

**INFLUENCE OF ILLICIT ALCOHOLIC LOCAL BREWS CONSUMPTION
ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTH IN BUMULA AND
KANDUYI SUB-COUNTIES, BUNGOMA, KENYA**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements for the Award of
the Degree of Master of Science in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development
of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology**

October, 2024

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university or institution of higher learning for academic credit or any other award.

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology a research thesis entitled **“Influence of illicit alcoholic local brews consumption on household food security and health in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya”**.

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DEDICATION

This research thesis is dedicated to my lovely mother, Topister Amakobe, for her love and continued financial support. My special dedication goes to my children, Franklin Moses Tsuma and Wilkins Oliver Omondi.

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ABSTRACT

Around 1.3 billion individuals worldwide are affected by alcoholism, which accounts for 3.5 percent of all health problems and disabilities. Despite the fact that illicit brew was declared illegal by presidential order in 1978, it accounts for 60% of all alcohol drunk in Kenya. This study aimed to determine how illicit local brews affected household food security in Bungoma County, Kenya, particularly in the Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties. The study's specific objectives were to look into the social, economic, and health effects of illegal local brews on household food security in Bungoma County, Kenya's Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties, as well as to find ways to limit illicit brew use. The research took place in Bungoma County's Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties. The study took a correlational survey research approach. The 8477 people surveyed from Bumula sub-counties included Religious family leaders, agricultural authorities, NACADA representatives, NGOs, and CBO leaders. Personnel from the provincial administration, education, health, law enforcement, and probation were key informants. The 373 respondents were chosen by stratified random selection, including household leaders and key informants who were purposefully sampled. Face-to-face interviews, structured questionnaires, and observation were used to collect data. Frequencies were used to analyze the data, and percentages were calculated using SPSS statistical software. Tables, pie charts, and bar charts were used to illustrate the data. H01: The initial study hypothesis was that socioeconomic variables have no substantial impact on household food security. The null hypothesis was rejected since the model was significant, demonstrating that socioeconomic factors had a statistically significant and substantial positive linear connection with household food security. According to H02, the health impacts of illegal local brews had no major impact on household food security. Contrary to the null hypothesis, the health consequences of illicit local brews had a substantial, albeit weak, positive linear connection with household food security, according to the model. H03: According to the third hypothesis, strategies to minimize illicit brew consumption do not influence household food security. The model was significant, and the study's third null hypothesis was disproved, suggesting that attempts to reduce illicit brew consumption have a meaningful relationship. Based on our findings, we may conclude that illicit brew consumption is a significant driver of household food security. According to the researcher, the government should arrange workshops to educate residents about the consequences of illegal brew drinking and how it impacts household food security. The government should also enlist the help of the general people in combating unlawful beer consumption. To urge people to discontinue the unproductive trade, the government may map out hotspots for illicit brew consumption and provide alternate sources of revenue to the mapped homes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	i
DECLARATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
DEFINITION OF TERMS	xvi
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	7
1.3. Research objectives	8
1.3.1 General objective	8
1.4. Research Hypotheses	9
1.5. Justification and Significance	9
1.6. Scope	10
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	11
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2. Alcoholism and Its Impacts; Global Perspective	11
2.3 Worldwide Perspective of Food Security: Availability, Access, Stability, and Utilization	12

2.4 Household Food Security and the Social-Economic Effects of Alcohol Consumption

18

2.5 Impact of alcohol intake on household food security.....23

2.6 Strategies for Managing and controlling the consumption of illicit brews.....29

2.7 Theories that are relevant to the current research.....34

2.7.1 Social learning theory.....34

2.7.2 Symbolic Interaction Theory.....35

2.7.3 The Theory of Deviance (abnormality speculations theory).....36

2.8. Conceptual Framework.....37

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....40

3.1. Introduction.....40

3.2 Study Site.....40

3.3. Research Design.....41

3.4. Study Population.....42

3.5. Sampling Strategy.....43

3.6. Data Collection.....45

3.6.1 Primary Data.....45

3.6.1.1. Questionnaire.....45

3.6.1.2. Observation checklist.....45

3.6.2. Secondary Data.....45

3.7. Validity and reliability of data Collection Instruments.....46

3.7.1 Validity.....46

3.7.2. Reliability.....46

3.8. Limitations.....47

3.9. Assumptions.....48

3.10. Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation.....48

3.11. Ethical Considerations.....50

CHAPTER FOUR: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL LOCAL BREWS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB-COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA.....52

4.1 Introduction.....	52
4.2 Response rate.....	52
4.3 Socio-economic characteristics of family heads.....	52
4.3.1 Age.....	52
4.3.2 Gender for respondents in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces, Bungoma County, Kenya.....	53
4.3.3. Marital status for respondents in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces, Bungoma County, Kenya.....	54
4.4 Social-financial consequences of illicit neighboring brews on household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-regions, Bungoma County, Kenya.....	55
4.5 Inferential Statistics.....	60

CHAPTER FIVE: THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREWS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB-COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA.....65

5.1. Introduction.....	65
5.2 Elucidating insights for Influence of Health impacts of nearby illicit mixes on family food security.....	65
5.3 Inferential statistics for the Impact of Illicit Local Brews on Household Food Security.....	70

CHAPTER SIX: THE STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE USED TO MANAGE AND REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT BREWS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB-COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA.....75

6.1 Introduction.....	75
6.2 Descriptive Statistics for Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Consumption on Household Food Security.....	75

6.3 Inferential Statistics for Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Consumption on Household Food Security in Bumula Sub County.....	79
6.4 Household food security in Bungoma, Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties.....	83
CHAPTER SEVEN SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	90
7.1 Introduction.....	90
7.2 Summary Findings.....	90
7.3. Conclusions on effects of illicit local brews on household food security.....	94
7.4 Recommendations.....	95
7.5 Suggestions for further studies.....	96
REFERENCES.....	97
APPENDICES.....	102

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1 Summarizes the factors measured in the Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties of Bungoma County, Kenya

Table 3.2: Summary of Study sample size and sampling procedures.

Table 3.3: Reliability Test Results for Data Collection Tools for the Impact of Illicit Alcoholic Brew Consumption on Household Food Security in Bungoma County, Kenya

Table 4.1. Age distribution of family heads in Bumula and Kanduyi sub- counties in Bungoma County, Kenya

Table 4. 2: Gender of household heads

Table 4. 3: Marital Status of respondents

Table 4. 4: In the Bumula sub-county of Bungoma County, Kenya, regression results of socio-economic effects and household food security were obtained

Table 4. 5: Regression Results of socio-economic effects and food security

Table 5. 1: Health Effects of Illicit Local Brews on Household Food Security in Bumula Sub County: Regression Results

Table 5. 2: Regression Results

Table 6. 1: Regression Results on Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Consumption and Household Food Security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya.....

Table 6. 2: Simple Regression Analysis Results in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya

Table 6.3: An overview of the link between illegal local brews and household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Figure 3.1: Map of Kenya's Bumula Sub-County

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter Of Transmittal For Respondents In Bumula And Kanduyi Sub Counties, Bungoma County, Kenya.

Appendix 2: Questionnaire For The Household Heads In Bumula And Kanduyi Sub Counties, Bungoma, Kenya

Appendix 3: Key Informant Interview Guideline Questions For Key Informants In Bumula And Kanduyi Sub Counties, Bungoma, Kenya

Appendix 4: Focus Group Discussion Guide For Groups Of Residents And Key Stakeholders In Bumula And Kanduyi Sub Counties, Bungoma, Kenya

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADAW:	The Tanzanian Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Weekly
BAC:	Blood Alcohol Concentration
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CNS:	Central Nervous System
DALYs:	Disability Adjusted Life Years
DF:	Degree of Freedom
DNN:	Daily Nation Newspaper
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GoK:	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO:	International Labour Organization
KNH:	Kenyatta National Hospital
NACADA:	National Campaign against Drug Abuse
NCN:	National Council of NGOs
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OH:	Hydroxyl group
OR:	Odds Ratio
SENDU:	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Epidemiology Network on Drug Use
STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections/Diseases
TB:	Tuberculosis

TSN: Star Newspapers

US: United States of America

WHO: World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Alcohol:** Refers to the colorless volatile and flammable liquid which is produced by natural fermentation of sugars in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Alcoholism:** Refers to the addiction to the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Busaa:** refers to traditional home brewed Kenyan beer made from finger millet, maize or sorghum in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Changa'a:** refers to traditional home brewed liquor made from fermented grains in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Domestic violence:** refers to violent behavior within home involving abuse of a spouse in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Drinking pattern:** Refers to the number of drinks a person consumes and the rate at which he or she consumes them in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Extended family:** refers to the family that extends beyond nuclear family to include grand parents and relatives in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.
- Food accessibility:** refers to stable availability of nourishing, affordable and suitable foods in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Food availability: refers to the state whereby all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Food policy: refers to policies regarding how food is produced, distributed, purchase or provided in in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Food safety: refers to conditions and practices that preserve the quality of food to prevent contamination and food-borne illness in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Food security: refers to the state where all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs in in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Food utilization: Is the legitimate organic utilization of food, requiring an eating routine giving adequate energy and essential supplements, consumable water, and satisfactory sterilization in in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya..

Household: refers to a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling where at least one member is actively involved in consumption of illicit brew in in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Malnutrition: refers an abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of illicit local brews in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Poverty: is a state in which one lacks fundamental necessities or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya.

Rural women: Rural women are a group of female who dwell in the rural settlement and engage in economic activities in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties of Bungoma, Kenya

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The relationship between illicit alcoholic local brews consumption and household food security is a critical area of concern with detrimental implications for the well-being of households globally. Illicit alcohol manifests negative effects on household food security in various ways. Firstly, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to reduced productivity and income generation among household members. When individuals engage in heavy drinking, they tend to neglect their work responsibilities, leading to decreased earnings and financial instability within the household (Room *et al.*, 2005). This, in turn, could limit the family's potential to purchase essential food items, thereby compromising their food security status.

Moreover, the financial resources spent on purchasing illicit alcohol could otherwise be allocated to purchasing nutritious food and improving dietary diversity within households. Studies have indicated that households affected by alcohol-related issues often experience financial strain, making it difficult for them to afford an adequate and balanced diet (Thombs *et al.*, 2010). Lack of dietary diversity can contribute to malnutrition and food insecurity within these households. Therefore, there could be a direct and indirect relationship between illicit alcoholic brews consumption and household food security and health in Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties, highlighting the need for appropriate interventions to address this issue so as to improve the overall well-being of these communities.

Alcohol use accounts for 3.5 % of worldwide demise and inability, 8.7 % of worldwide vulnerability and starvation (Murray and Lopez, 2016). In 1990, 5% of deaths were as a result of alcohol consumption (Murray and Lopez, 2016). As indicated by the World Health Organization (WHO) 2016, alcohol was liable for 4% of worldwide food insecurity and health related problems. 3.2 % of all deaths in 2010, was also as a result of illicit brew consumption (WHO, 2016).

As per proof, illicit local brews have been known and utilized in human networks for ages (Birech, 2016). Perry (2016) expressed that alcohol has been a part of human instinct from ancient days. Some of the commonly used local brews include; millennia, wine, lager, juice, mead, and other matured drinks have been accessible in essentially all human networks, generally polished off not long after fermenting locally and seldom exchanged (WHO, 2012). For centuries, alcohol has assumed a huge part in individuals' lives, including celebrations, resolving questions, giving rewards to fighters during clashes, and performing ceremonies, in addition to other things. As per Oakley (2016), refreshments were available in early Egyptian culture, while around 7000 B.C., evidence of an early cocktail was discovered in China. Sura, a rice-based cocktail, was used in India between 3000 and 2000 B.C.

As early as 2700 B.C., the Babylonians revered a wine goddess. Mead, a fermented beverage made from honey and water, was one of Greece's main cocktails to procure notoriety. In pre-Columbian America, different Native human advancements delivered cocktails, for example, Chicha, a matured drink produced using corn, grapes, or apples from the Andes district of South America. As per Lucia (2013), spirits were first utilized for helpful purposes in the sixteenth century in Britain. Because of an excess of spirits

available, the British Parliament set up a regulation that disallowed grain utilization in their fermenting in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1920, a regulation was passed in the United States forbidding the production, deal, import, and commodity of inebriating alcohols. The denial helped the illicit alcohol exchange, which succeeded, and the restriction was revoked in 1933 (Oakley, 2013).

