THE IMPACT OF FOOD AID ON LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

BY

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - AFRICA

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A Project Report Submitted to the Chandaria School of Business in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Masters in Business Administration (MBA)

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college, institution or university other than the United States International University in Nairobi for academic credit.

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

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This project has been presented for examination with my approval as the appointed supervisor.

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Dr. Peter Kiriri

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Dean, Chandaria School of Business
ABSTRACT

Food aid remains the over-riding response to emergencies, regularly constituting over half of consolidated emergency appeals. Although the short-term aims of food aid are well conceived, strong concerns have been voiced regarding the long-term impacts of such aid on incentives for agricultural producers in recipient countries. The general objective of the research was to establish the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: To find out the effect of access to food by locals on local food production in South Sudan, to establish the impacts of food policies on local food production in South Sudan and to determine the effects of access to market on local food production in South Sudan.

Descriptive research design was used in the study for data collection and analysis. The population for the study included the employees in World food program in South Sudan and South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU) who totaled to 908. A stratified random sampling was employed to obtain 93 employees and was surveyed by use of structured questionnaires. The collected data was analyzed and presented in form of frequency tables, pie-charts and bar-graphs.

The study established that increased access to food as a result of uncontrolled importation of food from food aid programs discouraged the local farmers from practicing local food production thus sabotaging their entire process. Majority of the respondents agreed that access to food was enhanced by donor foods and other source but very little was enhanced by local production. The study found that the donated food was more accessible to the households than the locally produced foods an aspect that directly affected local food production. The inferential statistics revealed that access to food had a significant relationship with the local food production in South Sudan.

Nevertheless, the study established that food production was negatively affected by lack of proper policies to monitor and control the flow of food from food aid programs as well as lack of policies to encourage local farmers to practice farming. Farmers were not given incentives or any other motivation to encourage them to locally produce food and instead they were discouraged by increased donations and foreign foods. The study found that the
government had not put policies to control food aid donations so as to protect the local farmers from competition. The inferential statistics revealed that local food policies was significantly related to local food production in South Sudan.

Moreover, the study found that access to the local market by the farmers had a hand in the local food production in South Sudan. Majority of the respondents agreed that there were no proper infrastructure to ensure that food produced by the local farmers got to the market in time. The study found that food from the donations was readily and efficiently delivered to the households thus discouraging them to seek locally produced food while very little efforts were done by the government to have the locally produced food access market. The inferential statistics revealed that the access to local market was significantly related to local food production in South Sudan.

The study concluded that there were no proper measures by the relevant authority in South Sudan to control food aid and encourage local food production in the country. This was evidenced by lack of policies to control the import of foods from the donors which saturated the local market as well as lack of incentives to motivate local farmers to participate effectively in local food production.

The study recommends that the government of South Sudan through the necessary local agencies should reward farmers and encourage them to practice local food production through offering incentives such as subsidized fertilizers. They should also regulate the importation of the cheap food from the food aid programs so as to avoid discouraging the local farmers as well as flooding the market with the food. The government of South Sudan should also lobby for markets for the locally produced foods as well as provide infrastructure to enable effective movement of the farm produce to the markets.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God for giving grace for my study. I would also like to pay special tribute to my family for their moral support and encouragement they have given me. I also would like to thank my supervisor; Dr Peter Kiriri for his advice, guidance, suggestion and constructive critique throughout the research process. I wish to convey sincere gratitude to my classmates and lecturers with whom this project owes its existence for giving generously their time and scholarly guidance.

May God bless you all.
DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my loving family who patiently persevered my long absence from their lives as I worked for many hours and days to successfully complete this research project. The unwavering support I received from you during the entire period has made it possible for me to work tirelessly and keep focused to the end.
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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The right to food is one of the most enshrined rights in the international human rights law. Even though, the right to food is a constant topic of debate and reaffirmation by the government, millions of people in the world still die of hunger and starvation. The last three decades have been characterized by a series of campaigns and efforts in making the world food secure. Never the less, it was estimated that 840 million people were malnourished in the whole world 799 million were from Africa (Dreef & Wargner, 2013). In the mid-1970s world leaders and other various stake holders confirmed that the fight to end hunger in the world required a collective effort from everyone.

Since World War II, food aid has been one of the major strategies undertaken by countries across the globe as a way to boost economic development. As noted by Levihnson and Margaret (2007) food aid was at peak in the year 1965 where it accounted for 22% of the help given to the developing countries. Food aid is mainly meant to assuage hunger among the staving persons across the world. It is on this merit it has been a subject of discussion for a long period of time where everyone is focused on finding ways to enhance its effectiveness. In the academic realm, there has mixed results on the effects of food aid among the recipient countries. Some have established that food aid helps alleviate hunger among the affected people (Hamilton, 2010; & Quisumbing, 2013) while others have concluded that food aid does more detriment to the recipient countries (Knack, 2011; & Gabbert & Weikard, 2010).

South Sudan is among the world’s poorest countries with more than 60% of its population living below the poverty lines (World Bank, 2017). According to USAID report (2017), close to 6 million people (54%) in South Sudan were faced with the food crisis and were in critical need of food.

A subsistence economy that intensely depends on rain-nourished rural generation implies critical varieties in sustenance creation. Subsequently, the financial and agro-biological
uneven characters and insecurities have caused repetitive dry spell and starvation in South Sudan for quite a bit of its on-going history. Such sensational occasions have prompted visit offers for crisis nourishment help and a ceaseless inflow of sustenance help. The volume of sustenance help gave to South Sudan was around 265 thousand metric tons for every year amid 2013 to 2016 (FAO, 2015). A generous extent (more than 80% in terrible years) of nourishment help being utilized for crisis alleviation purposes (Gelli, Meir & Espejo, 2007). Nunn and Qian (2014) assess that oats gave to the nation speak to around 30% of national grain creation over this period. Grains represent the greater part of nourishment help sent to South Sudan (93%), wheat and maize constituting the biggest offer, around 80% of the aggregate volume of sustenance help provided in the vicinity of 2012 and 2014 (Young, 2013).

On the ground that a significantly huge extent of food aid to South Sudan has been oats, researchers have most generally estimated the hugeness of food aid regarding its proportion to add up to national oat or food generation; in fact, add up to "grain creation" is reciprocally utilized with "food creation". Young (2013) legitimizes such an approach expressing, to the point that "Conventional insight in South Sudan is that grains constitute 80% of the normal South Sudanese eating routine.

Food aid should give alleviation to poor people. However, by expanding the supply of food, food aid may really decrease costs and agriculturists' livelihoods and at last dishearten household productivity (Natsios, 2012). In developing nations, South Sudan being among them, since the poor have a tendency to be farmers and gathered in provincial zones, many people expect that the pessimistic effect of food aid was felt lopsidedly by poor people (Tawodzera & Crush, 2016). Be that as it may, most food aid is a side-effect of approaches intended to help farmers in rich nations, by discarding surplus rural wares. In this way, a long way from being done to encourage poor people, these strategies are very of the general horticultural arrangements of the rich nations. Such approaches have been extremely reprimanded amid the latest round of WTO transactions, and numerous specialists guarantee that sustenance help arrangements are in charge of keeping poor people, poor and making them less gainful.

Considering the degree of asserted negative impacts of nourishment help on residential rural creation, this study investigates experimental confirmation to distinguish the advantages and disservices of food aid with respect to the South Sudan farming industry.
Comparable studies have been done for sub-Saharan Africa by the International Food and Policy Research Institute (Salami, Kamara & Brixiova, 2010), World Bank (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2014), Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Program (Oni, Maliwichi & Obadire, 2013) and (Rao & Srinivasu, 2013), however no proof is accessible particularly for South Sudan. The absence of confirmation regularly brings about untimely negative conclusions on the effect of food help on the nation's Food creation. Partners in South Sudan's food generation segments have been engaged with protracted exchanges on the nourishment help subject and have conceded to the need to benefit observational proof that will affirm the mutilations supposedly caused by food aid.

The world food programme is among the major food aid organizations in the world. The programme focuses on providing food aid in famine-wrecked areas mostly in Africa and some parts of Asia. According to a report by World Bank (2016), the world food programme in South Sudan donates food aid to more than 1.6 million people in areas affected by Famine such as draught and those affect by the conflicts. The report also records that more than 1.6 million people are offered emergency humanitarian assistant by the World food programme in the country (WFP, 2016). Being one of the main food donors in the country, the organization was a major focus of the study and was used to help understand the impacts of the food aid it provides to the people of South Sudan on their local food production.

1.2 Problem Statement

South Sudan, being the youngest country in Africa, has been facing massive civil wars over the last five years. This among other issues, has seen the country face huge food deficits with more than 80% of the country’s population living below the poverty levels. In an effort to salvage the issue, many agencies and international aids have come up with food aid programs with relief food taking the prime quota. However, as it has been found by a number of studies in other areas such as that of Leichenko (2010) in Malawi, Konandreas (2010), Johnson & Blackwell (2011) and Spevacek (2010), food aid has over the years depressed the local food production in those areas. Other studies such as Lakwo (2010) and Medani (2011) found that in some regions, food aid had no impact on local food production. This contradiction therefore brings the question; Is food aid a subject matter that affects food production in South Sudan?
The studies that have been carried out previously on effects of food aid have shown a conflicting argument on the relationship between food aid and local food production such as Lakwo (2010) and Medani (2011). Most of the studies also were done in close to a decade ago such as Spevacek (2010) where since then much has changed in terms of production, technology and policies. The studies also were conducted in other countries such as Niger, Malawi and Ethiopia which face totally different situations as in South Sudan. This study therefore sought to fill in these gaps by establishing the impacts of food aid on the local food production in South Sudan.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to determine the effects of food aid on the local food production in South Sudan.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

1.4.1 To establish the effects of Access to food by locals on local food production in South Sudan
1.4.2 To determine the effects of food policies on local food production in South Sudan
1.4.3 To determine the effects of access to the local market on local food production in South Sudan

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study focused on establishing the relationship between the food aid and local food production in South Sudan. The following are the significance of the study findings.

1.5.1 Government of South Sudan

The results of the study will contribute towards the development of short and long-term policies aimed at fostering sustainable food security in the country. The policy makers and the government will also benefit from the study findings in that they will use the findings to identify the key areas to focus on when formulating policies for food aid and local food production in South Sudan.
1.5.2 Food Producers and Investors

The findings from the study will help the producers of food in South Sudan to identify the dimensions that they should focus on so as to enhance their production. Other investors in the food sector and other sectors in South Sudan will also benefit from the study findings in that they will realize the areas they have to focus on to promote growth of their ventures through food production and supply.

