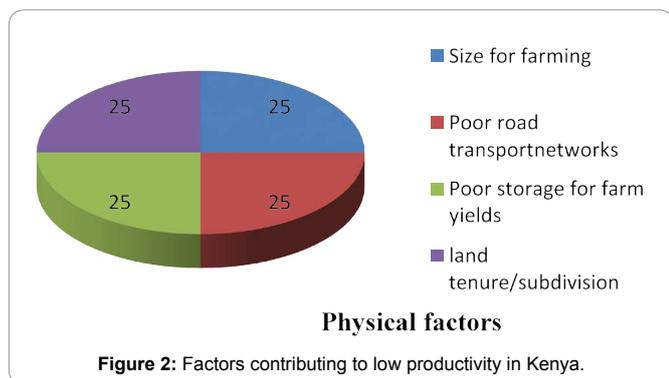


Figure 1: Map of Bungoma County, Kenya, showing demographic boundaries of Sub counties.



road network, poor storage facilities and land tenure (Figure 2). The soil was infertile and this led to low yield, poor infrastructure, and disorganized marketing system. Chi-square tests revealed a significant relationship between physical factors and production levels in the county (p -value = 0.035; < 0.05).

It was also established that markets were few and far apart from farmers. The distribution of farm produce outlet included; farm gate level, neighbors, local or open markets and others. International markets fetch better prizes but unfortunately, all households interviewed had no idea of existence of export market.

Very little produce was sold to supermarkets, meaning low incomes that could not enable farmers to purchase certified seeds or other food items not produced on the farm. The seasonal roads as well as lack of means of transport made farmers to sell their produce at low prices on the farm (Figure 3). Besides this, farmers did not have government permits and certificates of operation to enable them penetrate the supermarkets in the country.

Economic factors

In order to earn a living and be food secure households engaged in the following activities: Dairy production, maize farming, horticulture, banana farming and petty trade (Table 1). Most of the households depended on farming with some shifting from subsistence to business farming to raise income. Similar views were found by [11] working in the same region; this shift in attitude to do farming as a business reflects current trends of blending specialization and diversification to reap optimal benefits by smallholder farmers. This was also observed by

Table 1: Household Economic activities in Bungoma County, Kenya.

Economic activity	Frequency %	rank
Bananas	45	1
Maize farming	20	2
Horticulture	10	3
Trade	10	3
Dairy production	5	4
Potatoes	5	4
Sugar cane	3	5

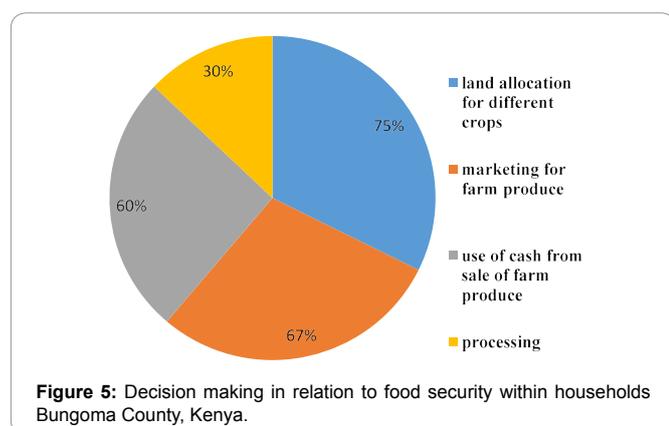


similar studies as captured by government policy initiatives in Agriculture [12].

The economic factors that contributed to low productivity and food insecurity were listed as high levels of poverty and high cost of farm inputs. Due to high cost of farm inputs like fertilizers and certified seeds, majority of the farmers planted uncertified maize seeds (number nane) and without fertilizer. As a result of planting uncertified seeds, the cereal yields were so low that it hardly sustained a household for three months after harvest. Horticulture farming was affected due to non-use of chemicals to control pests and disease.

Environmental factors

Environmental factors contributing to food insecurity were found to be natural calamities like drought, floods, hailstones and inadequate / unreliable rainfall. Crops on farms were at the risk of natural calamities like hail stones (Figure 4). Too much rainfall led to floods which damaged both properties and livelihoods. Human activities like cutting of trees led to deforestation and this resulted into soil erosion. Erosion made soil unproductive as the soil nutrients are washed downstream, hence food insecurity for such households. Other factors established were pests and disease outbreaks which were a risk to both crops and animals. This finding is comparable to a study done by Ahmed et al (2010), which revealed that increasing vulnerable environmental conditions such as diminished biodiversity, soil degradation or growing water scarcity can easily threaten food security for people dependent on the products of the land, forests, pastures, and marine environments for their livelihoods. These findings are also in agreement with what the Kenya Government recommends for adapting to climate change, like; conservation farming and right land use practices that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases [13].