In India, there is a solid connection between drinking and perilous sexual desire, which can prompt HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) (WHO, 2015). Alcohol utilization affects food security where natively constructed alcohol is the main revenue; half of a family's grain yield is utilized to brew alcohol (Dorji, 2015). According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), drunk persons are involved in 20 to 25 % of workplace mishaps, which is a big productivity stumbling block. Gururaj (2014) discovered that as the consumption of alcohol increased, so did the number of hospital admissions due to the acute consequences of alcohol intake. According to studies, about 20 to 30 % of hospital admissions are attributable to alcohol-related issues, both directly and indirectly (Gururaj, 2014). The quantity and frequency with which alcohol is used is a substantial risk factor for alcohol-related issues. Drinking habits, particularly the frequency with which significant amounts of alcohol are consumed and the sensation of intoxication, are thought to be important predictors of alcoholism (Midanik, 2015).

Alcohol is recorded in African history, similar to its adverse consequences and endeavors to restrict it. Documentation in light of neighborhood oral history and archaic exploration, as clarified by Perry, (2016) and Birech, (2016), has recommended that utilization has been a piece of African culture, ceremonies, customs, and customs since

the days of yore; however, maltreatment of alcohol was controlled in these social orders through friendly constructions that characterized who could drink, when, and why. A standard savoring design in Sub-Saharan Africa spun around ceremonies and celebrations. Andrew (2015) (Andrew, 2015) (Andrew, 2015) (Andrew. At the point when expansionism started, there was a change in alcohol use, and the outcomes of westernization and contemporary globalization started to grab hold. The outcome was a disintegration of conventional African culture, bringing about the abrogation of alcohol as the executive's instrument in light of social standards and practices (Musungu and Kosgei, 2015).

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2018) observed that colonial powers' foundation of state-run administrations debilitated nearby laws and guidelines by building up legitimate systems. The lawful structures brought unrecorded alcohol (illicit fermenting) into the spotlight. Spirits were generally used in the sixteenth century, as per WHO (2018). Through the 500 years of imperialism, it spread to different regions of the planet, bringing about commercialization and tax collection. Neighborhood cocktails that were not recorded, checked, or burdened were delegated illicit brews since they were not controlled, observed, or burdened. The results were cruel and clear no matter what the settings. Since the accessible lawful mixes at the time were costly for the majority, who were poor. In specific countries, it was a safeguard of the provincial experts; the colonial powers made measures to confine illicit brews.

In Uganda, the consequences of drinking are more severe. This country already suffers from starvation, infectious diseases, and drought; drinking alcohol exacerbates these difficulties (Murray and Lopez, 2016). *Mwenge* and *changa* are popular Ugandan

indigenous brews from bananas, yeast, millet, and maize fermentation. After examining the evident repercussions of illicit brew, the Ugandan government issued a presidential order prohibiting the manufacture, consumption, and marketing of illicit alcohol (Murray and Lopez, 2016).

Notwithstanding the boycott, the illegal mix industry has flourished, sometimes with terrible outcomes when brewers add substances like methanol to the mix. Some refreshments are either not named lager, wine, or spirits or customarily ready in towns and houses. Conventional sorts of alcohol are often under-observed regarding virtue and strength, presenting wellbeing hazards because of risky foreign substances and debasements. Outrageous circumstances may end in death, particularly where the brews were bound with methanol and other harmful synthetics like vehicle sulfuric acid and formalin (Mureithi, 2012). As far as the immaculateness of the item, supplanting house-made alcohol with mechanically created alcohol might have medical advantages as a fix (Room, 2016).

Each general public in Kenya has its arrangement of customary drinks. The refined spirits (changaa) are Mitinidawa, busaa, muratina, and mnazi (Musungu and Kosgei, 2015). In 1902, the former Fort Hall District, now a significant portion of Murang'a County in Central Kenya, was the first place alcoholism was documented (Mututho, 2014). For the most part, misusing alcohol was a problem brought about by frontier government dissatisfactions, just as changes in African social drinking rehearse because of urbanization, industrialization, and westernization. As people groups were dismantled and changed, conventional social orders failed to keep a grip on their nearby mixed drinking customs.

As indicated by WHO (2018), alcohol use in pilgrim nations was denied to guarantee the provincial experts' admittance to the labor force. The frontier authority sanctioned laws to direct the creation and utilization of illegal brews, and neighborhood chairmen, quite bosses, were picked to complete the laws. Kenyans were additionally denied admittance to the lawful packaged lager that their pilgrim rulers consumed. The devolution of alcohol authorizing control (GoK, 2010) is a positive advance toward expanding resident interest in arrangement concerns and supporting methodologies to diminish illicit mix utilization. Kelly (2015) contends that the various laws and guidelines are excessively difficult for Changaa brewers to agree. For a neighborhood brewer, the Kenya Revenue Authority, wellbeing, drafting endorsement, and an expense of around Ksh. 40 000 to authorize their fermenting is almost unthinkable.

In 2017, 88 individuals died, 495 were hospitalized, and 20 were dazed in Bungoma County because of illicit alcohol bound with methanol (Were, 2015). The episode brought about the restriction of illicit alcohol refining and the offer of alcohol without a permit. In July 2015, 29 individuals passed on, 9 were dazed, and handfuls were hospitalized subsequent to eating booty mix close to Mandizini, a ghetto in Bungoma town (Were, 2015). In specific areas of Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces, there has been a multiplication of untaxed and unregulated brews. The hardest hit is the hardest hit in the most intensely populated and low-pay areas, where open and masked joblessness, like prostitution, is normal (Were, 2015).

In Bungoma County, Kenya, casual brews that are not burdened and controlled have multiplied in various areas of Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces. The hardest hit is the most vigorously populated and low-pay areas, where open and masked joblessness, like

prostitution, is normal. Ultimatums and self-assertive captures of clients and makers have neglected to get control over the hazardous act of consuming illicit brew. The training has endured, however, since residents fault the public authority for neglecting to give occupations and authorize the mix (Were, 2015). Because of this propensity, cultivating has been shortened, and the little benefits from cultivating have been used to make an illicit brew, representing a genuine danger to family food security. The current review looked at illicit nearby brews' effect on family food security in Bungoma County, Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Despite being declared illegal, alcohol consumption remains a challenge. According to NACADA (2016), illegal brew accounts for about 60% of all alcohol consumed in Kenya. Most cases of blindness, mortality, low family food security, poverty, and deteriorating health conditions have also been associated with illicit alcohol. Most studies reveals that the former western province in which Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties are part of, was once a separate entity from the rest of the country. This region is the source country's most violent region, with 73% of women reporting domestic abuse, compared to 49% nationally (GoK, 2018).

Hunger and poverty are also regular occurrences. According to police data in Bumula and Kanduyi, between 1,400 and 2,700 people are arrested and charged in court each year for illegal brew consumption and brewing (GoK, 2018). Between 2012 and 2016, the number of families engaged in sugarcane cultivation as a primary economic activity decreased from 40% to 27% because of a labour shortage induced by alcohol.

According to Owuor, 2017 most households in the sub-county live in abject poverty due to bread winner involvement in consuming illegal brews.

Farming's meager yield is converted into cash and sometimes transferred on the black market in return for an illegal brew (Ritsun, 2016). Individuals, families, and society can suffer negative mental health repercussions as a result of alcohol consumption, which considerably impedes productive farming and affects household food security. Alcoholism, dementia, cognitive impairment, hallucination, paranoia, anxiety, depression, and phobia are outcomes of heavy, chronic, or dependent drinking (Ritsun, 2016). The reviewed studies show that, despite widespread agreement on the harm caused by illicit brew, there are insufficient information about the influence of illicit brews on food security and health. As a result, this study sought to assess the impact of illicit local brews on household food security and health.

1.3. Research objectives

The objectives of this study were as follows;

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of illegal local brews on household food security and health in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To determine the social-economic effects of illegal local brews on household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.
- ii. To examine the consequences of illicit brews on health in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.

- iii. To evaluate the techniques that can be used to manage and minimize the consumption of illicit brews in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.

1.4. Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were used to guide this investigation based on the specific objectives.

- i. There is no statistically significant association between social-economic effects and household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.
- ii. There is no statistically significant association between illicit local brews and health consequences in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.
- iii. There is no statistically significant association between techniques used to minimize alcohol consumption and illicit brew consumption in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.

1.5. Justification and Significance

Alcohol has not received the same attention as other addictive drugs, such as tobacco, bhang, and cocaine, as well as a disregard for the repercussions of its consumption. In addition, there is no credible population-based data on illicit alcohol consumption in rural communities. Because there is a scarcity of information about alcohol consumption in the public sphere, many young people start drinking before they fully comprehend the repercussions of their conduct. Data on the impact, prevalence, societal implications, and economic and health factors of alcohol consumption can help policymakers build long-term policies and interventions to combat the harmful effects of illicit brews, including household food security.

The data will also be used to help design national alcohol policies that will safeguard producers, dealers, consumers, and families from the harmful consequences of consuming alcohol. Community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will also benefit from the research and their attempts to provide alcoholism services to the community. Through its suggestions, the study's findings will also inform practice in curbing illicit local brews and boosting household food security. Finally, the study will inform future academic research.

1.6. Scope

This study looked at the impact of illegal local brews on household food security in in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya. The study focused on social, economic, and health implications of illicit local brew on household food security. This study also focused on .The researcher spent four months gathering the relevant data and resources, followed by one month compiling the report.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The gist of this chapter was to review literature related to the study. It started by clarifying the concept of alcoholism generally. It also looked at relevant studies that have been made in relation to illicit brews in the perspective of food security, social economic effects of alcohol consumption, impact of alcohol intake on household food security, strategies for managing and controlling illicit brews. The chapter was wound up by looking at theoretical and conceptual framework in line with the study.

2.2. Alcoholism and Its Impacts; Global Perspective

The rising consumption of alcohol in emerging countries raises questions about whether a drinking country would produce or fall into inebriation. The most often used drugs or psychoactive substances include tobacco, bhang, miraa, inhalants, and doctor-prescribed pharmaceuticals, followed by alcohol (NACADA, 2002). The amount of alcohol produced and consumed on various main lands is unknown (Willis, 2002). On average, unrecorded alcohol use accounts for half of all alcohol drunk in African countries (WHO, 2004). However, a study of 1500 households in Karnataka indicated that Unemployment rates in the state reported unrecorded alcohol consumptions are 30% for adult males and 1% for adult females (Benegal, 2003). Alcohol has long been a part of human culture and linked to various health and social problems.

WHO (2016) gauges alcohol to be the fourth driving element for death and handicap internationally, nearly at standard with tobacco, and presumes that it is a significant supporter of family food uncertainty locally whose young people and ladies embrace

drinking. Constant and intense well-being outcomes of unsafe utilization of alcohol are social issues connected to alcohol inebriation and reliance (Babor, 2016). The issues related to periodic utilization of alcohol incorporate abusive behavior at home, street mishaps, work-related mishaps, and physical and emotional wellness problems. This study looked to assess the impact of nearby illicit mixes on family food security. This study assessed the review's experimental, hypothetical and reasonable surveys in light of the review targets prior to introducing the outline of writing audit and exploration holes.

2.3. Worldwide Perspective of Food Security: Availability, Access, Stability, and Utilization

Food accessibility generally relies upon either own-creation for cultivating families or buying power and the cost of staples for different families. A long way from every one of the families who ranch can meet their staple food needs from their creation, even in long stretches of good gatherings. For instance, in the drylands of Chivi, Scoones. (2016) detailed that 40% of harvest ranchers didn't sell any yields in an ordinary year. Ranch families who don't create an adequate number of staples to take care of themselves normally end up purchasing food during the last part of the advertising year, in the 'eager season' months, paving the way to the new gathering in April-May.

Neediness is a critical determinant of admittance to food, and unreasonable alcoholic utilization is considered a significant supporter of this poverty (Bird and Shepherd 2016). Reviews during the 1990s viewed that more than 60% of the populace could be viewed as poor, and 36% or 46% – relying upon the overview - were classed as extremely poor. There were critical contrasts by area. Provincial families, particularly

those in the common terrains, were bound to be poorer than metropolitan families; and destitution rates were higher on the minor grounds. For instance, in a 1998 study in three of the more peripheral Districts –Mateo, Chive and Gut– observed that more than 66% of families were exceptionally poor, short of what one-fifth were not poor. There were huge frequencies of alcohol addiction among youth and ladies (Bird and Shepherd 2016).