1.5.3 Academicians and Researchers

This study will come in handy to provide a podium, eminence discussions and dialogs amongst scholars, academicians, policy makers, and professionals and provides a basis for further research regarding the effects that food aid has on local food production. The study will contribute to the available literature on food production and food aid thus giving future scholars a chance to critic and fill any gaps as well as getting evidence materials for their work.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was located in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan. The area was deemed appropriate since it harbors the main target group for the study which were; the World food program department and the South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU) also with its headquarters Juba. The data was collected in a period of two months which progressed immediately after the approval of the proposal. However, similar to other studies, the current study experienced limitations during data collection. One of the limitations experienced during the study was that the respondents targeted were reluctant to provide the necessary information because they felt that the information requested was confidential. Others were unwilling to co-operate or busy with their work. To overcome this challenge, the researcher first explained the purposes of the study to the respondents and requested for co-operation. The researcher also assured the respondents that the information collected would be kept very confidential and used for the academic purposes only. The study was limited to the main offices of the targeted groups which are in Juba which therefore means that the findings did not incorporate the views of the parties in the other areas of the country.
1.7 Definition of Terms

1.7.1 Access Local Market

A market is a place and/or a platform where an individual, a firm or group of individuals can buy or sell products or services. According to Clay, Riley and Urey (2005), access to local market is the ability of the local farmers in a given region of location to sell their food products in the local markets.

1.7.2 Access to Food

Dabale and Chiringa (2014) define access to food as the capability of the people to get food substances when needed and in the right quantity and quality as required. In this case, access to food focused on the procedures put in place by the relevant authorities to enhance the delivery of food materials to those in need across South Sudan.

1.7.3 Food Aid

According to Maunder (2006), food aid is the process of providing food for the residents in areas with food insecurity mainly because of famine, wars or community conflicts. The aid is provided by well-wishers and other world donors and the local government through its agencies.

1.7.4 Food Policies

These are rules and regulations put across to enhance accessibility, distribution and production of food substances for the use by the human beings. According to Awokuse (2011) food policies involve any measures in form of writing that a government or any authority puts across to be guidance to distribution, import and export of food products as a measure of curbing food deficit in the country.

1.7.5 Food Production

According to William (2013) food production is the process of availing food substances for consumptions by the human beings. This can be done through farming and processing. The main aim for government to push for food production is to ensure that there is adequate food supply to the people from the local market as a way of promoting local development.
1.7.6 Food

This refers to any nutritional substance that is consumed to provide nutritional support for the living things (WHO, 2013). For the purpose of the study, food refers to the materials grown or produced or offered to enhance nutrition among persons in South Sudan.

1.7.7 World Food Program

This is the humanitarian branch of United Nations that deals with food assistance and promoting food security especially in the countries affected with famine such as drought or floods (WFP, 2009). The organization has its headquarters in Rome, Italy.

1.8 Chapter Summary

Food aid is a good measure to curb food insecurity among famine affected areas. However, it has a negative face such as sabotaging local food production which very few which scholars have focused on. South Sudan being one of the most affected countries relies on food aid to reduce the effects of food insecurity. The study therefore, aimed at establishing the effects of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The chapter presented the background to the study, the research problem, the study objectives and the significance of the study. This chapter is followed by chapter two which presents the literature review of previous studies on effects of food aid on local food production. Literature review also discussed the study gaps available. Chapter three presented the research methodology which involves the methods and procedures used to carry out the research. Chapter four covers the findings of the study and chapter five focused on the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on previous studies that have been carried out on the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The chapter as well presents the deeper knowledge on the study variables and empirical studies that compare with these study variables. The section finally presents the study gaps as identified from the empirical studies reviewed.

2.2 Effect of Access to Food by Local People on Local Food Production

Food is one crucial life aspect that has never and can never be overlooked by any living organism leave alone the humans. It is through food that energy is generated which in turn keeps the living things ‘moving’. This on the note, availability of food among human beings is therefore a key concern of every government and other similar agencies. Despite the changing conditions and unbearable circumstances in the modern environment, food accessibility cannot be a subject of argument since it is the only items that can make one continue surviving. In the developing countries, South Sudan being amongst them, food accessibility has been a menace that has given the governments and other humanitarian organizations tough times over the years.

In the recent past, studies have established poverty to be among the major causes of food inaccessibility in many countries across the globe. Margulis (2013) for instance, contends that as a result of poor resource accessibility, many people are unable to access better food production means which in turn diminish their accessibility to foods. There are close to 800 million people that face hunger starvations across the World with 64% of them coming from Asia and 29% form Africa (Swaminathan & Bhavani, 2013). However, as noted by Hendriks (2015), African has the major proportion of food shortage than Asia based on the total population of the two continents where Asia has a higher population than Africa. In countries like South Sudan, food accessibility has been diminishing day in day out. Most of the locals in such countries severely suffer under uncontrolled conditions of food shortage.
The rationale behind this declaration is that food help conveyances increment supply speedier than they fortify request, discouraging the food costs got by beneficiary nation makers and brokers, and in this way making disincentives for makers to put resources into enhanced advances or for promoting middle people to put resources into capacity and transport limit. Longstanding worries about the food value impacts of food help conveyances – which date at any rate from Sosina and Holden (2008)– have been verified exactly in a few cases in sub-Saharan Africa as of late (Awokuse, 2011). These worries are resounded at the family unit level where concern is raised that the receipt of food help makes families decrease their work supply, disheartens family unit interest in horticultural creation and group out private exchanges and different methods for casual reactions to stuns. Uncommon concerns have been voiced about the work advertise impacts of strange food for-work (FFW) ventures, which may misshape neighborhood work showcases by pulling in specialists from fundamental exercises amid the rural year, particularly if the wages offered under FFW are at or above winning business sector wage rates (Barrett, 2006).

In an International point of view, in Argentina for example, 20% of the kids up to seventeen years old have endured a type of food uncertainty in Argentina, and half of them have had extreme food instability issues (Broussard, 2012). Among the overall public in the nation, 5.5 million individuals are under food instability, and furthermore 50% of them are basically food unsecured. One-fourth of the kids in Argentina get food for nothing from schools kitchens or philanthropy associations. Intense hunger all things considered is a generally minor issue influencing 1.3% of the youngsters, and 8% of the kids experience the ill effects of a type of ceaseless ailing health (Timmer, 2014).

Dorward (2013) defines food accessibility as the ability of people to obtain food for their daily use at an affordable rate and with little or no limitation. According to Dorward (2013) accessing food is a matter that is determined by how best the people themselves work against the natural conditions that limit production and come up with strategies to curtail the emesis from turning severe. Notably, in some conditions, South Sudan being an example, common locals are barely left with options on the strategies they should apply to curb the food menace. The matter herein means that unless external aides take in charge, the people are helpless. It is on this basis that humanitarian organizations such as
the United Nations Food Program come with programs and procedures to have such situations taken care off.

2.2.1 Access to Food and Local Food Production

Stabilizing local food production has been argued to be one of the permanent solutions to food shortages in many countries across the globe. This has been evidenced by countries like Israel which has stabilized its food accessibility as a result of enhancement of local food production mechanisms. In Africa, countries like Egypt have seen their food security increase systematically as a result of better strategy application in local food production through government support and other agricultural-support agencies. Studies have it that local food production is determined by how much food is accessible to the locals. In most cases, it emerges that as the support programs come with rescue missions to salvage the wounds speared by inaccessibility to food, they make the condition worse (Mattee & Shem, 2006).

Food aid is basically meant to address the food issue by in the long run the same people who were to be rescued get themselves restrained more as a result of the aid sabotaging their local food production. With previous studies revealing local food production as the main permanent solution for food insecurity, it therefore makes the motive of any other contrary action doubtable (Windfuhr & Jonsén, 2005). One of the main aspects that scholars and other researchers have found to affect local food production is the increased access to cheap and affordable food as a result of food aid. According to Kiome (2009) food aid increase the food in the market and the market gets flooded thus making the food prices go down which again discourages the local farmers.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (2011), food aid increase the access to food by close to 68% of the households which means more people are able to get food for their daily use out of the food aid. Rosen, Meade, Fuglie and Rada (2014) also noted that access to food due to food aid enables the families to solve the short-term food shortages thus enabling them to work in future for better food production. This gains support from an assessment by WFP who established that food aid programs in African countries throughout the years tend to demonstrate that food aid positively affects farming generation. As indicated by these assessments, food aid enhances a family's transient food accessibility and food, enabling individuals to take a shot at their fields, rather than selling their work to purchase food. This enhances the generation of food among the
recipients of aid. In any case, there has not been much quantitative proof created with respect to this issue.

Late audits likewise uncover that financial investigations are frequently uncertain about the degree of disincentives for nearby generation caused by food aid, as the greater part of these examinations are directed at national or worldwide level, utilizing collected information (Qian, 2010). This shrouds the effect on neighborhood markets, where value wretchedness and dislodging are more probable, particularly in the divided markets normal of numerous nations getting food aid. A survey of past food aid intercession in Africa and Asia demonstrated that, because of the substantial stream of food aid notwithstanding business imports amid the previous years’ food emergency, maize advertise costs fell, in this manner sending negative flags on nearby food production (DRN, 2003). Further, critics affirm, food help licenses beneficiary nation governments to keep on neglecting the requirements of their rural segments for satisfactory provincial framework, rural research and augmentation, and also cost and exchange arrangements that are not one-sided against horticulture (Maunder, 2006; Mukeere & Dradri, 2006; & Dercon & Krishnan, 2000).

Given the significance of turning around efficiency decreases in African agribusiness and the challenged evaluations of the part food help plays in horticultural advancement, one would hope to locate an impressive assortment of deliberately dissected observational proof on the reliance and disincentive impacts of food help on cultivate families and the agrarian segments of beneficiary economies. This isn't the situation. Lentz (2003) gives a watchful clarified book index covering papers on the reliance and disincentive of food help distributed over the most recent 25 years. Her audit demonstrates that, strikingly, while various creators assert that such disincentive impacts exist, these cases are construct just in light of contextual investigations and accounts.

Food accessibility through food aid has been known to prompt sluggishness (Sahn, 2013). Microeconomic hypothesis proposes that any kind of increment to a wage in spite of it being food aid or not, makes an inclination diminishes work supply while the beneficiary's welfare is expanded. Specialists have contended that projects, for example, Food for Work (FFW) have had a propensity of paying local people superior to what neighborhood food production can pay (Williamson, 2009). These alluring earnings for FFW have been known to dishearten local food production where by neighborhood
individuals have declined to work in their own ranches and go for higher compensation. This bending of parts is absolutely negative on the local production. It additionally increases the reliance by local people on the FFW projects or comparable projects since they are short term or intermittent programs (Barrett, 2006).