Social factors

A key social factor contributing to vulnerability was the gender of the household head. The study established that 80% households were headed by men while 20% were women. All decisions in the household were made by men. In many cases men were found to be the cause of food disasters in their own homes. Women had no say in decision making concerning food issues where men were heads. Men made final decisions in relation to land allocation for different crops, when to market farm produce and the use of cash from sale of farm produce (Figure 5). The study further revealed that women were in the same category with children, so they could not be allowed to make final decisions in the households. One Man, during focus group discussion quoted the Holy Bible [14] where he said 'women were made to assist men), therefore they should always be subordinates to us'. This notion made households vulnerable to food insecurity as productive ideas from women may not be adopted. The findings were similar to the study done by [2] who found out that positive traditional value, customs and ideological beliefs contributed to social vulnerability of any given household.

Focus group discussions recorded that culture prohibited working on the farm during bereavement and this contributed to low productivity incase funeral occurred during planting season. Farming activities may be stopped for periods exceeding three weeks. This can be crucial as even a small period of time lost affects agricultural production [15-17]. Laziness, idleness among the youth and theft of farm produce while in the farm/ store were mentioned as contributing factors to food insecurity.

Key informants quoted lack of knowledge on production and storage as factors making households vulnerable to food insecurity. This was also revealed by household interview results, where 61% of the household heads only attained primary level of education, meaning they were limited in knowledge and the level of understanding of new farming technologies.

Conclusion And Recommendations

Farm production by Households in Bungoma County were

found to be low and were food insecure due to the following factors; physical (poor road networks and markets), economic (poverty and high cost of farm inputs), environmental (climate variability and deforestation) and Social (cultural belief and negative attitude).

The study recommended that the County Government of Bungoma should subsidize costs of farm inputs and make it accessible to farmers, the road network system should be improved to ease transportation to access markets for farm produce, people should be sensitized on positive culture practices and attitude change to allow both gender participation on issues of food security.

References

1. Audsley B, Halme R, Balzer N. Comparing cash and food transfers: A Cost-benefit analysis from rural Malawi, in *Revolution: For food aid to food assistance*. Rome: World Food Programme. 2010;Pp14.
2. Lautze S, Yacob Akilu, Angela Raven-Roberts, Helen Young, Girma Kebede, Jennifer Leaning. Risk and Vulnerability in Ethiopia: Learning From the Past, Responding to the Present, Preparing for the Future. *Washington, DC: USAID*. 2003.
3. KNBS. Kenya National Census report, 2009. Pp. 319-25. Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printers. 2010.
4. Government of Kenya. Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printers. 2013.
5. Government of Kenya. September, Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme, Project Document. Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printers. 2011a.
6. NALEP, August, Ministry of Agriculture NALEP impact evaluation report. Nairobi, Kenya: Government printers. 2012.
7. Muyesu. The impact of Tobacco farming on Household food security in Bungoma County. Unpublished Master's Thesis at MMUST, Kenya. 2013.
8. KARI, February, Ministry Of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy Programme (ASDSP), Household Baseline Survey, Bungoma, County Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printers. 2013.
9. Ndiinya Tom, Obama Rajab and Wamalwa Isaac. Bungoma foodsecurity assessment report, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya. 2013.
10. UNICEF 2009, Determinants of malnutrition in children: A conceptual Framework.
11. Makhau F N, Kiptarus E, Kiongera F, et al. Impact of Specialization and Diversification reengineering strategies on farm and off farm activities for sustainable Food security in Kenya. CDMHA/ADMCRK 18th-20th July 2012 Conference Proceedings. 2012.
12. Government of Kenya 2007, National food security and Nutrition policy sessional paper. Nairobi, Government Printers, Nairobi Kenya.
13. Government of Kenya 2011, National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2011. Nairobi, Kenya: Government Printers.
14. Genesis 2:18, Holy Bible. New International Version.
15. Power, people, planet: seizing Africa's energy and climate opportunities. Africa Progress Report. 2015.
16. Mugenda AG. Social Science Research. Nairobi: Applied Research and Training Services. 2008.
17. Punch K E. Survey Research: The Basics. London: Sage Publication Limited. 2003.