Neediness is firmly connected with the absence of admittance to land in rural regions and low degrees of schooling, where most occupants resort to investing energy in alcohol sanctums. Ordinarily, those with little land or training need different resources, like livestock. Poulton, (2018) Living in distant regions will generally exacerbate the situation: there are fewer choices for vocations and adapting. The people who can't work, inferable from age, inability, and ailment – incorporating those living with HIV/AIDS – are additionally frequently poor (Poulton, 2018).

Gather disappointments lead straightforwardly to passing neediness for those smallholders for whom the grains collect are a significant piece of their salaries. That destitution prompts food weakness, regardless of whether it is feasible to contain food value rises (Scoones, 2016). Strategy choices to reduce such impermanent difficulty include distributing food to those seen to be especially poor and defenseless. In the current emergency, this is the mind-boggling focal point of the benefactor aid venture. Such projects are costly - if just because of the strategic expenses of getting enormous amounts across the open country. Focusing on can be expensive to get right; in any case, the blunders of prohibition or bogus incorporation mount. Government can't help contradicting most free food dispersion, contending that the physically fit should work,

subsequently the following measure. In spite of the fact that there have been surveys of these projects, there are not many proper assessments and, surprisingly, examinations of the various choices, their viability, and relative expenses. Given the size of assets put into a portion of these projects, overall, the contributor aid ventures and the potential for utilizing somewhat basic and modest checking and assessment procedures, the absence of formal assessment shocks (Scoones, 2016).

There might be alternate ways of aiding families to adapt to the disappointments of their yields and upgrade strength. For instance, support at the costs of animals that must be sold, or maybe even help for transitory transients. However, there is little conversation about these in one or the other public or giver circles. Such conceivable outcomes are not regularly viewed in different pieces of Southern Africa or elsewhere so far as that is concerned. Probably such measures are not considered since their connections to food security are undeniably less clear than measures like the direct arrangement of food. Another issue is social security for the people who are constantly poor and unfit to work - including (a portion of) the older, incapacitated, and wiped out. However, the standard arrangement does not stand out enough to be noticed (Scoones, 2016).

Generally, the destiny of these individuals rests with the help they can get from family and nearby local areas, enhanced by help from a good cause. The current emergency data on these gatherings is scant, and mindfulness is low (Scoones, 2016). A special case of this is the issue of HIV/AIDS. The current emergency has seen an expanding consciousness of neediness and misery in metropolitan and peri-metropolitan regions and mining networks. Until the most recent couple of years, it usually has been thought, with justifiable cause based on the proof from reviews, that neediness is predominantly

provincial. With the new and developing issues of the metropolitan economy, that is presently false (Scoones, 2016).

The principle strategy choices for the metropolitan poor incorporate keeping the cost of fundamental food low and stable, the plan previously examined above, and making nicely paid positions, the plan of financial recuperation. Settling costs of fundamental groceries – maize feast – should be possible; however, the expenses are viably charged to the nation's residents. In a perfect world, such expenses ought to be unequivocal and straightforward inside the public spending plan, instead of showing up as splitting of the working deficiencies of elements, for example, GMB, making it hard to perceive how much the parastatal misfortunes are the aftereffect of real friendly concern, and how much emerges from shortcomings. With political strength and discipline, this should be possible. In the current climate, it is more hazardous (Bejarano, 2017).

A few types of public works projects may be a method for giving positions to the jobless. The option would be essential to provide joblessness benefits; however, the register would be available to maltreatment by the numerous who work casually (WHO, 2016). The previous is a more practical activity; however, the public expenses of any program that arrived at the numerous jobless right now will probably be high. For the frantically poor, food bundles or pay support are conceivable yet exorbitant to give and would require focusing on. The expenses of these are probably going to be high for every family reached, likely higher than those of public work: then again, the numbers in outrageous need may not be just about as extensive as the jobless (WHO, 2016).

In the current perplexing conditions of public funds, offering extra friendly help on any scale is likely a non-starter (Bina, 2018). What assets are accessible for public speculation are most likely better utilized in getting the economy re-enacted. A few

NGOs are giving food bundles to the families of people living with the sickness acknowledging the additional requirement for calories and a great eating regimen for the HIV-positive. There may likewise be a helpful re-visitation of measures as straightforward as giving multi-nutrient pills to that seropositive. Additionally, NGOs present guidance and other help programs (Bina, 2018).

Somewhat recently or so against retroviral treatment (ART) has begun to be presented by the Ministry of Health as a component of the WHO '3 by 5' drive by which 3,000,000 people living with HIV/AIDS were offered ART by 2005. There is mindfulness and worry of the need to provide those impacted by the illness ways of procuring vocations, for instance, by dispersing thoughts on low-work cultivating. Since neighborhood cultivating frameworks have attempted to save work where conceivable quite a while ago, it isn't evident that there are new specialized solutions to such requirements (WHO, 2018). Food usage issues are not discussed in full here, generally for a lack of information and distributed investigation of these issues (Scoones, 2016). The proof of the gap between unhealthiness rates for babies and grown-ups proposes a significant compensation to endeavors to further develop the well-being climate of newborn children, and maybe additionally care rehearses. Kid sustenance would likely be upgraded by better well-being and disinfection conditions, including guaranteeing total inclusion of newborn children in vaccination programs, arrangement of clean water supplies and safe sterilization, and essential wellbeing administrations to screen the development of babies and give convenient treatment to the more normal issues, and so forth It would be helpful to have more data and investigation to have the option to needs inside this menu, just as to have the option to guide administrations to specific gatherings or regions. Doing so, be that as it may, was troublesome when general

wellbeing administrations, public works, and utilities were enduring declining spending plans in genuine terms and attempting to hold their staff (Scoones, 2016).

Additionally, it is plausible that projects to cure miniature supplement inadequacies - overall lack of Vitamin A and iron - would be significant. There are promising ways of combating these: Zimbabwe has insight of Vitamin A enhancements designated to instances of measles, constant looseness of the bowels, and nascent exophthalmia; just as to networks hit hard by the 1992 dry spell. Food fortress was presented in 1997 when bread was strengthened with Vitamins A, B, and iron. (FAO, 2017). There are numerous pathways by which the experience of food weakness - characterized here as dubious admittance to adequate, protected, and nutritious food - may add to types of ailing health as apparently disparate as undernourishment and weight. This study's subtle connection between food access and dietary results is hard to catch in thoroughly applied systems portraying the numerous fundamental, hidden, and quick reasons for food frailty and lack of healthy sustenance (Simiyu, 2018).

The fundamental pathways from food instability to unhealthiness go through food utilization or diet. Signs of dietary admission are essential to understanding the pathway from food frailty to wholesome results. More data on the food climate and food admission is expected to reveal insight into this relationship. Two pathways are portrayed: one driving from food frailty to undernourishment and one more prompting overweight and weight. Beneath, they are inspected in more detail alongside the proof from concentrates that explored these connections utilizing experience-based food frailty measurements in a brew with marks of wholesome status (FAO, 2018). The holes distinguished in this study are that most of the exact assessed writing was directed way back. Thus, a current report was convenient to address the topic. Further to note is that

the more significant part of the assessed impacts was negative; accordingly, certain surveys might give an alternate point of view.

2.4 Household Food Security and the Social-Economic Effects of Alcohol Consumption

Frieze (2018) investigated the impact of high alcohol consumption on family food security in the United States. An engaging exploration plan with organized surveys broken down utilizing graphic and connection investigation uncovered that oppressive men with extreme alcohol issues were rough and incurred genuine wounds for their accomplices, subsequently weakening cultivating exercises in the household (Frieze, 2018). According to a comparable report, 10-14 percent of hitched women have been physically bugged. Alcohol promotes sexual dysfunction and brokenness in all kinds of people prompting low moxie in ladies and weakness in men bringing about dissatisfaction, indiscrimination, conjugal issues, and separation (Frieze, 2018). Sexual disappointment related to alcohol addiction in the family can cause family detachment prompting single being a parent and STI/HIV AIDS as couples search for sexual satisfaction out of marriage. These elements prevent harmony and attachment in the family, putting forth it hard for common attempts toward cultivating, henceforth jeopardizing household food security.

Leonard (2015) led a review on alcoholic utilization and aggressive behavior at home in South Africa. The study utilized quantitative and subjective strategies using an example of 678 respondents. Information was gathered utilizing centered conversation guides and surveys and dissected inferentially and distinct insights. The findings showed that Alcohol-related attacks are related to the utilization of enormous sums in a specific meeting. In South Africa, aggressive behavior at home is higher among weighty

consumers than moderate consumers. Abusive behavior is still up in the air when a relative has been attacked or sincerely hurt. Men's utilization expands the hazard of attack on their female partners (Leonard, 2015). The review findings additionally showed a relationship between destructive utilization of alcohol and social outcomes, including passing from street mishaps, abusive behavior at home, HIV contamination, and problems that require clinical consideration. Drinking debilitates execution as a parent or a supporter of the family. Time spent on drinking rivals the time expected to continue day-to-day life.

Hoffman (2017), in a review on checking teenagers in Rwanda and Uganda utilizing polls which were examined using numerous relapses, sees that groups of the jobless youth and the local area observe difficulties in observing their young, who are for the most part inactive and come to know some other time when they have begun drinking alcohol. There is likewise an issue of supporting the jobless youth considering guardians' financial difficulties. A greater part of the adolescent turns out to be ingested into drinking alcohol and ultimately become addicts without the local area and their families seeing how they began. Ultimately, a heavy drinker subculture arises where the adolescents die and become ineffective individuals from their families and networks.

A review by WHO (2014) on the financial effects of unreasonable utilization of alcohol on family economies of bangs in West Africa, including Ghana and Nigeria, utilizing an illustrative examination plan with an overall example of 789 respondents with centered gathering conversations and organized polls observed that monetary misfortune to the general public coming about because of destructive alcohol utilization incorporates cost to medical services, social government assistance, and criminal equity frameworks, lost efficiency and diminished monetary advancement prompting decreased family food

security. Individuals dependent on drinking burn through the greater part of their pay on the beverage; they sell individual things, family products, and even family land to fulfill their fixation. Neediness is high among illicit mix consumers; they invest the vast majority of their energy in drinking nooks, making financial misfortunes for their families by paying off the police and installing court fines (Babiker, 2015). There is decreased monetary usefulness and labor force size due to death, untimely retirement, and non-appearance because of disorder, wounds, and mishaps.

CADCA (2019) reviewed the relationship between the fast ascent in joblessness and alcohol maltreatment in Bangalore, India. The review utilized an unmistakable study plan with organized polls investigated utilizing SPSS rendition 22. The investigation findings discovered that an ascent of 3% in joblessness is related to a 28 percent alcohol maltreatment in the more youthful populace Findings. Likewise, the redirection of food grain influenced food security to the preparation of alcohol working with appetite and destitution (WHO, 2015), and the redirection of food grain impacted food security to the preparation of alcohol working with appetite and destitution.

A review led by Baklien (2018) in 11 regions in Sri Lanka looked at the connection between alcohol and neediness utilizing a relationship overview plan with organized polls with an example of 673 respondents who viewed that 7% of the men said that alcohol consumption was more prominent than their pay. The passing of providers from alcohol-related mishaps and infections influences the family funds as far as loss of pay and cost of burial service costs (Kimalu, 2016). Substance misuse, wrongdoing, debasement, and illicit alcohol use are linked to unprotected sex and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly in ghettos. When the spouse is a local brew enthusiast, the lady's employment changes since she must support the family by working outside the

home, such as prostitution, ranch work, and the production and sale of illicit brews. In any event, data on the financial impact of illegal brew use on Kenyan families are scarce (Wanyoike, 2016).

Bagado (2016) used connection plans with polls and meeting plans to conduct a Nigerian government study titled "Openness to Alcoholism in the Family," which found that 30% of young women who did not graduate secondary school had spent their childhood in families with alcoholic guardians. A few youngsters have such social issues as lying, taking, battling, and delinquency. These youngsters live in incredibly shaky home conditions. They never know what's in store from a drunkard parent. Since they can't anticipate their parent's state of mind, they don't have the foggiest idea of how to keep out of mischief.