2.2.2 Empirical Studies on Access to Food and Local Food Production

Scholars from across the globe have drawn their attention on the effects of access to food through food aid on local food production. For instance, Kuhlgatz, Abdulai and Barrett (2010) explored whether food aid imports assume a security net part by lessening weakness and ensuring gainful resources by evaluating the effects of food for work furthermore, free food dispersion programs in Ethiopia. The study found a huge impact of food for take a shot at development in utilization and food utilization (in per grown-up proportionate terms) and a critical diminishment in perceived starvation risks by food for work recipients, while starvation dangers expanded for non-recipients. The free food circulation program additionally had a huge normal effect on development in food utilization, yet a negative effect on starvation dangers.

Chiweta (2012) analyzed the effect of wheat exchanges (through food for education, helpless gathering improvement, and powerless gathering encouraging) and money salaries on wheat utilization and wheat showcases in Bangladesh. Utilizing inclination score-coordinating procedures, they established that aggregate marginal propensity to consume (MPC) for wheat was 0.33, extending from zero for food for work to 0.51 for food for education. Their investigation demonstrates that the MPC for little wheat exchanges to poor families is roughly 0.25, while the MPC for wheat out of money wage is almost zero. Chiweta (2012) concluded that in economic terms, access to food was enhanced by food aid but on the other hand, the food production declined due to increased supply of cheaper foods.

Elsewhere, Holden, Barrett and Hagos (2006) did a study on the impacts of food aid on poverty reduction and sustainable land use in Asia. The study focused on revealing the key issues that underlay the provision of food aid in famine-stricken areas and their effects on the effect use of land to reduce poverty. According to Holden et al. (2006), the impacts of food aid, whether positive or negative, depends on the dimension of the view and the duration at which the food aid is provided. The study indicated that food aid on short-term durations raises the households’ access to food in the famine times thus giving...
them the energy and ability to utilize their own land for food production. However, when the food aid is prolonged for long-term food access, the same households find no need to do their own farming and in turn underutilize their land.

The studies reviewed have revealed a contrasting relationship between access to food through food aid and local food production. Most of the studies have indicated a negative impact of food accessibility through food aid while others have revealed a positive impact. This therefore calls for a study to clear the air on the relationship between food accessibility through food aid and local production. All the studies reviewed were conducted in more than a decade ago where since then much has changed in terms of food production, globalization, technology and food aid policies. This therefore calls for an updated study to bring in new and recent information on the impacts of access to food through food aid on local food production.

2.3 Effects of Food Policies on Local Food Production

The general execution and adequacy of quite a few years of food aid programs have been under investigation by policymakers and food aid experts. Since the initiation of food aid programs, there has been a progressing wrangle among researchers on the inspirations of contributors and the effect of food aid allotments on beneficiaries. A few observers still embrace the virtues of food aid programs and policies and contend that it has been powerful in accomplishing its destinations. They feature the positive commitments of food aid in misfortune alleviation and in helping a few European and East Asian nations enhance their economies. Conversely, numerous different experts have contended that food aid has been incapable and has created terrible outcomes and blames it all on favorable food policies put across by recipient countries (Lentz & Barrett, 2005; Yamano, Jayne & Strauss, 2010). They contend that food aid programs have not satisfied their guarantee to reduce hunger and fortify financial improvement in numerous Asian and Sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries. In the middle of these two extraordinary perspectives are the individuals who perceive the positive commitments of food aid in diminishing destitution and food uncertainty, however advocate as good as ever methodologies to influencing food aid programs more successful in accomplishing its goals (Barrett & Maxwell, 2005).
Food policies are put in place to see to it that food is available for everyone and as much as the necessary authorities put in place measures to enhance food security, the food does not bring any negative impact to any good willed person (WHO, 2010; & Murphy & McAfee, 2005). The commitment by the local and international authorities to enhance food security through food aid has however seen violation of some of the policies while other countries have made their food policies in favor of the food aid programs.

The regularizing content of the privilege to adequate food has significant ramifications for food policies food aid programs. In many parts of Africa, food crisis are curbed first by governments coming up with new policies that seem to be critical for long-term food solution. However, these policies in many cases result to poor implementation as a result of high pressure exerted by the aid agencies who feel they should provide the assistance whether on or against the set policies. In this view, despite the governments putting in place measures to control food aid, they are met with big thuds from other international policies contracting the local policies.

Various models, for example, the Pressure and Release display (PAR) and the Turner Model have been intended to extend the food aid network and policies. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) is crafted by different worldwide agencies that incorporate Oxfam and others. It was embraced by the Department for International Development (DFID) in 1990 in the wake of expanding on crafted by different agencies. It can be adjusted to suit an assortment of settings, issues, needs and applications. It is an instrument to enhance the comprehension of livelihoods, especially those of the poor people (DFID, 1990). It joins supportable occupations to fundamental human needs, food security, feasible rural practices and general destitution diminishment (Carmey, 1998). Through this perspective, the policies put in place by governments and other agencies should be on the focus of how much the poor benefit from any new idea and aid.

In many African countries like South Sudan, there are very little food policies put in place to control the food aid that the country receives. This has notably made the countries receive numerous food aid thus flooding their local markets and discouraging local food production (Ncube, 2010). As noted by Tapio-Biström (2001), making and implementing policies such as charges for failure to underutilize land play a key role in promoting food production where farmers come up with new and better ways to utilize their idle land.
These policies and such other policies should be given the positive approach and well implemented as a way of encouraging local food production.

2.3.1 Food Policies and Local Food Production
Local food Production is considered as the major long-term solution to food insecurity among the developing countries across the world. However, to see the local food production become a success, there should be measures put in place by the said countries and one of these measures is the food policies. The food policies in this case encompass on the food aid program regulations to local food producer regulations. By so doing, the locals are put on toes to produce food and on the other hand, the food aid agencies are given the cross line on the circumstances to which they should offer the food aid. At the point when ineffectively oversaw, food aid may empower beneficiary nation governments to put off inescapable and vital policy changes.

Food aid is at some time considered a bolster for governments honing policies that oppress household farming, causing standard deficiencies in accessibility that need to then be stopped with continuous food aid. In this view, food aid cannot just neglect to initiate required policy changes; it can cultivate the continuation of inadequate approaches, for example, exceptionally wasteful food sponsorship programs supported by food aid shipments that advantage to great extent major and high societies (Barrett and Maxwell 2005). On the off chance that food aid gives the key asset important to keep up a poor policy, shortening conveyances – as opposed to giving food aid – may hurry vital changes. Food policies fixing to food aid appropriation sometimes encourage giving an impulse to change policies, particularly where here and now progress expenses may deter governments from summoning up the strength to change fizzled policies (Hopkins 1984).

The utilization of contingent food aid for pushing policy changes depends in a general sense, in any case, on substantial consequences of the proposed changes, and a sound leave technique from the food aid mediation.

Food aid can possibly bring about general change of economic state of a country as it gives impermanent mitigation of the misery experienced. This originates from investment funds made in foreign cash and potentially this made installments for imports, as there is an arrangement of food to cover deficiencies gave by the contributor help. This is particularly so where food aid specifically replaces business imports and where it achieves the individuals who are excessively poor, making it impossible to purchase food
in this manner liberating local resources for different purposes. Be that as it may, it is negative to the beneficiaries as it expands their reliance on other nations. According to Stiglitz (2011) food aid builds up a culture of reliance and may dishearten the recipient countries from helping themselves. Gitu (2004) contends that food aid unfavorably influences household production in that farmers soon lessen their production in light of the accessibility of shabby food imports available, which brings about a decline of agricultural prices. Starita (2007) contends that this demotivates local farmers from producing ideally.

Browne (2009) plainly clarifies this when he says, “food aid has a tendency to have malicious _macro' consequences”. He contends that food aid reliance discourages local food prices and restrains endeavors to invigorate household food production in a few groups. This makes food aid distinctive in that it influences other livelihood sources and executes neediness. In this case therefore, there is the urge to have food policies that favor the local food producer and encourage them from producing more. Studies and other reports have found that food aid in African countries is a way of the Western countries to dispose their overproduction which is driven by incentives given to the farmers and local food producers. Such policies would be very beneficial to African countries South Sudan being among them as a way of encouraging farmers to produce more than to merely rely on food aid.

2.3.2 Empirical Studies on Food Policies and Local Food production

A number of studies have been carried out on the food policies and local food production across the globe. For instance, Quartey (2009) conducted a study on the effect of food policies on local food production in 39 sub-Saharan African countries and found that, there was insignificant relationship between food policies and local production. A later report by Gillanders (2010) recognized the effect of food aid on human improvement in a board of sub-Saharan African nations and found that the impacts of the aid were for the most part questionable; however that it did incite little increments in food production. Gillanders likewise found that the impact was unambiguous and positive in popular governments and in great institutional situations. It is conceivable that focused food-aid dislodges imports not as much as program food help does since beneficiaries of focused food help are, given compelling focusing on, those individuals who have low obtaining force and who in this way can't buy food imports.
There are few examinations that look at the effect of focused food help on imports. Directed food help is frequently adapted or sold available in a beneficiary nation; this training likely makes focused on food help more like program food help in its effects on imports. In an investigation of focused food help that is adapted, Herrman et al. (2010) discover confirm that the impact of the food help relies upon how the beneficiary government utilizes incomes created from adaptation; government endowments of interest for food prompt expanded imports while jolt of food supply prompts diminishes in imports.

Mirsha and Newhouse (2007) did a study on the relationship between food aid policies and production patterns of local farmers in Asia and established that many farmers were forced to withhold farming and post-pone implementation of local food production decisions as a result of favorable policies on food aid imports. This however, met the government forced to change the policies on food aid imports which turn made the farmers to be more productive and as a result provide a long lasting solution to food insecurity. In another study, Kwame and Jonsson (2012) reviewed the effects of government policies on food production and had the food aid availability as the intervening variables. According to Kwame and Jonsson (2012), food production policies enabled the farmers to actively take part in farming and eventually increase the sustainability of food production. However, the study established that due to increased food aid due to certain policies favoring the aid, local food production was at some point diminished and thus making more people turn to reliance of the aid.

2.4 Effects of Access to the Local Market on Local Food Production

Food aid isn't entirely extra to previous utilization and buys (Barrett & Maxwell, 2005; Bennett 2001), which means there expanded receipt of food as food help exchanges does not build food utilization by an equivalent sum. The relative option of food help – what extent of the food help goes into included food utilization? – depends to a limited extent on nearby market attributes and on the planning and focusing of food help dispersions (Dorosh et al. 2002, Barrett & Maxwell 2005). Better focused on and planned food help prompts more noteworthy extra since it at that point comes to those for whom the wage versatility of interest for food is most noteworthy when it is most prominent. The more noteworthy the expansion of food help, the lesser the subsequent weight available. Some weight on business sectors is for all intents and purposes inescapable, be that as it may,
because of Engel's Law: individuals don't build food utilization one-for-one as their earnings increment, along these lines the expansion of food help is characteristically inadequate.