A review of the prevalence of illicit brews in Kenya was conducted by Mustonen and Kinyanjui (2016). The study used a small sample size of 231 respondents, and data was acquired through structured surveys with follow-up procedures. SPSS version 22 was used to analyze the data from the review. The data show that brewers are a diverse group, including widows and separated women, as well as more established women who sell the brews to fund their careers. These families are well-known for their food insecurity.

Simiyu (2018) led an overview on the commonness of alcohol utilization in Kenyan districts. The overview led to centered gathering conversations with organized polls prior to dissecting the information for understanding. The review findings demonstrated that in Bungoma County, the rising instances of heavy youth drinkers take steps to estrange them from their families and networks, raising apprehensions of the presence

of generational clashes and family unsteadiness. It further saw that drunkards would probably not guarantee the assurance of the well-deserved legacy of assets and maintain the conventional qualities of an ethical society. All the more critically, they are probably not going to search for potential chances to develop their lives further; all things considered, they die and become a weight to their families and the bigger society.

Kenya's government is committed to providing free primary and secondary education. In any case, local brew consumption and related activities such as prostitution, child labor, and homegrown brutality impact the education of children in the household. Alcohol contributes to adolescents' unrestrained behavior, laying the groundwork for strikes, burglary, cruelty, and property destruction (McKean, 2015). It's interesting to notice that children of alcoholics are more likely to have problems in school. They cannot think about anything because of the depressing atmosphere at home. Failure to put themselves out there may also impact their educational performance. Frequently, these kids have a hard time developing bonds with their teachers and peers. They redo the academic year or drop out of school at an alarming rate. The research described here were conducted in other countries and may not accurately reflect the situation in Bungoma County, Kenya's Bumula and Kanduyi sub-areas. The current study will try to fill in the gaps in our understanding of the impact on family food security in a western Kenya climate.

2.5 Impact of alcohol intake on household food security.

Alcohol utilization adds to ongoing and intense medical issues in light of its immediate poisonous consequences for organs, for example, liver cirrhosis, inebriation properties

bringing about mishaps and wounds, and its reliance decreasing family workforce, consequently jeopardizing food security in the family (Babor, 2016). Alcohol is a huge reason for grimness and mortality and types of hosts of auxiliary issues. Regardless of whether lawful or illicit, there is a link between alcohol consumption and more than 60 different illnesses and wounds (WHO, 2016). Methanol, propanol, and butanol are the main alcohols found in the unlawful combination and are harmful to the body's organs (Yassi, 2017).

Impacts of ethanol utilization incorporate misguided feelings of unwinding, loss of restraint, absence of coordination, obscured vision, and slurred discourse contingent upon the centralization of the alcohol in the blood. Certain individuals experience cerebral pain, sickness, spewing self-destruction mishaps, and rapes. Kids brought into the world because of spontaneous origination because of alcohol inebriation will more often than not have minimal parental consideration, which influences their wellbeing. Methanol utilization can cause obscured vision, extreme visual deficiency, or unexpected passing (Yassi, 2017). The victims of the brew have suffered from eye impairment and kidney and liver damage due to the deadly alcohol. Government scientists examined the contraband "mathenge" (a nearby drink in Embu) and discovered that it contains methanol, cresols (a toxic sterilizer), and sugar (Achoki, 2018). According to a study conducted in Bangalore, India, alcohol consumption is responsible for 20-30% of esophageal illnesses (WHO, 2017). Alcohol full of feeling disorder is one more outcome of alcohol addiction where the likelihood of having self-destructive considerations is twice among consumers while endeavored self-destruction is multiple times. Fetal alcohol conditions and fetal alcohol impacts are significant wellsprings of ailment and conduct problems among consumers.

As indicated by the World Health Organization (WHO), roughly 25% of the world's liquor is delivered unlawfully, most of which add to more than 200 contaminations, including malignant growth and peril to the hatchling when the mother drinks liquor during pregnancy, just as heart and blood-related ailments. As indicated by the information, over 3.3 million liquor passes were given worldwide in 2012. Liquor was the fifth greatest reason for death and inability worldwide, representing 3.9 percent, everything being equal, as per GBD (2016).

As indicated by Brooks (2018) in an American review on the impact of unreasonable utilization of alcohol on human prosperity, surveys and key witness interviews with an example of 678 respondents observed that each degree of alcohol inebriation influences the body in various ways and incorporates its enthusiastic and its actual state. Findings further bring up three degrees of alcohol addiction: low degrees of Intoxication is the point at which the blood alcohol is between 0.01-0.03, and this level is legitimately acknowledged until the blood alcohol level arrives at 0.08; one is viewed as lawfully tanked. The concentrate further expresses that a moderate degree of inebriation is the point at which the blood alcohol level was between 0.09 and 0.125 when an individual shows hindered discourse, helpless equilibrium, hazy vision, and deferred response time. The engine coordination is postponed, and judgment abilities are decreased.

According to Streams (2011), blood alcohol levels climb to between 0.16 and 0.20 at high degrees of intoxication, causing a distinct feeling of dysphonia and queasiness and the consumer's inability to continue drinking. The effects of alcohol on the body are

visible, and the drinker becomes inebriated, needs assistance walking, and becomes intellectually confused. Dysphonia and sickness persist, and retching is a possibility. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.30 causes a loss of cognition, while blood alcohol levels of 0.40 result in sweat-soaked skin and a condition of excessive tiredness or biting the dust due to respiratory capture or inability to cough out regurgitation, clogging aircraft routes. According to Brooks (2011), the most reliable approach for determining how much alcohol is in the body is to check blood alcohol levels. It's most common application is based on categorizing drinking characteristics of unadulterated alcohol consumption daily. Several studies indicates that, the higher the level of alcohol consumption, the greater the risk of negative effects. Table 2.1 contains this information on alcohol level in the blood and the effect on the consciousness.

Table 2. 1: Blood alcohol levels and loss of consciousness were examined in a study on the impact of illicit local brews on household food security in the Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties of Bungoma County, Kenya

N	Blood alcohol level	Effect on consciousness
1	0.16-0.20	The drinker may suffer a significant sense of dysphonia, nausea, and an inability to continue drinking.
2	0.30	The dysphonia and nausea persist, and vomiting is possible. as a result of which there is a loss of consciousness
3	above 0.40	If the drinker cannot cough the vomit out, which will seal the airways, he or she will get sweating and fall into a coma or die from respiratory arrest.

Source : researcher (2020)

Sher (2015) investigated the mental attributes of offspring of drunkards in Egypt and Tunisia utilizing a graphic exploration plan with an example of 654 respondents gathered information with polls and broke down them utilizing SPSS rendition 21. The findings expressed that over 20 years before the review, COAs seemed, by all accounts,

to be impacted by an assortment of issues throughout their life expectancy. The issues included fetal alcohol conditions, which first appeared in outset: passionate issues and hyperactivity in youth and the improvement of alcohol abuse in adulthood.

ADAW (2018) on parental consideration and teen conduct among Rwandese people group utilizing unmistakable review research plan with surveys as information assortment devices and broke down them utilizing both enlightening and inferential measurements noticed that youngsters residing in two-parent family with a helpless relationship with their dad were 68% bound to smoke, drink, or utilize different medications contrasted with their partners in comparable families. Adolescents in single-parent families were at a 30% higher danger than those in two-parent families. Indeed, even after controlling for local area settings, there was altogether more medication use among youngsters who didn't live with their mom and father.

A concentrate by NACADA (2017) on the mentalities of respondents toward drugs utilized surveys, key meeting guides, and centered gathering conversation advisers for gathering information prior to dissecting it utilizing SPSS. The findings recommended that a larger part of Kenyans hold uplifting perspectives towards the utilization of licit medications, especially cigarettes (73%), bundled alcohol (72%), standard brew (69%), and tobacco (68%) and miraa (54%). On the other hand, illegal prescriptions, for instance, Cocaine and heroin, had low suitability (4-5%), but neighboring mix (34%) and bhang had high suitability (12 percent). Different districts in Kenya have different attitudes toward drugs. Miraa had, for example, was not widely known in Eastern Province. Except for the North Eastern area, all districts had more than 65 percent of their cigarettes. In Nairobi, bhang, chang'aa (homemade alcoholic soul), heroin, and

cocaine were highly valued, whereas ordinary liquor was available in Kenya's Central Province.

Tantamount results were found in a survey among auxiliary school understudies on risk knowledge among teens in six South American countries (Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay) (Bejarano. 2017). The audit included quantitative and emotional methodologies in get-together data taken apart. The survey found different observations by country, the direction of the youngsters, and the possibility of the meds (licit or unlawful). Respondents with a low and dark (unsure) impression of naughtiness related to the usage of any substances will undoubtedly misuse those substances diverged from individuals who verified the risks by looking at ideas on their thriving.

An examination of the general outcomes in a concentrate by Simiyu Ruth (2017) on alcoholic utilization and family food security utilizing a spellbinding study research plan with organized polls and centered gathering conversations shows that the fundamental explanations behind Drug and Substance Abuse were attributed to companions and relatives 246 (61.6%), idleness 208 (52.1%), and stress/disillusionment 170 (42.6%), with liquor being the primary drug used to relieve stress/disappointment caused by joblessness, hard-living, and intimate troubles. Various clinical reasons were used, including treating typhoid, using busaa (matured mix) to treat whiteness, using tobacco snuff for nasal depletion, and using cigarettes to prevent pneumonia, among others. 'Other' reasons included directing explicit stances viably, such as bhang for low-wage workers, cigarettes and liquor for night screens, tobacco snuff and inhalants among matatu (traveling van) and bodaboda drivers (motorcycle transporters). The findings corroborate those from focus groups in terms of

extent/frustration; mental fortitude to do explicit things, such as bad behavior and LGBT activities, which they indicated were common among them. The part about him abusing the painkiller revealed that he began using it after being hospitalized due to an accident and eventually became addicted to it.

Ngesu (2018), in a comparative overview on determinants of adolescent alcohol addiction in auxiliary schools in Kisumu Municipality, utilized both centered gathering conversation guides and surveys to gather information for an example of 567 youngsters. The review findings tracked down similar reasons: peer impact, parental chronic drug use, interest and fun, and stress. As indicated by Vlahov (2002), DSA is a type of self-drug for PTSD found among catastrophe survivors of the US besieging in 2001. Other distressing conditions locally incorporate neediness and related everyday difficulties, marital issues; joblessness; persistent illnesses. Different investigations affirm that the sort of occupation can be a justification behind DSA as found in Australia among well-being laborers (Kenna and Lewis, 2018).

As indicated by DNN (2016) in a Kenyan report on the development of alcoholic utilization in Kenyan people, groups utilized key source meetings and surveys to gather information which was investigated utilizing implies, standard deviations, and frequencies. The findings demonstrated that drinking Kenya's brews customarily was innocuous; however, because of the commercialization of the mixes, all the more so chang'aa, a few noxious synthetic substances like formalin and sulfuric acid, and methanol are added to make them stronger. Changa has been connected to visual impairment and passing in various country segments. This has been connected to misleading pollution by dealers who need to add extra power to the beverage, like

sulfuric corrosive. The utilization of the blend is so far and wide in Kenya that the public authority has little command over it and has examined giving grants to dismiss passers-by. Ladies in Bungoma County normally make Busaa and chang'aa because of the accessibility of maize, millet, and sugar/molasses from the nearby Nzoia Sugar Factory. This audit assesses the impacts of specific combinations.

A review done in 2019 would be a major move forward in battling illicit mix utilization. Comparative examinations looked into in this current review were additionally not on the particular destinations shrouded in this review. This study will attempt to approve the findings looked into in the Bungoma circumstance utilizing a relationship research plan as the vast majority of the audited studies had utilized a clear review research plan.

2.6. Strategies for Managing and controlling the consumption of illicit brews

Alcohol was utilized for a long time among various social orders, such as food, medication, disposition transformers, and intoxicants. Different social orders involved alcohol for strict and social importance (WHO, 2016). In the present day time, alcohol holds positive employment. The Roman Catholics use wine for holy observances, the customary specialists use it as sedation during medical procedures, and it's a significant piece of social services like circumcisions, harmony talks, and weddings. Notwithstanding its positive uses in social orders, alcohol has turned into the most mishandled substance on the planet. There has consequently been work to check the issue of alcohol through normalization, authorization, and control of utilization. This prompted the formalization of some alcohol and illicitization of others in light of the states of its assembling, alcohol content, bundling, and authorizing necessities. As

indicated by the WHO (2016), the restriction of illicit mixes traces back to the years between 1919 and 1933 because of the negative ramifications of its utilization.