The subsequent request supply irregularity definitely prompts some contemporaneous uprooting of business offers of food in beneficiary economies. The confirmation is indistinct, in any case, with regards to the circulation of these transient misfortunes crosswise over local and outside providers in beneficiary nations, in spite of the fact that the proof to some degree supports the conclusion that the vast majority of the removal leaves business imports as opposed to household creation (Barrett 2002c, OECD 2003). Barrett et al. (1999) find that 1 kilogram of food help dislodges 0.3 kilograms of imports. An ongoing report finds to some degree higher proportions (Clay et al., 2005). Dorosh et al. (2002) contend that import disincentives were most grounded when residential costs fall underneath import costs. Regardless of whether this removal antagonistically impacts universal food markets relies upon the way in which the food help is acquired, how very much coordinated the beneficiary economy advertise is with the worldwide market, and beneficiary interest for assortment. Also, the more drawn out term impacts of food help turn on the dynamic pay impacts of food help receipt and the degree to which these invigorate future food request. Investigations of the medium-to-long-run impacts of food help on business food imports recommend that imports recoup following 3-5 years and increment from that point, demonstrating the nonattendance of negative reliance as far as tenacious interruption of business food exchange because of irregular crisis shipments (Barrett et al. 1999).

The proof base is little, in any case. Mud et al. (2005) find that food help and business imports are corresponding crisis food security reactions. Be that as it may, the relative firmness of food help contrasted with money can obstruct the recuperation of neighborhood economies. In the event that focusing on food uncertain family units limits exchange uprooting, as research on program versus focused on help recommends, very much focused on crisis help would appear to cause small enduring relocation of national exchange (Lowder, 2004, Barrett & Maxwell 2005). At the point when household costs fall beneath import costs, merchants at times can't stand to import food, which can debilitate their feasibility as middle people and possibly disturb future exchanging designs.
Food aid can drive down nearby (national) food costs in no less than three different ways (Barrett, 2006). To begin with, adaptation of food help can surge the market, prompting an expanded supply. Second, family units getting food help may diminish interest for the ware got or for privately created substitutes. Third, beneficiaries may offer food help to buy different necessities or supplements and by so doing, they drive down costs of the food help product and its substitutes, yet in addition increment interest for the supplements (Barrett, 2006a).

A negative value impact for household food makers is conceivable as vast volumes of food help imports may cause an outward move in the residential supply bend and discourage neighborhood maker costs. Along these lines, the lower maker cost is a disincentive to neighborhood creation. For instance, EU food help as drain powder negatively affected the nearby dairy businesses in a few beneficiary nations (Singer, et al, 1987). In spite of the fact that there have been a few exact examinations of the legitimacy of the cost and creation disincentive impacts, the outcomes have been blended. While prior examinations discovered some proof in help of the disincentive impacts of food help, a few later exact investigations discovered practically no confirmation in its help.

Disincentive impacts may come about because of focused food help for different reasons. The poor may get more food help than they need and offer the abundance on the neighborhood advertise. On the other hand, directed food help (which is expected just for poor people) might be disseminated to the non-poor who generally would have obtained such food. These "unneedy" beneficiaries will acknowledge the free food and decline their buys of food from nearby markets. This converts into diminishes in the amount of food requested in the market, and to neighborhood makers it implies lost deals. One could contend that the food help beneficiary will buy different products locally because of the assets authorized by the food help receipts.

The disincentive to the staple food maker is, by and by, genuine and may make nearby agriculturists move to exercises other than food generation as their market recoils; the final product is diminished neighborhood creation and, except if the nation encounters financial development which enables it to import food, it will end up subject to food help. How much focusing on isn't effective in counteracting market unsettling influences decides the degree of disincentives (Gebremedhin, 2001).
Irregularity as far as food help administration on the Government side can likewise happen. For instance, Government can discharge grain gave under a food help program into the market at underneath showcase cost. In such a circumstance, lessened exchange volumes and productivity may serve to undermine private exchange trust in the market and diminish private speculation that, in the extraordinary, can prompt disinvestment and business conclusion (Maunder, 2006).

There is long-standing worry in the writing about the potential effects of food help on beneficiary nation horticultural costs. Essentially, the dominant part of studies show that food help prompts a misery in nearby food costs, which thusly may undermine the pay of country ranchers and dishearten neighborhood generation.

2.4.1 Access to Local Market and Local Food Production

Food aid can affect beneficiaries' household food lifestyles regardless of whether wares are not acquired from abroad. For example, help with the type of money or money exchanges can grow neighborhood food request. This fortifies food deals, yet in the meantime could expand neighborhood costs, too. Now and then this is a planned effect, for example, when building up business showcasing channels. Yet, an expansion in nearby food costs negatively affects poor subjects who don't approach the food help circulation. These people are then compelled to exchange their beneficial resources, for example, domesticated animals and land, to meet their prompt utilization needs. This can significantly affect their future business (Barrett, 2006).

Then again, FAO (2006a) calls attention to that food help 'in kind' can drive down nearby costs for wares, which benefits net food purchasers yet not really food merchants. At the point when food help is obtained locally or provincially, in any case, venders receive generous rewards (FAO, 2006b).

As per an ongoing World Bank report (2008), over half of building up nations' populace is constantly food shaky, with 22 percent of the aggregate beset with extraordinary unending food weakness (ordered according to capita caloric utilization of under 1800 kcal/individual/day). Indeed, even in a decent year, poor family units experience issues meeting their fundamental food needs. There are local and regular varieties in the nation's food weakness.
Family units in Africa for example, endeavor to relieve effects of regular stuns – including dry seasons, financial and wellbeing stuns - in an assortment of ways, including relocation, resource/domesticated animals deals, and obtaining cash. The World Bank (2008) covers an ongoing family unit overview (QUIBB 2005) that rundown food help as the most well-known system utilized (1 out of 4 because of dry season).

In 2009, Save the Children UK led a Household Economy Analysis (HEA) study in Africa, which uncovers the nations' wide change in employment zones – this incorporates money edit agriculturists, domesticated animals herders, and (agro) pastoralists, and so forth (Spare the Children UK, 2009 - through FEWS NET). The creators caution that obtaining intensity of poorer individuals is a noteworthy worry amid a food emergency, since they have minimal money available and are the most dependent available for food. “This makes them vulnerable to crop failure (increasing their dependence on the market) or, among pastoralists, to grazing failure or other threats to livestock production (which reduce their capacity to sell enough animals for food without also selling the females, and thus losing their capacity to regenerate their herd through natural means).”

### 2.4.2 Empirical Studies on Access to Markets and Local Food Production

A study by Maunder (2006) on the impacts of food aid on local food production in Southern Asia established that food aid was mainly flooded in the market thus discouraging the local farmers from taking their produce to the local market. According to Maunder (2006), the supply of food aid increases domestic food supplies, leading to a fall in product prices and disincentives to domestic agricultural production which, in turn, perpetuates the requirement for food aid. Barrett (2002b) notes that “food aid receipts consistently replace 60-80 percent of the commercial food imports recipient economies would have made.”

A few different studies arrived at comparable conclusions that non-crisis food help can possibly uproot business imports of food in the short run (von Braun and Huddleston, 1988; Saran and Konandreas, 1991; Clay et al., 1998). Barrett (2002b) contends that the best possible focusing of food help circulation assumes a key part in deciding whether food aid uproots business food deals to beneficiary nations. He found that without successful focusing on, experimental examinations show that food help uproots beneficiary nations' business food imports. This suggests when food help is very much focused on, it would be extra and would be less inclined to uproot business food imports.
Raffer and Singer (2005) and Sijm (2007) bring up that extra food supplies disheartened residential food creation as the business sectors of the beneficiary nation drive down costs, contingent upon the suspicion that the food provided as food help speaks to extra supply. They see food help as improving value vulnerability and unpredictability through questionable conveyances of food help, decreasing motivations to change unfavorable local food strategies, making dependence on or habituation to food help, disturbing private business stations of food exchange and advertising, and making open doors for customers system to degenerate open authorities and keep food help from contacting the general population who truly require it. Maunder (2006) reasons that his worry is that food help, particularly in southern Africa, dislodges business exchange and in this manner demoralizes private segment interest in the market of staple aides. Be that as it may, hypothetical contentions keep up that food help might be utilized to empower private interest in advertise capacity, foundation and agro-ventures.

2.5 Food Aid Program

Undertaking food aid is dispersed for free (or in return for work) to members in programs ordinarily keep running by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are expected to advance farming or potentially financial. Task food help is basically given on an allow premise as help for particular social and financial improvement ventures (e.g., food for work programs (FFW), mother-to-tyke food plans, and food for instruction programs). It could be given to a beneficiary government, a multilateral improvement office or to residential and universal non-legislative associations (NGOs).

The World Food Program (WFP) is the essential office in charge of overseeing multilateral food aid. The WFP and different NGOs direct undertaking food help to help an extensive variety of formative activities focusing on the poor in creating nations. Food help assets are utilized to diminish joblessness, give physical framework, and in wholesome projects to mitigate food instability of poor people (Shaw and Clay, 1993). In ongoing history, parts of this type of food help are likewise adapted and the returns from such market deals are utilized to support extend operational expenses of the concerned NGOs. Barrett and Maxwell (2005) noticed that "it has turned out to be progressively hard to separate extend and program food help streams as the previous has turned out to be progressively adapted by NGO beneficiaries much as the last has been adapted by government beneficiaries".
Numerous examinations have inspected the accomplishment of food help focusing on and most recommend that focusing on is unsuccessful to a more noteworthy or lesser degree. An investigation of the determinants of interest in food for work (FFW) in the Tigray area of Ethiopia demonstrates that focusing on was effective in that it incorporated the majority of poor people (no mistakes of avoidance), however a disappointment in that it additionally incorporated a portion of the non-poor (blunders of consideration) (Gebremedhin, 2001). Additional confirmation of unsuccessful focusing in FFW programs lay in the clearly excessively lucrative nature of FFW compensation in the Damit Woyde Awraja locale of Ethiopia (Maxwell, 1994).

Research demonstrates that FFW in Bangladesh changed the creation of interest for food (FFW members' request expanded, while the request of non-members diminished). Be that as it may, the aggregate sum of food requested did not change (Dorosh, 1997). A give an account of help in Malawi gives proof of unsuccessful focusing in the school-sustaining program, which the report considered inefficient since poor youngsters were not the ones in school. In the event that such was the situation in the Malawian school bolstering system, and food utilized as a part of the school sustaining program was not acquired locally, a request side disincentive may well have come about (Smith, 2001).