Despite most states' reality over trying, in a joint effort with the global-local area to kill unsafe utilization of medications, research by UNCPD (2016) shows that powerful reactions can be accomplished when nearby networks take responsibility for ongoing drug habits. This is on the grounds that the networks know the setting in which the medications are provided, consumed, and the effect. Corresponding to the previous hypothesis, and from the agreement that a local area isn't only a total of people yet, in addition, a bunch of relations in which people are assembled into various classifications, for example, social classes, tribes, ethnic gatherings, age-sets, we can anticipate that these relations should impact DSA among partners. Such social relations are solid in Kenya (Ogutu, 2015), and their relationship with DSA should be very much examined.

NACADA (2018), an organization with the global-local area, has been preparing networks, including experts, guardians, and people in Kenya, for a viable reaction (NACADA, 2016). Public mission Against Drug and substance misuse (NACADA), a state office in Kenya that appeared through a Gazette Notice number 284 of 2001, is ordered to arrange exercises of people and associations in the mission against chronic drug use in Kenya (CoK, 2010). A portion of the exercises it centers around are starting government-funded instruction against Drug and Substance Abuse (DSA), fostering procedures to check DSA among the young, sharpening guardians on the maltreatment of medications and their capacities as good examples, and starting restoration programs for subordinate drug people.

WHO (2016), in its South American review on winning medication circumstances in America, utilized centered gathering conversations and key witness interviews to call attention to the that it is important to complete incessant centered examination to recognize arising drugs, any alterations to normal ones (like alcohol) and to know about recent fads that might present wellbeing dangers to the local area. The concentrate additionally prescribed that it is important to assess the view of the local area in a district regarding the medications and meditations for proper procedures to be arranged and carried out adequately. These parts of DSA in Kenya are not notably separated from those of illicit mixes (Simiyu, 2011). Besides, DSA keeps on expanding in Kenya, subsequently influencing improvement (GOK, 2014). These are signs of necessities or holes in the mode and level of readiness for reaction to DSA that should be addressed for the battle against the bad habit to be effective and to satisfy the worldwide guidelines as imagined in the SDGs for well-for-all.

Heise (2017) study in Ghana and South Africa on youth wellbeing utilized a bunch of conversations and individualized reactions and dissected for show. The findings uncover United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS are among the UN organizations (UNAIDS) that agreed on the accompanying five significant intercessions to advance youth wellbeing: Create a protected and steady climate; Provide data; Build abilities; Provide directing, and Improve wellbeing administrations; The UN offices found as a matter of fact that the dynamic association of youngsters was quite possibly the main standards of fruitful exertion pointed toward further developing their wellbeing.

Onyange (2017) study on patients conceded with instances of drinking noxious illicit mixes in Tanzania utilized centered gathering conversations and meeting plans broke down utilizing relationship, relapse and spellbinding frequencies and means utilizing SPSS suggested the accompanying intercessions through a multi-sectoral approach by the government: the then Ministry of Public Health was to establish "Recovery Centers" or a "Helpline" to deal with illicit brew disasters, and the government was to establish "Recovery Centers" or a "Helpline" to deal with the crisis, and the government was to establish "Recovery Centers" or a "Helpline" to deal with the crisis focus on psychological wellness administrations to urge youth and families to look for advising, especially the people who had a hereditary inclination or innate narrow mindedness with the impacts of alcohol.

According to NACADA (2017), the government and various partners in Kenya have implemented a number of intervention measures, counting the necessity for propelling Anti-Drug Misuse (ADA) research in Kenya, the prerequisite for a companion checked on ADA journal in Kenya to fill in as a street for information sharing, media contribution in the mission, including the revelation of ADA discoveries, NACADA's customary information sharing conversations, participation and frameworks organization dares. The Kenya Youth Empowerment Program (KYEP), which has a segment on Private Sector Internships and Training, has a segment on Private Sector Internships and Training (2010-2014) that handles challenges distinguished by Kenyan organizations, explicitly the absence of capacities and work insight for the burdened youth, is one model. The Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) tries to offer work preparation and passage level chances to 10,000 youngsters matured 15 to 29, who have gotten something like 8 years of coaching, have been out of school for no less than one

year, and are jobless (GoK, 2018). Intercession systems for youths remember the making of transitory situations for the private area, the orchestrating of the board planned preparation customized to the work understanding, the preparation of Master Craftsmen (Informal Sector), and the updating of coaching abilities.

In addition, in 2000, the government launched the Youth Employment program, which aimed to provide youth with jobs primarily focused on open work programs, innovative events, and skill development (GoK, 2018). The National Youth Service (NYS) is a young designated agency for abilities advancement programs to acquire reasonable life and professional skills. Professional, specialized, and skilled abilities are available through the NYS. It also serves as an enlistment force for the Kenya Armed Forces, attempting to rehabilitate and prepare burdened and stranded young (GoK 2018). Each year, the state of New York provides support to an estimated 3,500 people in vocational, art, and confirmation classes. Twista (2018), in a review on mediations towards the battle of unnecessary utilization of alcohol utilizing illustrative examination plan with polls and centered gathering conversations, announced that in the review area of Bungoma County, refinement by pioneers against alcohol drinking was done notwithstanding the police completing captures of the brewers and the consumers. These and other interrelated alcohol utilization estimates have not been sufficiently concentrated in Bungoma County and are consequently assessed by this review. Despite the fact that the above notice procedures have been utilized in the battle against illicit mix in different areas, their results are not ensured in Bumula and Kanduyi voting public in Bungoma County, and in this way, the hole seen in the review.

2.7. Theories that are relevant to the current research

This study was anchored on the following theories; Social learning, Symbolic Interaction, and the abnormality speculations.

2.7.1 Social learning theory

According to Bandura and Walters (2018), the proponents of this theory, changes in behavior might arise without being linked to a specific pattern of beneficial or harmful effects. As a result, the social learning process can be defined as one in which an individual obtains new data, types of behavior, or viewpoints from many people. According to the theory, Impersonation is a psychological cycle that tries to determine the importance of independence, embarrassment and uncertainty. Traditional social learning, instrumental shaping, and social correlation can all be used to support this notion.

In traditional molding, a kind of learning develops the ability to summon answers by matching with another improvement, which is initially unrelated (Baron, 2015). The work of old-style molding to the young drinking alcohol may be linked to their becoming adapted to participate in drinking as a consequence of witnessing repetitive drinking actions by members of the neighborhood or family to the point where their psyche is molded that drinking isn't horrible.

This theory weighs terms of how practices are adopted through peer pressure and how individuals affect others. The major issue with this theory is that people don't drink for impact. This theory is being tested to see how illegal drug use affects family food security. Perception, in which a person adopts a new habit or pays great attention to others, can also be a form of social learning (Bandura, 2017). As a result of this cycle, a young person may drink alcohol the same way as his or her parents do, rather than as

commonly supposed. Through the influence of print and electronic media, films, peer groups, and the local surroundings, the children are also given this opportunity to learn. Instrumental molding is a process in which parents regard their children as a result of positive results (Baron, 2015). For example, a youngster encouraged to drink busaa for breakfast with potatoes will grow up believing that busaa consumption is healthy because their parents support it. In this situation, a young individual will grow up drinking because it is a healthy activity.

The social assessment implies social learning is simply the interaction in which people compare themselves to others to see if their perspective on friendship is correct or not (Festinger, 2014). In this setting, the young will frequently contrast their viewpoints with their peers, causing them to shift their attitudes toward alcohol. This is where companion pressure kicks in, causing young individuals to start drinking with similar people. This study aimed to see if residents of Bumula and Kanduyi supporters in Bungoma County, Kenya, are influenced by their peers when it comes to unlawful mix use.

2.7.2 Symbolic Interaction Theory

According to Mead (2011), individuals consider and even practice what they plan to do. It further expresses that human conduct is coordinated by individuals who make significance out of others' activities, change implications and thus decipher them. The understanding empowers them to copy others' conduct to orchestrate their discernments.

The quality of this theory is that young people might gain drinking from their folks and elderly folks. Notwithstanding, the shortcoming of this hypothesis is that most

guardians would not permit space so that their kids might see them doing serious things and will forever need to secure their youngsters. As per the hypothesis, its application is that the jobless youth may pick to look for gatherings that share comparable issues with them because of disappointments of joblessness. In this situation, the young might see the other jobless youth who have been looking for occupations as good examples and decide to copy their conduct. As indicated by the hypothesis, the adolescent to be affected will begin by practicing they brew their thoughts with their models in the gathering by secretly sipping alcohol until they get dependent. This study was analyzing on the off chance that for sure the issue of utilization of local brews is affected by inaction and dissatisfactions in Bumula and Kanduyi electorates in Bungoma County Kenya

2.7.3 The Theory of Deviance (abnormality speculations theory)

This theory was postulated by Durkheim (1952), who noticed that a few conditions that added to indistinctness comprised fast, friendly change and startling monetary emergencies that slowed down the ordinary working of the general public in a circumstance where there was no other option and compelling method for controlling the general public. The adjustment of conduct accordingly prompted moral vulnerability and the inability to adjust to standard assumptions. The strength of this hypothesis is that it clarifies different circumstances that come full circle in the crumbling of cultural standards. As per Durkheim (1952), society is imperative in keeping control of youth enjoying alcohol abuse, inferring that their commitment to alcohol drinking outlines - the breakdown of cultural standards and guidelines - a circumstance which Durkheim alluded to as a condition of standard lessness. Drinking viewed as overabundance by the local area is considered freak conduct.

The shortcoming of this hypothesis is that, as per Clinesmith (2017), alcoholic addicts are social freaks and are seen in the public arena as digressing from the accepted practices and customs of the more established age. This is because how the drinking of alcohol restricted the young from enjoying alcohol addiction. Hence, the unexpected change in the conduct of the adolescent extravagance in alcohol abuse is viewed as surprising as a demonstration of resistance.

Mwenesi (2016) sees that in contemporary society, the young seldom get mentorship from guardians and often associate with their companions who impact their conduct. Subsequently, the inability to adjust to conduct that resounds with the general public standards leads to degenerate practices among them participating in drinking. Further, the guideline of drinking manners is mishandled, prompting habit. The absence of mentorship on the general public's standards makes the adolescent defenseless against the impact of degenerate practices. Such conduct has been delineated through unregulated and over-the-top drinking and leaving orientation jobs. In application to the review, these hypotheses are critical to this review as they give experiences about alcoholic conduct of youth of both orientations and how they can help conduct change through intercessions by different organizations pointed toward helping them to recuperate and alert others to go without enjoying alcohol abuse. This study will attempt to survey the utilization of these hypotheses in the circumstance of Bumula and Kanduyi voting public in Bungoma County Kenya

2.8. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework depicts the link between the effects of illegal neighboring brewing on family food security in Bungoma, Kenya's Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2018), alcohol is the

fourth leading cause of mortality and disability worldwide, almost on par with cigarettes. The review autonomous factors were social, monetary, and wellbeing impacts of illicit neighborhood brew. Social impacts included aggressive behavior at home, expansion in wrongdoing, sexual orientation based on savagery, and separation cases. Financial impacts had decreased family pay, diminished time for ranch work, the offer of family land, and the offer of family things. Well-being impacts included HIV contamination, lack of healthy sustenance, and liver infections.

Family food security was the dependent variable estimated by appetite and starvation cases; dinners devoured each day and diet. Food security relies greatly upon either own-creation for cultivating families or buying power and the cost of staples for different families. A long way from every one of the families who ranch can meet their staple food needs from their creation, even in long stretches of good reaps. For instance, in the dry grounds of Chivi, Scoones. (2018) revealed that 40% of yield ranchers didn't sell any harvests in a run-of-the-mill year. Government strategy and destitution lightning were the interceding factors.

This applied structure is additionally connected to the hypothetical system of this review; as per Bandura and Walters (2018), who propounded the social learning hypothesis, change in conduct could happen without being associated with a particular pattern of positive or negative impact. Notwithstanding, as indicated by the representative connection hypothesis by Mead (2018), individuals consider and even practice what they mean to do. It further expresses that human conduct is coordinated by individuals who make importance out of others' activities, alter implications and thus decipher them. This attempted to clarify the financial impacts of local brew utilization.