### 2.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter focused on the review of previous studies and other literature related to the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan and systematically presented as per the study objectives. The literature reviewed revealed that there are contrasting arguments on the effects of food aid on local food production. A number of scholars have argued that food aid improves local food production through energizing the local farmers affected by famine thus giving them more motives to continue with food production. Other studies produced mixed results that food aid affects food production negatively through lowering of local food prices in the markets thus discouraging of local farmers from producing food as well as encouraging laziness among locals who turn to be dependents of food aid. The next chapter presents the methodology of the study which involves the methods used in carrying out the study.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter presents methodology in line with the research questions of the study. It encompasses of the research design, the population and sample size and sampling technique, data collection methods, pilot study and data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research Design

A research design according to Taylor (2007) is a manual that contains instructions on what the researcher must do to manipulate variables in a research study. Kothari (2008) describes the research design as the arrangement of conditions and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The study used a descriptive survey design. The design according to Kothari (2008) is useful because it does not only secure evidence on conditions but also identifies standards or norms and traditions with which to compare present conditions in order to plan the next step.

A descriptive study design also gives an opportunity to explore new ideas and open doors for further discussion on ideas that emerged on line of thought (Kumar, 2010). The study sought to find out the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. In line with this, descriptive survey design was found to be suitable since it provides evidence and answers to the research questions in a relatively simple and straight forward approach. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) maintain that descriptive research designs gathers evidence on values, attitudes, beliefs and motives.

3.3 Population and Sampling Design

3.3.1 Population

A target population is a group of individuals or a group of organizations with some common definitive characteristics (Creswell, 2005). According to Kothari (2008), a population is a well-defined or set of people, services elements and events, group of people or household that are being investigated. Population studies are more
representative because everyone has equal chances to be included in the final sample (Mugenda at al., 2003). The study was conducted in Juba, South Sudan. Specifically, the study targeted employees in World food program (WFP) in South Sudan as well as South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU) employees. The target population constituted the administrative level managers, executory managers and operative managers in the two organizations. The managers were appropriate since they have all the information relating to their organizations.

Table 3.1: Population Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Population Targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative level managers</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executory managers</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operative managers</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>308</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SSAPU (2017)

3.3.2 Sampling Design

3.3.2.1 Sampling Frame

Suitable sampling frame was required for the selection of the sampling units. Cooper and Schindler (2003) indicate that sampling frame is a list of elements from which the sample is actually drawn and is closely related to the population. The sampling frame was managers at different levels who had been working with the WFP and SSAPU for over six months.

3.3.2.2 Sampling Technique

Stratified proportionate random sampling technique was used to select the sample. According to Deming (1990) stratified proportionate random sampling technique produce estimates of overall population parameters with greater precision and ensures a more representative sample is derived from a relatively homogeneous population. Stratification aims at reducing standard error by providing some control over variance. The study grouped the population into three strata which included; administrative level managers, executory managers and operative managers.
3.3.2.3 Sample Size

The sample size for the study was 308 respondents. These were obtained by getting 30% of every stratum where the administrative managers were 24, executory managers were 32 and the operative managers were 37. Table 3.2 shows the distribution of the respondents whereby the 30% of each category was randomly selected for the study sample.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Population Targeted</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative level managers</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executory managers</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operative managers</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>308</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The study employed primary data. Primary data was derived through administration of questionnaires. Questions included in the questionnaire were both open-ended and closed-ended. The Questionnaires were self-administered to the sampled respondents. Open-ended questions were used to solicit qualitative data and suggestions while closed ended questions obtained quantitative data for statistical analysis. Likert’s Scale was adopted where the 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 represented disagree, 3 represented neutral (uncertain), 4 represented agree and 5 represented strongly agree. The questionnaire was divided into 5 sections where section one focused on demographic information of the respondents, section 2 focused on the first objective of the study which was to find out the effects of access to food on local food production, section 3 focused on questions related to the second objective (effect of food policies on local food production), section 4 focused on questions related to the third objective of the study (effect of access to market on local food production) and section 5 addressed the local food production as the independent variable. The questionnaires were dropped and picked later.
3.5 Research Procedure

Pilot study was carried out prior to the actual study using 5% of the sample size (15 respondents) to validate questionnaire. The pilot study results revealed that the questionnaire was reliable and valid for data collection. The validated questionnaires were administered directly to the respondents and given adequate time to fill. To enhance the response rate, some of the respondents were rewarded by giving them small token while others were assured of confidentiality and annuity so as to feel comfortable and secure to respond to the questions. The filled questionnaires were collected from the respondents via similar means after a duration that was mutually agreed on by all the parties.

3.6 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis is the simplification, interpretation and presentation of data collected from external sources so as to make it consistence with the set framework (Bryman & Bell, 2011). The data collected using the questionnaires was sorted, classified and coded. Statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used in data processing and analysis. Data was first analyzed descriptively in form of frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. The data was presented by use of frequency tables and figures for easier understanding and interpretation. The study used T-test analysis of variance to test the relationship of the variables.

The regression model was:

\[ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \pi \]

Where;

- \( Y \) is the dependent variable
- \( \beta_1-\beta_3 \) = Regression coefficients
- \( \beta_0 \) is the regression intercept the value of \( Y \) when \( X \) values are zero.
- \( X_1 \) = Access to food,
- \( X_2 \) = Food policies,
- \( X_3 \) = Access to local market;
- \( \pi \) = Error term normally distributed about the mean of zero.
3.7 Chapter Summary

The chapter focused on the research methodology used in the study. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study targeted the employees in the world food program organization and farmers associations in South Sudan and specifically involved the top managers in those organizations. Questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed using SPSS and presented in form of frequency distribution tables, bar graphs and pie charts. Chapter four presented the results and findings of the study.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The section presents the analysis of findings and the discussion of the study as was set out in the research methodology. This chapter prompts by analysing and presenting the response rate of the study and the general information of the respondents. The main motive of the study was to find out the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The findings were therefore based on the survey results on the subject matter of the study. The chapter as well presents the analysis of the inferential statics as a way of bringing out a clear understanding of the relationship between the variables.

4.2 Response Rate

This is set out to find out the rate at which the targeted participants responded to the study. This would help determine whether a reliable number of respondents were achieved so as to make conclusions and recommendations. The study sample targeted 93 respondents, who were surveyed with structured questionnaires. As the Table 4.1 shows, a response rate of 78% was achieved, this is a total of 73 respondents who dully filled the questionnaire and returned it for analysis. The remaining 22% of the total respondents who were given the questionnaires, either did not return them or filled them wrongly. This validates the study and makes it worth for making conclusions and recommendations based on the contemplation by Creswell (2008) that a response rate of 60% and above is adequate and reasonable for making conclusions in a study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Non-Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1: Response Rate
4.3 Analysis of the General Information

Below is a representation of the analysis of general information aimed at introducing the respondents to the questionnaire. The information the respondents were required to give as per the guidelines on each question included gender, age, education level and for how long they have been working for the organization.

4.3.1 Gender

The study set out to establish the gender of the respondents. They were asked to tick whether male or female. The males monopolized the study at a rate of 64% and the females came in at second place with a rate of 36% of the total number of respondents, as shown in the Figure 4.1. This shows that more males are involved with managerial roles in firms in South Sudan than females. As the data shows, both male and females participated; hence their views which can be different and diverse were captured in the study and as Cooper (2010) contend, a good study will have both parties as targeted presented thus enabling it to have a wide view of the response.

![Figure 4.1: Gender of the Respondents](image)

4.3.2 Age of the Respondents

The study set out to establish the age bracket of the respondents so as to bring out the distribution of the employees based the age and how it could influence their responses. The respondents were asked to tick the age bracket where their age lies in-between. As shown in Table 4.2 below, the respondents with 20 years and below were 4 which relates
to 5.48% of the total respondents, those with 21 to 30 years of age were 9 with 12.34%. The study also showed that those with 31 to 40 years were 27 with 36.98%, 41 to 50 years were 21 with 28.76% and those aged above 50 years were 12 making 16.44% of the total respondents. The findings imply that at least every targeted age bracket was achieved and that majority of the managers in the targeted companies are aged between 31 and 50 years. This therefore means that the respondents were much conversant with the study questions thus they would give sundry information for the study (Coopper & Schidlers, 2008).

Table 4.2: Age Bracket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Bracket</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 20 Yrs.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 Yrs.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 Yrs.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 Yrs.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50 Yrs.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.3 Level of Education

The study sought to establish the highest level of education possessed by the respondents. The options presented to the respondents were; college level, Graduate and post graduate. As the results in Figure 4.2 portray 49% of the respondents had an undergraduate level of education, 28% had a post graduate level whereas 23% of the total respondents had a college level of education. The findings imply that majority of the managing officers were well educated and had a firm grasp of the knowledge required performing their set out duties. The study compare with the argument by Don (2015) that in many organizations in the 21st century, most of the managerial officers are highly learned due to the sensitivity in the management docket which require highly skilled and trained personnel.
4.3.4 Duration Worked in the Organizations

The study also wanted to establish the number of years the respondents had worked for their respective organizations. They were required to mark the correct range of the number of years they had worked in the organizations as they were presented on the questionnaire. As the findings in Figure 4.3 portray, 9% of the respondents indicated that they had worked for their organization for less than a year, whereas those who have worked for 1 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years and over ten years in their organization were 21%, 45%, and 25% of the total respondents respectively. The findings imply that majority of the respondents had worked for period of above five years which means that they were well conversant with the practices that took place in their respective organizations. According to Huang (2011), the more an individual get involved in the organizational processes, the more he or she understands the implications of the field thus can comfortably respond to any queries based on the area.

Figure 4.2: Level of Education
Figure 4.3: Years Worked in the Organization

4.3.5 Position Held by the Respondents
The study sought to find out the position held by the respondents in their respective organizations. As the findings indicate in the Table 4.3 Majority of the respondents were administrative managers with a mean of 44% of the total population followed by execution managers who had 31% of the total respondents. Operations managers represented 25% of the total population. The findings show that all the departments targeted by the study got respondents thus making the responses reliable for the study.

Table 4.3: Respondent’s Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Managers</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Managers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Managers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Effect of Access to Food on Local Food Production
The study sought to establish the extent to which access to food by locals affected local food production in South Sudan. In this regard therefore, the respondents were asked to
indicate their level of agreement with specific statements on access to food and food production. As the findings in Table 4.4 reveal, it is evident that majority of the respondents agree with the statement “Increased Access to food from the donors has discouraged the local farmers from producing local food due to drop in demand” and this is evident as shown by a mean of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 0.48. In the second statement that rise in access to food by the locals has made them more active in local food production due to reduction in malnutrition the respondent agree to the statement with a mean of 4.04 and a standard deviation of 0.68.