This was additionally portrayed by the aberrance hypothesis progressed by Durkheim (2016), who noticed that a few conditions that added to normlessness comprised quick, friendly change and surprising financial emergencies that impeded the typical working of the general public in a circumstance where there was no other option and powerful method for controlling the general public. The review was directed in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces found in Bungoma County in Kenya. The scientist utilized the greatest time of four months to accumulate the vital data and materials and another month to aggregate the report.

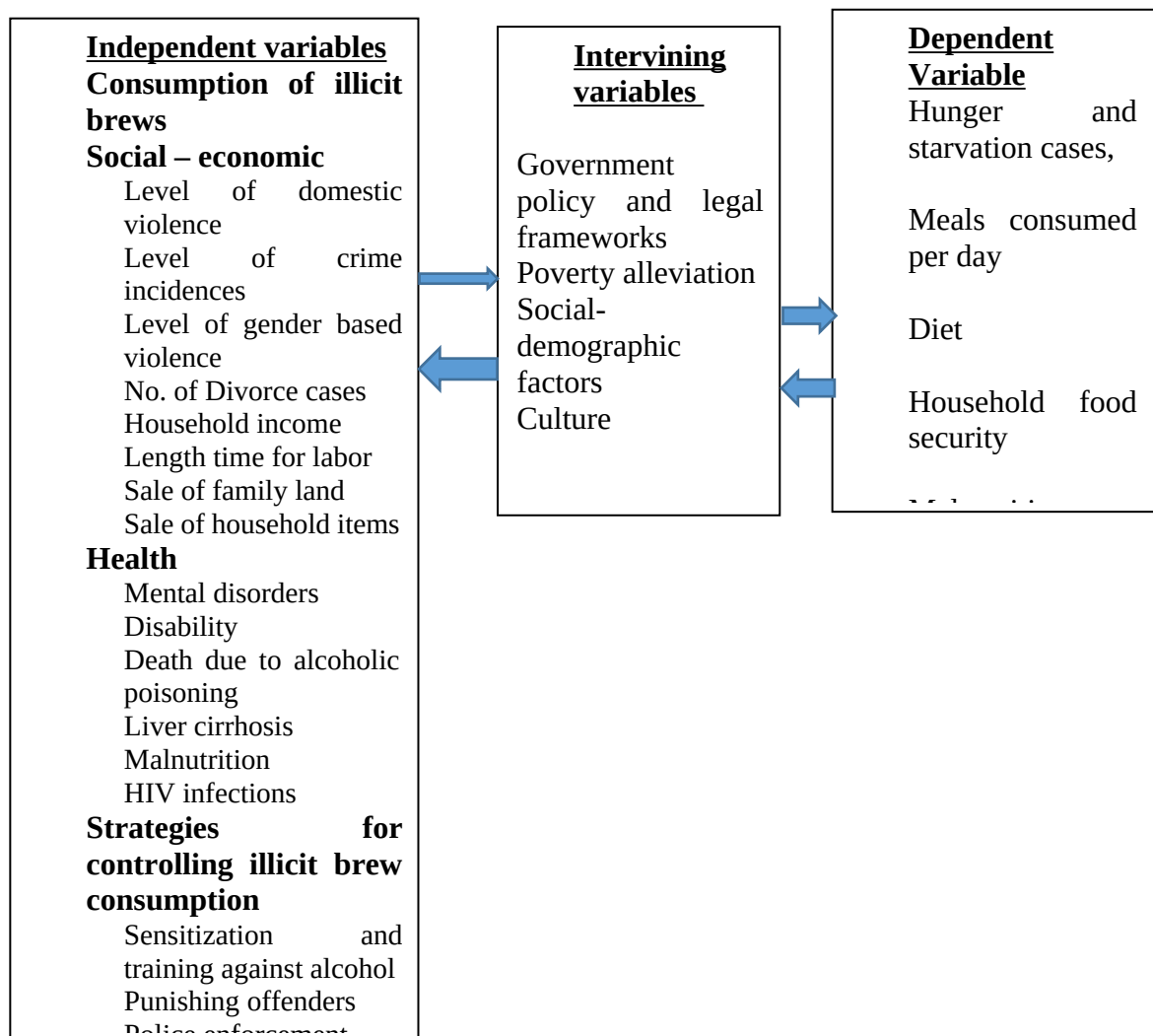


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Researcher (2023)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents; the location of study, research design, target population sampling strategy and procedure, methods of data collection and procedure, instrument validity, reliability of instruments and data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Study Site

The research was conducted in Bungoma, Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties. Bungoma County is located in Kenya's old Western Province with a population of 1,375,063 people. The county is 3,032.2 square kilometers in size (KNBS, 2019). The population density is 453.5 persons per square kilometer, and 53% of the population is considered poor (KNBS, 2019). Bungoma County's economy is primarily agricultural, with the sugarcane and maize sectors dominating. Throughout the year, the county receives a lot of rain and has several significant rivers used for small-scale irrigation (Waluke, 2017). Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties have literacy rates of 58.5% and 68.3% respectively, with poverty rates of 51.6% and 45.3%.

The main cash crop farming in the area is sugarcane. The most frequent modes of transportation are "bodaboda" (bicycle and motorcycle). Maize, beans, and millet are grown for subsistence in the area. Because of the readily available components for illicit brew manufacture and the large number of persons who consume illicit brew (Wafula, 2016). Thus, the area was appropriate for the study. The usage of illicit brew in the area was further promoted by cultural activities such as the sikhebo (circumcision) ceremony. The constituencies of Bumula and Kanduyi were chosen because most

residents in this area engage in illegal brewing and selling as a means of income. Furthermore, according to police records, the region is known for many cases of families suffering due to illegal brewing (GoK, 2018).

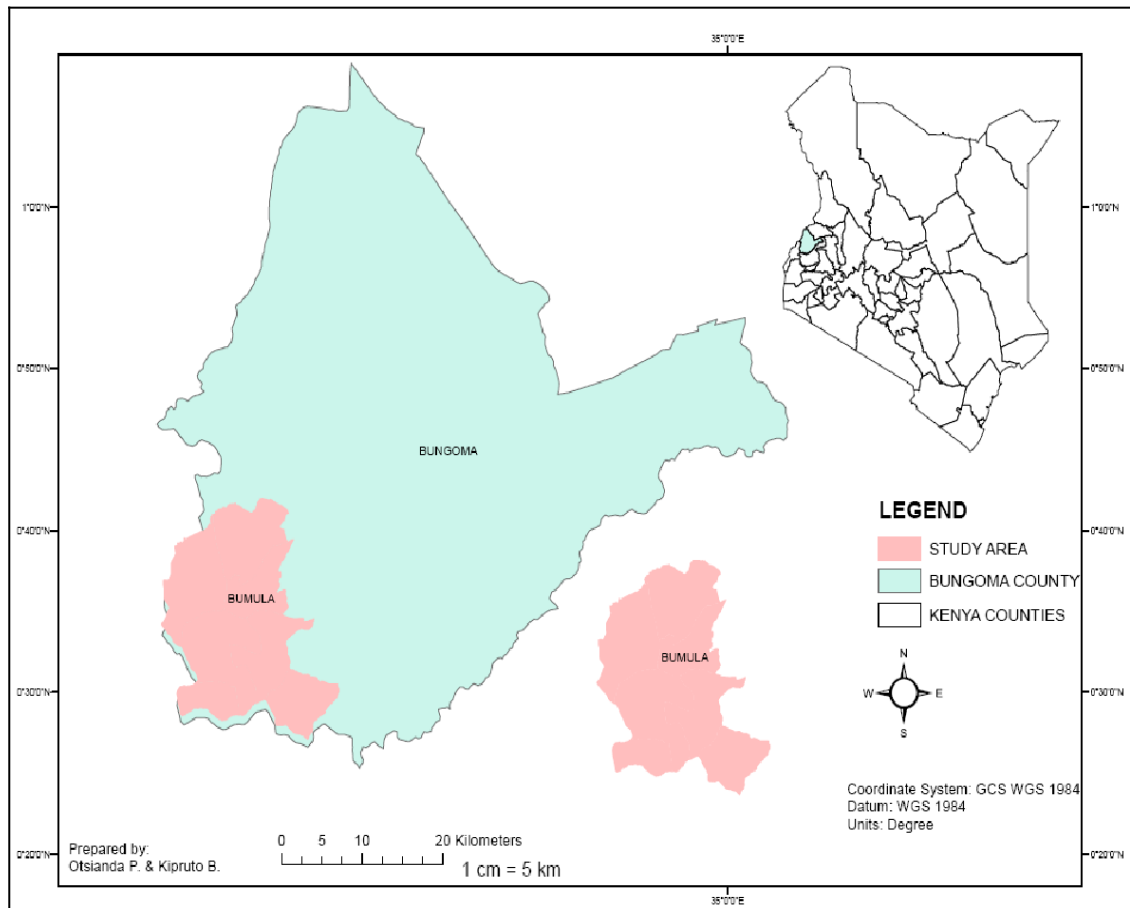


Figure 3.1: Map of Kenya's Bumula Sub-County
Researcher's source (2019)

3.3. Research Design

The target population was studied using a correlation research design. Data was gathered at a specific point in time (snapshot). It allowed the researcher to discover relationships between variables of interest and conduct multivariate analysis. When studying intercultural surveys, the correlation survey design is utilized, according to Kothari (2004). A summary of particular objectives and measurable variables/indicators can be found in Table 3.2.

Table 3.1 Summarizes the factors measured in the Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties of Bungoma County, Kenya

N	Specific objective	Measurable variable
i)	To determine the social-economic effects of illegal local brews on household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.	● Level of domestic violence ● Level of crime incidences ● Level of gender-based violence ● No. of Divorce cases ● Household income ● Length time for labor ● Sale of family land ● Sale of household items
ii)	To examine the consequences of illicit brews on health in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.	● Mental disorders ● Disability ● Death due to alcoholic poisoning ● Liver cirrhosis ● Malnutrition ● HIV infections
iii)	To evaluate the techniques that can be used to manage and minimize the consumption of illicit brews in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma, Kenya.	● Sensitization and training against alcohol ● Punishing offenders ● Police enforcement ● Introduction of diverse livelihoods

Source: Researcher (2019)

3.4. Study Population

The study targeted 8477 participants comprising 5,500 respondents from Bumula and 2,977 from Kanduyi Sub counties, respectively, including household heads, agricultural officers, women, and youth groups, MCs, bodaboda operators, and mama mboga NACADA representatives, NGO and CBO leaders, social workers, judiciary officers, health officers, Officers of cooperatives as well as religious leaders from certain sub-counties were present. The key informants were the provincial government, education, health, police, and probation personnel.

3.5. Sampling Strategy

The study population units, sampling technique, sample size, data instruments, and appendices are summarized in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Summary of Study sample size and sampling procedures

Study Population Unit	Sampling Method	Sample size	Data Collection instruments
Household heads	Multistage random	200	Questionnaires
Administration,	Purposive	70	KII
Education,	Purposive	10	KII
Health	Purposive	25	KII
Police and probation officers.	Purposive	23	KII
Observation Guide	Purposive	45	Observation checklist

Source: Researcher (2019)

The following formula was used to calculate the sample size of the household heads.

Equation 1: Formula for Determination of Sample Size (Yamane, 1967);

$$e \quad \text{Equation..... 3.1}$$

Where: = the sample sizes

N = the population size

= desired level of statistical significance (0.05)

Therefore;

Thus, the study adopted a sample size of 373 respondents from Bumula Sub County The simple random sampling approach was used to get 353 respondents from Kanduyi Sub-

County using the Solvins formula. Each participant had an equal chance of being included in the sample.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N \times e^2)} \quad \text{Equation 3.2}$$

Where: N= the population; n = sample size and

E= Tolerance level of confidence or probability level of $P=0.05$

This sampling strategy is appropriate for investigations in which the sample is drawn from a heterogeneous population (Orodho, 2003). Given a population of 2,977 people, the sample size would be $n = 2,977 / (1 + (2977 \times 0.052)) = 352.6$ 353. = 353 people. The households in the administrative boundaries strata were sampled using a multi-stage random sampling procedure based on the existing sub-locations (strata). Proportionate random selection was employed to identify households for the study based on the population size in each sub-location. The overall random sample size was obtained by dividing the number of study households in each sub-location by the total number of households in the Sub County, then multiplying by the total random sample size. After obtaining a list of houses in the sub-location from the Sub-chief, the research households were chosen using a balloting technique and randomized using computer software (Excel). The household leader, the study's respondent, was presumed to be the household's father or mother. In the absence of both parents, children over 18 who had not created their households were included in the study. As key informants, officers from the provincial administration, education, health, police, and probation were intentionally selected. This strategy allowed the researcher to interview respondents and obtain essential information about the study's aims (Kothari, 2014). The instances were chosen because they were instructive.

3.6. Data Collection

The researcher spent four months gathering the relevant data and resources, followed by one month compiling the report.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Data collection was assisted by experienced and competent research assistants proficient in English, Kiswahili, and Luhya (Bukusu and Batura). Data were collected using questionnaires, observations, and interview schedules. The household head was given a self-administered structured questionnaire to complete. They supported illiterate household heads in filling out the questionnaire. Illicit brew use, money, employment, education, domestic violence, and sugarcane cultivation are among the topics covered by research assistants. The primary investigator conducted face-to-face interviews with important informants and moderated the discussion.

3.6.1.1. Questionnaire

Quantitative data were collected with the use of household questionnaires (Appendix 2). Structured (closed-ended) and unstructured (open-ended) items were included in the surveys.

3.6.1.2. Observation checklist

This (Appendix 4) was also used in this study to get observations from residents, events, and objects.

3.6.2. Secondary Data

Reports from police, NGOs, Government documents, media reports were the main source of secondary data.

3.7. Validity and reliability of data Collection Instruments

3.7.1 Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which changes identified inside a measuring instrument indicate true differences among the studied people. Cooper and Schindler (2006), Cooper and Schindler (2006), Cooper and Schindler (2006), Cooper and Schindler (2006), Cooper If the instrument contains a representative sampling of the universe's subject matter, it is considered to be legitimate. Content and construct validity tests were conducted in this study. The extent to which the instrument adequately covers the study's investigative concerns was determined by content validity. A panel of lecturers from MMUST at SAVET, led by the thesis research supervisors, assessed the content validity.

3.7.2. Reliability

The accuracy and precision of a measurement technique are referred to as reliability (Cooper and Schindler 2011). It assesses how well a research tool produces consistent results. According to the author, dependability estimates the degree to which a measurement is free of inaccuracy due to chance or instability (Cooper and Schindler 2011). In this study a pilot study in Nasianda and Namanze villages in Khasoko ward to pre-test the instruments before the major data collection to check for faults and ensure the tools' dependability. The split half-method was used for the reliability test. In this case, research assistants were also engaged. Cronbach alpha, a measure of internal consistency, was utilized to assess the measurement instrument's internal consistency. The higher the score, the more trustworthy the scale developed. The score of 0.7 was acceptable dependable by Nunnally (1978); thus, it was used in this investigation. The instruments were changed, and a final one was developed based on the pilot test's

feedback. According to Kothari (2004), a significant sample for piloting will be 10% of the total sample size. Cronbach's alpha was calculated using SPSS on a sample of 72 respondents representing 10% of the target population. From the first to the last question, the number of questions was labeled, and the data was entered into SPSS statistics. The result was as shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Reliability Test Results for Data Collection Tools for the Impact of Illicit Alcoholic Brew Consumption on Household Food Security in Bungoma County, Kenya

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items	Coefficient
Socio economic effects	7	0.722
Health effects	7	0.822
Strategies for reducing and controlling	5	0.643
Household food security	6	0.874
Mean	25	0.765

Source: Research, 2019

Because Cronbach's alpha coefficient test recommends a value of 0.6 and higher. The figure of 0.765 indicated that the dependability is strong. The amended data instruments included the reviewed data instruments and suggested adjustments. Before beginning the actual data collection, the researcher instructed research assistants on how to administer the reviewed instruments.

3.8. Limitations

The following limitations were encountered during the study:

- i. Respondents were busy and hesitant to engage in the study, but this was overcome by setting up early meetings with them.
- ii. It was difficult to reach the responders because the data was collected during the Covid-19 pandemic frenzy. The researcher, however, contacted the local authorities to request access to families after considering full safety gear.

- iii. Some farmers were illiterate; however, the researcher helped them fill questionnaires through guided filling sessions.

3.9. Assumptions

The following assumptions were made for this study:

- i. It was also expected that respondents would be willing to provide information on the study variables.
- ii. Respondents were also expected to offer accurate and genuine information on the study variables.
- iii. Throughout the investigation, it was assumed that all intervening factors remained constant.

3.10. Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation

The questionnaires were validated for completeness, revised for accuracy and precision, cleaned, coded, and entered into the computer for analysis. It was then transferred to SPSS version 22 for statistical analysis. According to the identified patterns of answers, the data was serialized and categorized.

After completing a normality test, frequency tables for categorical data were created, and measures of central tendency for mean and median for continuous variables were developed. Themes were used to examine qualitative data from interviews in relation to the study's aims. The relationship between category variables was examined using the chi-square test of association. For continuous variables, the Mann-Whitney U-test was utilized. Multivariate logistic regression was utilized to predict demographic, social, and economic aspects of illegal brew consumption. A statistically significant criterion was set at a $P < 0.05$.

The multiple regression model that was used was as follows.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{equation 3.2}$$

Where:

Y = household food security

B0 = Constant

X1 = socio economic effects

X2 = health effects

X3= strategies for reducing illicit brew consumption

ε = Error Term

β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 represent the Regression coefficients of independent variables

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Where:

Y = household food security

B0 = Constant

X1 = socio economic effects

X2 = health effects

X3= strategies for reducing illicit brew consumption

ε = Error Term

β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 represent the Regression coefficients of independent variables

3.11. Ethical Considerations

All participants were persuaded to participate in the research by being informed the purpose of research. The participants in this study were given adequate information regarding the research protocols to be followed, the expected time of involvement. Privacy and confidentiality of the respondents were highly upheld.

The respondents' anonymity and informed consent was also manifested in this study. Only information that is relevant to addressing the research questions is included. The researcher owes the informants loyalty and has kept promises during the research.

Before going to the field to collect data, the researcher requested permission from NACOSTI and the MMUST Bioethics committee.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL LOCAL BREWS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA

4.1 Introduction

The findings in this chapter are in tandem with the first objective, which sort to determine social economic effects of illegal local brews on household food security.

4.2 Response rate

726 questionnaires were distributed to respondents, out of which 701 were returned, resulting in a 96.55 percent response rate. According to Mugenda&Mugenda (2004), a reaction time of more than half is sufficient for research. Babbie (2004) states a 60% return rate is excellent, while a 70 % return rate is fantastic.

4.3 Socio-economic characteristics of family heads

The study investigated the family heads in regard to their age, gender, marital status, number of kids, level of education, and religion.

4.3.1 Age

The distribution of respondents by age also formed part of this study. Table 4.1 shows the distribution by age.

Table 4.1:Age distribution of family heads in Bumula and Kanduyi sub- counties in Bungoma County, Kenya

Category	Bumula		Kanduyi	
	F	%	F	%
Below 25 Years	30	8.3	31	9.2
25 to 29 Years	57	15.7	82	24.3
30 to 34 Years	36	9.9	55	16.2
35 Years and Above	240	66.1	170	50.3
Total	363	100.0	338	100.0

Source: Researcher, (2020)

From the findings, in Bumula 66.1% of the family heads were of age of 35 years and above, 15.7% aged between 25 to 29 years, 9.9% and 8.3% were below 25. According to these findings, a significant proportion of the household heads were older, as seen in table 4.2 above. Age is a significant variable in determining the household head. In Kanduyi Sub- County, and the findings indicated that 50.3%, were of the age of 35 above, 24.3% Family heads aged 25 to 29, while those 16.2% aged 30 to 35. 8.3% were under 25. According to the findings, the majority of the family heads were also older, as shown in table 4.2 above. Age is a significant component in research because; full-grown individuals will undoubtedly react all the more dependably and according to an educated point regarding considered to be against youthful respondents. The age section of 18-45 years is the work dynamic age range, and individuals in these age groups are bound to be an item and contribute towards food security.

4.3.2 Gender for respondents in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces, Bungoma County, Kenya

The study analyzed how family heads were orientated marital wise. Table 4.2 shows the shows the distribution.

Table 4. 2: Gender of household heads

Catagory	Bumula		Kanduyi	
	F	%	F	%
Male	222	61.2	135	40
Female	141	38.8	203	60
Total	363	100.0	338	100.0

Source: Researcher, (2020)

It was shown that the majority of the family heads in Bumula 222 (61.2 %) were male, while the females 141 (38.3 %) were female. This indicates that males accounted for the vast majority of family heads. The findings above are upheld by the World Bank (2015),

which expresses that around 86% of families in Kenya are going by men (World Bank 2015).

In Kanduyi Sub-County, 60 % of the total respondents were female, whereas 40% were male. As a result, males outnumber females in Bumula while in Kanduyi females outweigh males among the respondents surveyed.

4.3.3. Marital status for respondents in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-provinces, Bungoma County, Kenya

Marital status was also investigated. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the respective marital statuses.

Table 4. 3: Marital Status of respondents

	Bumula		Kanduyi	
Category	F	%	F	%
Married	30	8.3	170	50.3
Single	57	15.7	82	24.3
Widowed	36	9.9	55	16.2
Separated	240	66.1	31	9.2
Total	363	100.0	338	100.0

Source: Researcher, (2020)

It was noticed that in Bumula 66.1% of the family heads were separated. Family heads that were single were 15.7%, while those widowed were 9.9% of the inspected population. The findings inferred that the majority of the family heads were separated, as displayed in table 4.3 above;

Whereas in Kanduyi Sub-County, it was noticed that 9.2% of the family heads were separated. Family heads that were single were 24.3%, while those widowed were 16.2%. The findings suggested that the vast majority of the family heads were hitched, as displayed in table 4.3 above;

These findings concur with a study by Jamerson (2018) who affirmed that in most provincial networks, single life as a parent is on an ascent.

4.4 Social-financial consequences of illicit neighboring brews on household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-regions, Bungoma County, Kenya

The study also looked into the social and economic effects of illegal neighborhood brewing on family food security. To achieve this, family heads were asked to rate how strongly they disagreed or agreed with the allegations on a five point likert scale. One Strongly Disagree, two suggested Disagree, three indicated Uncertainty, four indicated Agree, and five indicated Strongly Agree on a scale of one to five.

20.3% (75) strongly agreed. Subsequently, 45.3% (165) of the family heads commonly agreed that they battle with their life partners when they are smashed. Be that as it may, 26.6% (99), for the most part, conflicted.

The concentrate also looked to explore whether Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of wrongdoing and instability in any event, including food robbery. As displayed in Figure 4.4, 0.0 percent (0) firmly dissented, 0.0 percent (0) wandered, 4.7 percent (18) were unsure, 39.1 percent (141) concurred, and 56.3 percent (204) emphatically concurred. The larger part of the family heads concurred that liquor use in their space has expanded occasions of bad behavior and slightrness, including food burglary, as proven by the high pace of 95.4 percent (345). Regardless, none 0.0 percent (0) of the 0.0 percent (0) of the 0.0 percent (0) of the 0.0 percent (0) of the 0.0.

The third part of this point was to decide if the utilization of liquor in their space has expanded events of sexual maltreatment and contamination. As displayed in Figure 4.4, 0.0 percent (0) firmly deviated, 0.0 percent (0) varied, 1.6 percent (6) were uncertain,

26.6 percent (96) concurred, and 71.9 percent (261) concurred unequivocally. Most family heads concurred that liquor use in their space had expanded events of sexual abuse and degradation, as seen by the high pace of 98.5 percent (357). Notwithstanding this, 0.0 percent (0) clashed.

The fourth point under this issue was to sort out whether liquor use in their space has expanded the quantity of separations and single guardians functioning as heads in different associations on low maintenance premise. As found in Figure 4.4, 0.0 percent (0) firmly deviated, 0.0 percent (0) contrasted, 0.0 percent (0) were uncertain, 23.4 percent (84) concurred, and 76.6 percent (279) concurred unequivocally. As a rule, 100.0 percent (363) of family heads concurred that liquor use in their home had expanded the quantity of events of detachment and single nurturing.

The review endeavored to decide if liquor use in their space had expanded family impoverishment and brokenness, just as it caused food frailty. The responses of the delegates were as per the following, as expressed in 4.4: 0.0 (0) firmly deviated, 0.0 (0) dissented, 0.0 (0) dissented, 0.0 (0) deviated, 0.0 (0) deviated, 54.5 % (165) concurred, and 45.2 % (198) emphatically concurred. Therefore, 100 percent of family heads (363) concurred that liquor use in their home had expanded poverty and brokenness among families, just as causing food uncertainty.