On the statement that accessibility of food from the local farmers is inadequate thus encouraging overreliance of the donated food, the respondents agreed to this with a mean of 3.93 and a standard deviation of 0.92. On the other statement that through food aid food has been made available to majority of the people in South Sudan, the findings show that the respondents agreed to this with a mean of 3.70 and a standard deviation of 0.74 and on the statement that there are follow-ups made by the relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure that the donated food is used by the families that are in need, the respondents agreed to this as evidenced with a mean of 3.71 and a standard deviation of 0.99. On the statement that the statement that measures have been put in place to ensure the food donated is readily available to the needy households, the respondents agreed with the statement as evidenced by a mean of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 0.90. Lastly, on the statement that food from the food aid has over-flooded the local market and households which tend to discourage them from participating in local agriculture, majority of the respondents agreed with the statement as evidenced by a mean of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.69.
Table 4.4: Agreement with the Statements on Access to Food and Food Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Increased Access to food from the donors has discouraged the local farmers from producing local food due to drop in demand</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rise in access to food by the locals has made them more active in local food production due to reduction in malnutrition</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Accessibility of food from the local farmers is inadequate thus encouraging overreliance of the donated food</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Through food aid food has been made available to majority of the people in South Sudan</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>There are frequent supplies of food across the country from food donors</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Increased access to donated food by the local people has made them reluctant and less productive</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Many households are provided with the food from donors regardless of their needy levels</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>There are follow-ups made by the relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure that the donated food is used by the families that are in need</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Measures have been put in place to ensure the food donated is readily available to the needy households</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The donated food is more accessible than the locally produced food in the Country</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>There should be controlled supply of food to ensure that farmers have the motive to produce more food and increase food production</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Food from the food aid has over flooded the local market and households which tends to discourage them from participating in local agriculture</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Effect of Food Policies on Local Food Production

The second objective of the study was to find out the impacts of food policies on the local production of food in South Sudan. The respondents were asked to indicate their levels of agreement with the specific statements based on the food policies put by the government of South Sudan and local food production in the country. The findings as presented in
Table 4.5 reveal that on the first stamen that there were set policies to regulate food aid importation in the country, majority of the respondents agreed with the statement as evidenced by a mean of 3.52 and a standard deviation of 0.94 and on the statement that food policies were effectively monitored and adhered to by the relevant stakeholders in the country, many respondents disagreed with this as shown by a mean of 3.84 and a standard deviation of 0.93.

The third statement was that there were effective regulations and specifications on the persons that should be given the food aid where a mean of 3.75 and a standard deviation of 1.04 agreed; the fourth statement was that controlling importation and supply of donated food through formulation of such policies enhanced local food production where majority of the respondents agreed with a mean of 3.86 and a standard deviation of 0.82. On the statement that most of the policies on food aid importation were not well followed up thus encouraging the continued import of such food, the respondents agreed as shown by a mean of 4.68 and a standard deviation of 0.64. On the statement that food aid deliveries create disincentives for producers to invest in improved technologies, majority of the respondents disagreed as shown by a mean of 3.35 and a standard deviation of 1.06. On the statement that availability of food aid is used by recipient governments to support policies that are unfavorable to domestic food production, the respondents agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 1.05 and on the statement that food aid is used by recipient governments to support policies that are unfavorable to domestic food production, majority of the respondents agreed as shown by a mean of 2.23 and a standard deviation of 1.24.

On the statement that food-aid delays reforms which would otherwise have occurred to enhance stability and local food production, majority of the respondents agreed as evidenced by a mean of 3.29 and a standard deviation of 1.04. Lastly, on the statement that setting policies and frameworks that control food donations and international food aid has an effect in determining local food production, majority of the respondents agreed with this as evidenced by a mean of 4.09 and a standard deviation of 1.07.
Table 4.5: Level of Agreement with Statements on Local Food Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. There are set policies to regulate food aid importation in the country</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The food policies are effectively monitored and adhered to by the</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relevant stakeholders in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There are effective regulations and specifications on the persons that</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should be given the food aid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Controlling importation and supply of donated food through</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formulation of such policies enhances local food production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Most of the policies on food aid importation are not well followed</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up thus encouraging the continued import of such food.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Food aid deliveries create disincentives for producers to invest in</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improved technologies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The availability of food aid management and distribution departments</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helps make it effective and positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Food aid is used by recipient governments to support policies that</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are unfavorable to domestic food production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Food aid delays reforms which would otherwise have occurred to</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enhance stability and local food production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The government has not effectively ensured implementation of food</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aid policies that prevent over flooding of the local market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. There are no policies set to encourage local farmers from producing</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their own food such as rewarding and incentive policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Setting policies and frameworks that control food donations and</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international food aid has an effect in determining local food production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 Effect of Access to the Local Market on Local Food Production

One aspect that pushes people to practice more agriculture and produce more food and other agricultural productions is the urge to meet their financial needs. This means that when an individual focuses on food production, he or she is aiming at getting some good return out of it and if the return isn’t there, the person is likely to get discouraged thus
abandon farming. The products can only get this anticipated financial value if there is a good access to market by the producers. It is against this background that the fourth objective of the study was built on establishing the impact of access to local market on local food production in South Sudan.

The findings as presented in Table 4.6 portray that on the first statement that most local farmers practice farming due to the urge of seeking monetary return from their productions, the respondents agreed with this by a mean of 3.49 and a standard deviation of 0.83 whereas on the second statement that there are no adequate markets for the locally produced food thus demoralizing the local farmers from producing food locally, the respondents agreed with this by a mean of 3.19 and a standard deviation of 0.93. On the statement that the government through the leadership stakeholders has not undertaken proper measures to obtain markets for the locally produced food, the respondents agreed with the statement as shown by a mean of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 1.01.

The other statement was that the poor may receive more food aid than they need and sell the excess on the local market at a lower price and in this, the respondents disagreed as evidenced by a mean of 2.28 and a standard deviation of 1.26. The respondents further agreed that very large quantities of food aid are released directly into countries with markets that operate with similar locally produced products as shown by a mean of 2.36 and a standard deviation of 1.34 similar to the statement that corruption leads to food aid never reaching intended recipients but rather diverted onto the markets with a mean of 2.04 and a standard deviation of 1.45. The respondents agreed with the statement that improved road network increases market integration, decreases transport costs and input prices encourage farmers to produce more food as evidenced by a mean of 3.42 and a standard deviation of 1.39.

The statement that there were complexities of concessional food aid allocations, which are usually sold at prices lower than prevailing world market prices, the respondents agreed with the statement partially and this, is shown by a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 0.92. The last statement was that proper measures have not been undertaken to enhance local farmers get equal opportunity to sell their products where majority of the respondents disagreed as evidenced by a mean of 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.11.
Table 4.6: Level of Agreement with the Statements on Access to Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Most local farmers practice farming due to the urge of seeking monetary return from their productions</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There are no adequate markets for the locally produced food thus demoralizing the local farmers from producing food locally</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The government through the leadership stakeholders has not undertaken proper measures to obtain markets for the locally produced food</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lack of good infrastructure has discouraged local production of food due to inaccessibility of the markets to sell the products</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Food aid is delivered to the households’ locations thus they do not have to go to markets for food thus discouraging local producers</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Food aid creates temporal satisfaction and reduces food demand and market price.</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The poor may receive more food aid than they need and sell the excess on the local market at a lower price</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Very large quantities of food aid are released directly into countries with markets that operate with similar locally produced products</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Corruption leads to food aid never reaching intended recipients but rather diverted onto the markets for sale</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Improve road network increases market integration, decreases transport costs and input prices encourage farmers to produce more food</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. There are complexities of concessional food aid allocations, which are usually sold at prices lower than prevailing world market prices</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Proper measures have not been undertaken to enhance local farmers get equal opportunity to sell their products</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7 Local Food Production in South Sudan

The main aim of the study was to find out the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The main aspect in the study which formed the dependent variable therefore was the local food production. The study sought to find out the
respondents’ views on local food production as per their knowledge thus relating it with the influence of the food aid.

The findings as shown in Table 4.7 reveal that on the statement that the local food production has been based on the domestic and large scale farming, the respondents disagreed with this as evidenced by a mean of 2.93 and a standard deviation of 1.09. On the second statement that there are registered farmers associations to encourage them to have well planned farming schemes, majority of the respondents disagreed as evidenced by a mean of 2.82 and a standard deviation of 0.99. The third statement was that the government has initiated irrigation schemes to enhance local food production where majority of the respondents disagreed with the statement by a mean of 2.91 and a standard deviation of 1.13.

On the statement that there had been drastic increase in food production as a result of decreased food aid allocations and vice versa, the respondents disagreed with the statement and this is evidenced by a mean of 2.83 and a standard deviation of 1.08 while on the statement that importing other vital items like fuel, spare parts or agricultural inputs enhanced local food production, the respondents agreed with a mean of 3.08 and a standard deviation of 0.98. On the last statement that most of the farmers are attached to domestic farming as opposed to commercial (large scale) farming, the respondents disagreed as evidenced by a mean of 2.10 and a standard deviation of 0.92.
### Table 4.7: Level of Agreement with Statements on Local Food Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The local food production has been based on the domestic and large scale farming</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There are registered farmers associations to encourage them to have well planned farming schemes</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The government has initiated irrigation schemes to enhance local food production</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Idle land is allocated to foreign farmers and other local farmers to promote local food production</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training is provided to local farmers to equip them with new farming mechanisms to better local food production</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The food produced locally is not exported without first meeting the demand in the country</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The government offers incentives to farmers to encourage them to practice local farming</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The food aid donors are restricted from exploiting the local farmers</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. There has been drastic increase in food production as a result of decreased food aid allocations and vice versa</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Importation of other vital items like fuel, spare parts or agricultural inputs enhances local food production</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Poor farming methods and farming inputs are attributed to low local food production</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Increased food aid has led to decreased food production in the country</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Most of the farmers are attached to domestic farming as opposed to commercial (large scale) farming</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8 Inferential Analysis of the Study Model

Analysis of the regression model was conducted in a bid to establish the relationship between the three independent variables (access to food, local food policies and access to...
local market) on the local food production in South Sudan (dependent variable). This was done using the ANOVA test as well as the regression coefficients.

Correlational analysis was carried out as shown in Table 4.8. The results revealed that there was strong correlation between access to food, local food policies and access to local market where all the correlation coefficients were far much closer to the 0.95 threshold. This was also evidenced by the p-values which were less than the standard p-value of 0.05.

Table 4.8: Correlation Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local Food Production</th>
<th>Access to Food</th>
<th>Food Policies</th>
<th>Access to Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Food Production</strong></td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.799**</td>
<td>.865**</td>
<td>.787**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access to Food</strong></td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.865**</td>
<td>.774**</td>
<td>.781**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Policies</strong></td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.787**</td>
<td>.769**</td>
<td>.781**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall model summary results are as shown in Table 4.9. The results revealed that the R value for model was 0.812 and the R-Square value was 0.659. The findings imply that there is a strong relationship between the independent variables (access to food, local food policies and access to local market) and local food production in South Sudan. This
concurs with the argument by Maunder (2006) that food aid to a great extent places many people in a ‘comfort zone’ where they less concentrate on their own farming and instead focus on getting the relieve food thus being less productive.

Table 4.9: Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.812a</td>
<td>.659</td>
<td>.631</td>
<td>.76357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Access to food, local food policies and access to local market

Table 4.10 shows the ANOVA results for the study model. The results depicted that the variables were significantly related to the local food production and this is evidenced by the P-value of 0.000 which is below the standard p-value of 0.05. This therefore supports the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between food aid and local food production in South Sudan.

Table 4.10: ANOVA Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>20.280</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.760</td>
<td>207.378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>34.070</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>.473</td>
<td>54.350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Local Food Production

b. Predictors: (Constant), Access to food, Local food policies and Access to local market

The results for the regression coefficients were as shown on Table 4.11 below. From the regression model:

Model: \( Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon \)

Where:

\( Y = \) Local food production
\[ Y = 3.115 + 0.325 X_1 + 0.571 X_2 + 0.419 X_3 \]

The above equation indicates that local food production in South Sudan was enormously affected by Access to food, Local food policies and Access to local market. The regression coefficient for Access to food is 0.325. This implies that a unit change in access to food can affect up to 32.5% of local food production. This suggests that access to food has a proven hand in deteriorating the local food production in South Sudan. The regression coefficient for local food policies was 0.571. This indicates that a unit change in food policies can lead up to 57.1% decrease in the local food production in South Sudan. Similarly, decrease in access to market can lead to 41.9% increase local food production in South Sudan and vice versa.

**Table 4.11: Regression Coefficients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B )</td>
<td>( \text{Std. Error} )</td>
<td>( \text{Beta} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1  (Constant)</td>
<td>3.115</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>10.569</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Food</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Policies</td>
<td>0.571</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>4.467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Market</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>6.758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.9 Chapter Summary**

The chapter presented the results and findings of the study based on the collected data on impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. The findings were presented systematically based on the research objectives of the study. The findings revealed that access to food had a significant role in determining the local food production in the country whereby the respondents agreed that the readily available food from donors discouraged them from practicing local farming. The study found that food policies set by the government of South Sudan did not encompass on enhancing local food production
but instead encouraged over-reliance of food aid from donors. The government did not put key measures to motivate locals to practice local farming despite this being the main approach used by other governments to promote local farming. The findings had it that access to local market was not enhanced where investment in market enablers such as infrastructure was not taken keenly thus discouraging locals from commercial farming. Chapter five presented the discussion, conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the findings in chapter four.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The summary of the study findings, discussion of the findings as well as the conclusions are hereby presented in this chapter. Also presented in the chapter are the study recommendations and the recommendations for further studies. All these were systematically done as per the study objectives which included; to establish the effects of access to food by locals on local food production in South Sudan, to determine the effects of food policies on local food production in South Sudan and to determine the effects of access to the local market on local food production in South Sudan.

5.2 Summary

The main motive for the study was to find out the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. To bring this motive to a better conclusion, specific objectives were adopted which were to; access to food by locals on local food production in South Sudan, to determine the effects of food policies on local food production in South Sudan and to determine the effects of access to the local market on local food production in South Sudan. The study reviewed previous literature on the study area and several gaps were revealed which the current study sought to fill.

The study adopted a descriptive research design which was deemed appropriate due to its ability to incorporate both qualitative and quantitate data thus giving a wider room for conclusion and recommendations. The population for the study included employees in World food program in South Sudan and South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU). They constituted the administrative level managers, executory managers and operative managers in the two organizations who totaled to 308. Stratified proportionate sampling method was adopted 30% of the respondents were picked thus forming a total of 93 respondents. Questionnaires were used to collect the primary data which was analysed and presented in form of frequency tables, bar-graphs and pie-charts for easier understanding and interpretation.
The study obtained a response rate of 78% which was considered adequate for analysis and making conclusions and recommendations for the study. Majority of the respondents were males with 64% of the total respondents while majority were aged between 31 and 50 years. Moreover, most of the respondents had a graduate level of education as it was evidenced by 49% of the total respondents while majority had worked for their respective organizations for a period of 6 to 10 years. The findings further revealed that majority of the respondents were those that held positions as administrative managers in their respective organizations.

The study established that food-aid was indeed a stumbling block to local food production in South Sudan where access to food from the food aid encouraged the households to keep-off from farming and instead focus on having food from donors as their way of living. This on the other hand discouraged those that were willing to practice farming for economic purpose since there is already enough food for the people at a lesser cost. The respondents agreed that the food from the donors was more accessible than the locally produced food where most of this food was delivered to their door-steps unlike the locally produced which was hardly accessible. Moreover, the study established that most of the respondents were unwilling to practice farming due to the “comfort-zones” they were put into by the donated food.

The study further established that local policies did not support the local farming where majority of the respondents were of the opinion that they strongly agreed that the policies set by the government were not focusing on encouraging local farming but attracting more of importation of relief food which did not mean good for the local farming. The policies set did not focus on discouraging reliance on food aid but instead encouraged more importation of the foreign food which at the end of the day negatively affected local food production. The government had no measures put across to control the food donors and who should receive the food donations hence making it easier for locals who were unwilling to work deviate from farming to relying on food aid.

On the effect of access to the local market on food production, the study found that access to the local market had a significant influence on local food production in South Sudan. The study established that majority of the respondents agreed that lack of access to market was a threatening factor to local farming in that there was not proper infrastructure to get the produce to the market neither any commitment by the local authorities to have
the farmers obtain new markets from their agricultural produce. The study further noted that the foreign food from donations found its way to the local market with very low prices thus unfairly competing with the locally produced food where the cost of production was quite high thus causing the farmers to get discouraged and deviate to other businesses.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 Impacts of Access to Food on Local Food Production in South Sudan
The study sought to establish the role played by access to food by locals on the local food production in South Sudan and this formed the first objective of the study. From the findings in the inferential statistics, 32.5% of the corresponding variation of local food production in South Sudan could be explained by a unit change (decrease) in access to food by the locals. This implies that access to food is a factor negatively affects the performance of local food production. The findings compare with the arguments by Spevacek (2010) that as much as some of the developing countries were in need of food-aid due to continued crisis and draught, there was still much of misuse of the aid to sabotage the ability of those countries to sustain themselves in future and practice reliable agriculture.

According to Spevacek (2010), giving too much food to the developing countries in the word of food-aide, convinced them that there is still enough food for them thus anything to do with skilled agricultural practices or any other food production practice sounded like a burden to them. The authorities also in South Sudan were found not to be keen to monitor the flow of the food in the market as a result of the food aid as many of the respondents disagreed with a statement that follow-ups were made by the relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure that the donated food is used by the families that are in need indicating that some households could still seek food aid despite having the ability to produce their own foods thus making it hard for controlling the dangers exposed to local food production. Notably, Gabbert and Weikard (2010) indicated that the allocation of food aid should be properly monitored to ensure that the right persons have the access to the said food and if the food lands to the wrong hands then it gets flooded in the market as a sale food and not relief food anymore.
Margulis (2013) contended that food security in Africa or any other developing country could only be enhanced by local food production which ensures that the country can feed itself even before exporting to international market. However, as it has been previously noted in the study, the main aim of every human being is to live a comfortable life with food being the key priority to human life. In this case therefore, when the access to this key commodity (food) is enhanced with less or no struggle, the chances are most of the people will not work since they already have what they would instead work for.

Availing the donated food to the local people without making any prerequisites to ensure that those that are given the food are the ones in dare need exposes the country to more risks of having masses of people that are entirely dependent on government (Knack, 2011). While limiting and controlling the access of the donated food to enhance local food production, enhancing access of the locally produced food is another factor that should be put parallel by the government and other stakeholders. The findings revealed that as much as the donated food was availed to the locals, the locally produced food was not adequately available and this encouraged the citizens to continue relying on the donated food.

5.3.2 Impacts of Local Food Policies on Local Food Production in South Sudan

The second objective of the study was to find out the impacts of local food policies by the government and other stakeholders in the food production and supply sector on local food production in South Sudan. The study established that local food production was indeed sabotaged local food policies in South Sudan. Majority of the respondents disagreed that there were set policies to regulate food aid importation in the country and this was a great sign of lack of proper monitoring of the imported food as food aid which could negatively affect the local food production.

According to Lentz and Barrett (2005) food policies is one of the major ways that a government can regulate the negative effects of food-aid in any country. Most of the time, many governments as noted in the findings, will blend with the food donors who in this case will offer food in form of food aid as a way of getting rid of their excess produce thus suffocating the local markets with cheap if nor free food. This will see the local farmer who goes through tough times to have the produce sail through lose hope and discard the food production process due to poor returns (Maunder, 2006). As per the findings, majority of the respondents agreed that food aid delays reforms which would
otherwise have occurred to enhance stability and local food production which means that if the policies are derived and implemented early enough, then food production in South Sudan can be a resolved matter. When there are policies to reward the food producers as it is done in the developed countries, then the locals get encouraged to practice more farming thus they do not have to always rely of relief food and other sources of food aid (Sahn, 2013). It is the role of every government to ensure that the interests of its people are put food since they are the main stakeholders in the government. In this case therefore, when the government is formulating policies to eradicate hunger and starvation among its people, it is always important to uphold the fact that the solutions sort should encompass more on long-term and lesser on short-term. However, as the findings portray, the government of South Sudan has mainly put across policies that only encourage flow of food from foreign donations at the expense of local production. As illustrated by Qian (2010), putting in key measures to motivate the citizens to actively participate in food production is essential in not only promoting economic development but also enhancing internal efficiency of the country through well-fed manpower.

The study found that as a result of food aid, the reforms in the agricultural sector that would enhance stability and local food production are delayed thus making the country to continue over relying on donated food. Many countries that have emerged to be the best producers of food locally have always ensured that key reforms such as adopting of technology and modern methods of farming are well facilitated thus ensuring local production is upheld. The study further established that the government of South Sudan did not put across key measures to ensure the donated food was used to facilitate local food production and supporting policies on enhancing domestic food production. According to Timmer (2014), many countries that have previously been faced by food crisis and over time they emerge the biggest food producers is as a result of utilizing the donated food in programmes that directly and indirectly support local food production and adopting measures that direct the donor foods to production and not only in consumption.

5.3.3 Impacts of Access to Market on Local Food Production in South Sudan
The study aimed at establishing the effects that lack of access to local market has on local food production in South Sudan. The findings had it that local food production was indeed sabotaged by inaccessibility of the local market due to poor infrastructure,
availability of cheaper foods from the foreign market and poor support by the relevant authorities to have better markets. Majority of the respondents agreed that very large quantities of food aid were released directly into the country’s market by those with markets that operate with similar locally produced products thus making the food prices go extremely down.

Corruption was also an aspect raised to cause the inaccessibility to market by the farmers such that food aid did not reach the intended persons which means it landed on wrong hands who on contrary chose to sell the food to the locals at cheaper prices. Timmer (2014) argued that market processes for the imported foods are a times more simpler than for the locally produced foods and this acts as a major discourager to the local farmers who may often than not think of not practicing too much local farming which eventually will result to low returns if not any at all. Accordingly, studies have noted that the infrastructure especially in the developing countries like South Sudan such as then road networks are not well put thus the farmers cannot easily take their produce to the markets which indeed discourages them from practicing local farming.

According to Yamano, Jayne and Strauss (2010) as much as there is uncontrolled food aid, many governments will not mind to consider getting markets to the produce of their own farmers since they already think there is a deficit thus no need for any market. This is without noticing the fact that many households; as the findings have portrayed, will not be willing to practice farming especially when they do not see any foreseeable benefits from their counterparts who have already engaged in the food production. Maunder (2006) noted that through the benefits accrued to those that are already in farming, more people join the practice and are willing to sacrifice their time and resources so as to gain similar or more benefits. However, as noted in the study, very little benefits are observed in those that already practice farming in South Sudan as a result of lack of market thus discouraging those that would want to start farming as well.

According to Dorward (2013), a government that intends to enhance local food production ought to look for market for locally produced food at the expense of the foreign food out of which the local farmers get motivated and practice more farming. The government of South Sudan has put very little efforts to identify and lobby for more markets for the locally produced food, an aspect that has increasingly affected the local food production. Most farmers have merely been reduced to small scale farmers while
others have wholly diverted to other activities as a result of unavailability of markets for their produced food.

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Impacts of Access to Food of Local Food Production
The study sought to find out the effects of access to food by locals on local food production in South Sudan. The study concluded that increased access to food by the local people due to food aid affected the local food production negatively. The more the households got food from the food aid, the more the access to food was enhanced thus discouraging them from practicing farming. The main push for many of the households to practice farming in the developing countries is to obtain food for their daily use. However, if this is met through the food aid, then local food production will definitely deteriorate.

5.4.2 Impacts of Local Food Policies on Local Food Production
The second objective of the study was to find out the impacts of local policies on food by the government and other agencies on local food production in South Sudan. The study concluded that there were no reliable and effective policies to regulate food aid and importation of food thus many agencies dumbed their excess production in the country in word of food aid which saw their local market oversupplied. Moreover, the study concluded that the government of South Sudan had not effectively put across policies to encourage local farmers to practice farming and produce food production locally which again met many of the people continue relying on the food aid and relief food for their survival.

5.4.3 Effects of Access to Market on Local Food Production
The study sought to find out the impacts of access to local market by the farmers on local food production in South Sudan. The study concluded that the accessibility to market was very low among the local farmers and this discouraged them from practicing local farming. In this case, the study concluded that the food from the food aid channels had better penetration into the local market which again occupied that market ‘space’ that could have been occupied by the local productions. Moreover, the accessibility of the market was limited due to poor infrastructure such as impassable roads which again saw many farmer lack any means to have their produce taken to the markets.
5.5 Recommendations

As the findings of the study revealed, there is clear justification that food aid is a stumbling block to local food production in South Sudan. To be more specific, the following recommendations are hereby made from the study findings;

5.5.1 Recommendations for Improvement

5.5.1.1 Effects of Access to Food on Local Food Production

The government of South Sudan should ensure that they minimize the access to the imported food from the food aid donors especially to the persons who do not actually need the food so as to encourage the locals to practice farming and not only to rely on the relief food and other cheap food from the donors. This will indeed make every household active in farming so as to obtain food for their uptake.

5.5.1.2 Effects of Local Food Policies on Local Food Production

The government and other policy makers should ensure that they formulate policies that are aimed at regulating the importation of the cheap food so as to limit the supply of the food in the local market. They should also formulate policies that encourage local farmers to practice more farming through offering incentives and other rewards so as to have them produce more food locally.

5.5.1.3 Effects of Access to Market on Local Food Production

The government of South Sudan should embrace proper measures to have the local farmers access the local market and other regional and international markets where they can sell their produce at competitive prices thus being encouraged to produce more food locally. The government should ensure that the food aid channels do not block the local farmers from accessing the local markets and that the infrastructure such as the road network is well established for the farmers to commute effectively to the markets to sell their produce.

5.5.2 Recommendations for Further Studies

The study was based in South Sudan which is not the only country that faces food production and food aid issues in East Africa. Therefore there should be a similar study to focus on the impacts of food aid on local food production in other countries such as Kenya, Somalia Burundi.
The study focused on the impacts of food aid on local food production in South Sudan. However, as evidenced by the R-Square value of 0.659, it means that there are other factors that affect local food production in South Sudan since the food aid aspects only contributed to 65.9%. There should therefore be another study to establish these other factors (34.1%) that affect local food production in South Sudan.

The study was limited to the WTO and SSAPU employees but did not focus on the farmers and only used the questionnaire as the data collection instrument. There should be another study to focus on the farmers directly and may be interview them to attest any differences in the findings based on the respondents and on the instrument used to collect the data.

The study was limited to impacts of food aid on local food production. There should therefore be another study to find out other effects that the food aid programmes may be causing rather than local food production.


Lindijer, K. (2010a) “Verkiezingen die de politici niet wilden” *NRC Handelsblad*, 10 April 2010

Lindijer, K. (2010b) “Krijgsheer belooft democratie; Vice-president van Zuid-Soedan ‘zegt wat hij op zijn hart heeft’ *NRC Handelsblad*, 10 April 2010


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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly answer the following questions as honestly and accurately as possible. The information given was treated with a lot of confidentiality and response in this survey will purely be used for academic purpose only.

SECTION A: BASIC INFORMATION

1. What is your gender?
   Male [ ]   Female [ ]

2. What is your age bracket?
   Below 20 Years [ ] 21-30 Years [ ] 31-40 Years [ ]
   41-50 Years [ ] Above 50 Years [ ]

3. What is your highest Level of Education?
   College [ ]
   Graduate [ ]
   Post Graduate [ ]

4. What is your position in the Organization?
   Administrative Manager [ ]
   Execution Manager [ ]
   Operations manager [ ]

5. How long have you been working with your current Organization?
   Less than 1 year [ ]
   1 to 5 years [ ]
   6 to 10 years [ ]
   Above 10 Years [ ]

SECTION B: ACCESS TO FOOD

What is your level of agreement with the following statements based on access to food and the local food production? Use a Likert’s scale of 1-5 (1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Uncertain, 3= Disagree and 5= Strongly disagree).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Increased Access to food from the donors has discouraged the local farmers from producing local food due to drop in demand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rise in access to food by the locals has made them more active in local food production due to reduction in malnutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Accessibility of food from the local farmers is inadequate thus encouraging overreliance of the donated food</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Through food aid food has been made available to majority of the people in South Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>There are frequent supplies of food across the country from food donors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Increased access to donated food by the local people has made them reluctant and less productive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Many households are provided with the food from donors regardless of their needy levels</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>There are follow-ups made by the relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure that the donated food is used by the families that are in need</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Measures have been put in place to ensure the food donated is readily available to the needy households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The donated food is more accessible than the locally produced food in the Country

There should be controlled supply of food to ensure that farmers have the motive to produce more food and increase food production

Food from the food aid has over flooded the local market and households which tends to discourage them from participating in local agriculture

**SECTION C: FOOD POLICIES**

What is your level of agreement with the following statements based on food policies and the local food production? Use a Likert’s scale of 1-5 (1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Uncertain, 3= Disagree and 5= Strongly disagree).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. There are set policies to regulate food aid importation in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The food policies are effectively monitored and adhered to by the relevant stakeholders in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There are effective regulations and specifications on the persons that should be given the food aid.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Controlling importation and supply of donated food through formulation of such policies enhances local food production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Most of the policies on food aid importation are not well followed up thus encouraging the continued import of such food.

6. Food aid deliveries create disincentives for producers to invest in improved technologies

7. The availability of food aid management and distribution departments helps make it effective and positive

8. Food aid is used by recipient governments to support policies that are unfavorable to domestic food production

9. Food aid delays reforms which would otherwise have occurred to enhance stability and local food production

10. The government has not effectively ensured implementation of food aid policies that prevent over flooding of the local market

11. There are no policies set to encourage local farmers from producing their own food such as rewarding and incentive policies

12. Setting policies and frameworks that control food donations and international food aid has an effect in determining local food production

SECTION D: ACCESSIBILITY TO THE LOCAL MARKET
What is your level of agreement with the following statements based on Accessibility to the local market and the local food production? Use a Likert’s scale of 1-5 (1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Uncertain, 3= Disagree and 5= Strongly disagree).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Most local farmers practice farming due to the urge of seeking monetary return from their productions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There are no adequate markets for the locally produced food thus demoralizing the local farmers from producing food locally</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The government through the leadership stakeholders has not undertaken proper measures to obtain markets for the locally produced food</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lack of good infrastructure has discouraged local production of food due to inaccessibility of the markets to sell the products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Food aid is delivered to the households’ locations thus they do not have to go to markets for food thus discouraging local producers</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Food aid creates temporal satisfaction and reduces food demand and market price.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The poor may receive more food aid than they need and sell the excess on the local market at a lower price</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Very large quantities of food aid are released directly into countries with markets that operate with similar locally produced products</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Corruption leads to food aid never reaching intended recipients but rather diverted onto the markets for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Improve road network increases market integration, decreases transport costs and input prices encourage farmers to produce more food.

There are complexities of concessional food aid allocations, which are usually sold at prices lower than prevailing world market prices.

Proper measures have not been undertaken to enhance local farmers get equal opportunity to sell their products.

SECTION E: LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

What is your level of agreement with the following statements based on local food production? Use a Likert’s scale of 1-5 (1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Uncertain, 3= Disagree and 5= Strongly disagree).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The local food production has been based on the domestic and large scale farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There are registered farmers associations to encourage them to have well planned farming schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The government has initiated irrigation schemes to enhance local food production</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. Idle land is allocated to foreign farmers and other local farmers to promote local food production</td>
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5. Training is provided to local farmers to equip them with new farming mechanisms to better local food production

6. The food produced locally is not exported without first meeting the demand in the country

7. The government offers incentives to farmers to encourage them to practice local farming

8. The food aid donors are restricted from exploiting the local farmers

9. There has been drastic increase in food production as a result of decreased food aid allocations and vice versa

10. Importation of other vital items like fuel, spare parts or agricultural inputs enhances local food production

11. Poor farming methods and farming inputs are attributed to low local food production

12. Increased food aid has led to decreased food production in the country

13. Most of the farmers are attached to domestic farming as opposed to commercial (large scale) farming