As seen in 4.4, 0.0 percent (0) emphatically dissented, 0.0 percent (0) unequivocally deviated, 1.6 percent (6) were uncertain, 45.3 percent (165) concurred, and 53.1 percent (192) firmly concurred. Most of the family heads concurred, as confirmed by the high

pace of 98.4 percent (357), that liquor use in their space has expanded events of the family land offer, bringing about food instability.

The seventh part of this subject was to decide if liquor use in our space has expanded events of offering family things, like dinners. As displayed in Figure 4.4, 0.0 percent (0) emphatically dissented, 1.6 percent (6) deviated, 1.6 percent (6) were unsure, 21.9 percent (78) concurred, and 75.0 percent (273) unequivocally concurred. Most family heads concurred that liquor use in our space has expanded cases of giving family things like food, as seen by the high pace of 96.9% (225). Regardless, 1.6 percent of the electorate (six individuals) conflicted.

A similar device was exposed to respondents from Kanduyi Sub County, and the findings were introduced in the table below. Respondents were approached to express their perception of whether they battle with their companions when plastered. As organized in Error! Reference source not found.4 they saw as follows: 4.6% (16) emphatically deviated, 9.2% (31) dissented, 16.9% (57) were uncertain, 60.0% (203) concurred and 9.2% (31) unequivocally concurred. Accordingly, 69.2% (234) of the respondents, by and large, concurred that they battle with their companions when plastered. In any case, 30.8% (104), for the most part, clashed.

The concentrate additionally looked to research whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of wrongdoing and frailty in any event, including food robbery. It was understood that 3.1% (10) unequivocally dissented, 9.2% (31) deviated, 29.2% (99) were uncertain, 44.6% (151) concurred and 13.8% (47) firmly concurred. As demonstrated by the high rate of 58.4% (197), the Majority of the respondents

concurred that Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of wrongdoing and uncertainty in any event, including burglary of food.

The third thing under this topic was to build up whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of sexual maltreatment and contamination. It was set up that 1.5% (5) unequivocally dissented, 6.2% (21) deviated, 6.2% (21) were uncertain, 21.5% (73) concurred and 64.6% (218) emphatically concurred. As demonstrated by the high rate of 86.1% (291), a greater part of respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of sexual maltreatment and pollution.

The fourth thing under this subject was to set up whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of separation and single being a parent. It was seen that as 9.2% (6) firmly dissented, 7.7% (26) deviated, 3.1% (10) were uncertain, 38.5% (130) concurred and 41.5% (140) unequivocally concurred. Generally, it was apparent that 80.0% (270) of respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of separation and single being a parent.

The review looked to build up whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded neediness and brokenness among families and prompted food frailty. The reactions were as per the following: 4.6 (16) emphatically dissented, 9.2% (31) deviated, 16.9% (57) were unsure, 60.0% (203) concurred and 9.2% (31) firmly concurred. Thus, 69.2% (234) of all respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded destitution and brokenness among families and prompted food frailty.

Respondents were approached to express their perception on whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of offer of family land in this way prompted food instability. As classified in Error! Reference source not found.3 they saw as follows: 4.6% (16) firmly deviated, 9.2% (31) dissented, 16.9% (57) were unsure, 60.0% (203) concurred and 9.2% (31) emphatically concurred. Accordingly, more than 69.2% (234) of the respondents concurred that Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of offer of family land, prompting food uncertainty. In any case, 30.8% (20), for the most part, conflicted.

The concentrate also looked to explore whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of offer of family things, including food. It was understood that 3.1% (10) emphatically deviated, 9.2% (31) dissented, 29.2% (99) were uncertain, 44.6% (151) concurred and 13.8% (47) unequivocally concurred. As shown by the high rate of 58.4% (197), the Majority of the respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of offering family things, including food.

Past examinations uphold the above findings. For example, A review in the United States by Frieze (2018) on the impact of unreasonable alcohol utilization on family food security utilizing a distinct examination plan with organized surveys investigated utilizing engaging, and relationship investigation uncovered that oppressive men with extreme alcohol issues were fierce and incurred genuine wounds for their accomplices subsequently weakening cultivating exercises in the family (Frieze, 2018). In a similar report, 10-14% of hitched ladies were accounted for to have been physically annoyed. Alcohol causes sexual brokenness in all kinds of people prompting low moxie in ladies and feebleness in men bringing about dissatisfaction, wantonness, conjugal issues, and separation (Frieze, 2018). Sexual disappointment related to alcohol addiction in the

family can cause family partition prompting single being a parent and STI/HIV AIDS as couples search for sexual satisfaction out of marriage. This large number of variables ruin harmony and union in the family, putting forth it hard for public attempts toward cultivating and subsequently jeopardizing household food security

4.5 Inferential Statistics

The approach for calculating the social-monetary effects of illegal close brewing on family food security has been reintroduced. This investigation aimed to determine whether there was a causal relationship between the social-financial effects of unlawful neighborhood mixtures and family food security. This aided in the testing of the review's main hypothesis, H01: Socio-monetary impacts have no significant impact on family food security. At a 95.0 percent certainty level, this was tried using the meaning of R square and Regression coefficient.

Table 4. 4: In the Bumula sub-county of Bungoma County, Kenya, regression results of socio-economic effects and household food security were obtained

M	R Sare	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error Of the Estimate	Change statistics			
				R	Square	F	Sig. F change
					chang e	df1	0.000
0.510 a	0.260	0.258	0.76894	0.260		1	

Source: Researcher, (2020)

There is evidence that the link between illegal local brewing's social-financial effects and family food security was direct; the correlation coefficient (R) of 0.510 shows a strong positive straight relationship. This meant that family food security is linked to socioeconomic characteristics in a significant and rather powerful way. According to the coefficient of assurance, R-square of 0.260, socio-financial factors explain 26.0 percent of the variance in family food security. Because the important esteem is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, the model is measurable in its ability to predict the influence of socio-monetary consequences on household food security.

The presence of a large and moderate solid positive straight relationship between Socio financial impacts and Household food security was further confirmed with an unstandardized relapse coefficient () of 0.541, a connection coefficient () of 0.510, a t-trial of 10.89, and a significance level of $p = 0.000$. Socio-financial consequences are substantial in forecasting the amount of family food security, with a 5% degree of relevance and a 95% degree of confidence. To analyze the relationship between the social-financial implications of unlawful neighborhood mixtures on family food security, the relapsing condition is expressed as:

$$HFS = 1.914 + 0.541SEE + e$$

The relapsing model had a 0.00 percent chance of acknowledging the invalid speculation, according to an F-importance worth of $p = 0.000$. The main research hypothesis H01 is that socioeconomic and monetary factors have little impact on family food security. As a result, the model was deemed critical. The flawed idea was disproved based on the fact that socio-monetary impacts had a strong positive direct association with family food security.

From the critical sources' findings and centered gathering conversations, illicit brew utilization is considered an old custom that makes their ceremonies and rituals complete. It's accepted to have been acquired from their progenitors and ought to be shielded no matter what.

The respondents acknowledged that the majority of the respondents consumed the illicit brew. Those who did not drink it were either Christians or Muslims and were simply affected by strict accepts. According to the perception findings, the most commonly plastered native brews were chang'aa and busaa. It was also discovered that the natural ingredients used to prepare unlawful mixes were primarily maize, sorghum, and millet, which are the main staple foods for the locals. The data from key sources and focus group discussions also revealed that excessive use of illicit drugs was a big contributor to the exploitation of family assets such as cash and food, as well as mishaps and violent conduct at home.

Relapse Results of Socio monetary impacts and Household food security in Kanduyi sub-province, Bungoma County, Kenya.

Relapse investigation was utilized to tell how much change was represented by one variable in anticipating another variable. Relapse examination was directed to find the extent of the reliant variable (family food security), which can be anticipated from the free factor (financial impacts) Table 4.4 shows the investigation results.

Table 4. 5: Regression Results of socio-economic effects and food security

R	Change Statistics
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Model	R	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.662 ^a	.438	.436	.69704	.438	261.510	1 336	.000

Table 4.6 revealed a 0.438 coefficient of assurance (R²). As a result, the Visionary administration can reveal up to 43.8 percent of the difference in aid delivery. The F test yielded a value of (1, 336) = 262.510, p < 0.05, confirming the model's method of attack in elucidating the variation in the dependent variable. It also implies that financial effect is an important determinant of family food security. Financial influences had an unstandardized relapse coefficient (b) of 0.677, p < 0.005. This revealed that a 0.677 change in family food security would arise from a unit change in financial consequences.

The relapse condition to appraise the family food security because of financial impacts was subsequently expressed as:

$$Y_{fp} = 1.049 + 0.677X_1 + \epsilon$$

The principal invalid examination speculation set H01: There is no critical impact of financial consequences for family food security was dismissed utilizing both r and R². From the outcomes, financial impacts had a critical beneficial outcome on family food security with p < 0.01, which fundamentally accounted for 43.8% fluctuation in family food security. Subsequently, the primary invalid speculation is dismissed as financial impacts have a huge impact on family food security.

These findings are supported by previous research by Alves (2018), who used a sample of 349 forth period between 2002 and 2007 to investigate the association between

socio-monetary impacts in Portugal and household food security. They discovered that the financial impact variable's coefficient was positive and significant. The findings of the study indicated that socio-economic factors influenced household food security.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREWS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA

5.1. Introduction

The study's second objective was to determine how illegal brews impacted household food security. On a scale of one to five, family heads were asked to rate how strongly they disagreed or agreed with the statements regarding the same; One indicated Strongly Disagree, two indicated Disagree, three indicated Uncertainty, four indicated Agree, and five indicated Strongly Agree.

5.2 Elucidating insights for Influence of Health impacts of nearby illicit mixes on family food security

In Bumula Sub County, Table 5.1 shows the influence of illicit neighborhood brewing on household food security.

The review tried to research whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of mental problems in our space and prompted food frailty. It was understood that 0.0% (0) emphatically dissented, 1.6% (6) deviated, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 18.8% (69) concurred and 79.7% (288) unequivocally concurred. A higher level of 98.5% (119) shows that most family heads concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of mental issues in our space and subsequently prompted food uncertainty. Nonetheless, 1.6% (6) conflicted.

The second thing under this topic was to determine whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of handicap because mishaps subsequently prompted food weakness. It was set up that 0.0% (0) emphatically dissented, 0.0% (0) deviated,

0.0% (0) were unsure, 15.6% (57) concurred and 84.4% (306) firmly concurred. As shown, 100.0% (363) of family heads concurred that alcohol utilization in our space has increased instances of handicap because of mishaps, prompting food instability.

The third thing under this subject was to set up whether Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of death because alcohol harming subsequently prompted food instability. It was seen that as 0.0% (0) emphatically dissented, 0.0% (0) deviated, 0.0% (0) was uncertain, 12.5% (45) concurred and 87.5% (318) unequivocally concurred. Overall, it was obvious that 100.0% (363) of family heads concurred that Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of death because alcohol harming subsequently prompted food uncertainty.

The review looked to establish whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of disorder from liver cirrhosis that subsequently prompted food weakness. The workers' reactions were as per the following: 0.0 (0) firmly deviated, 1.6% (6) dissented, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 12.5% (45) concurred and 85.9% (312) emphatically concurred. In this manner, a larger part of family heads, 98.4% (357), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of affliction from liver cirrhosis along these lines and prompted food weakness.

In building up whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of lack of healthy sustenance among kids and grown-ups in this way prompted food uncertainty, the review understood that 0.0% (0) firmly deviated, 0.0% (0) dissented, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 22.2% (81) concurred, and 77.8% (282) emphatically concurred. This finding demonstrates that all family heads concurred, as seen from the high rate of

100.0% (363), that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of ailing health among kids and grown-ups, subsequently prompting food instability.

In building up whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of HIV diseases in this way prompted food instability, the review understood that 0.0% (0) unequivocally dissented, 0.0% (0) deviated, 0.0% (0) were uncertain, 20.3% (75) concurred and 79.7% (288) firmly concurred. This finding demonstrates that all family heads concurred, as seen from the high rate of 100.0% (363), that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of HIV diseases along these lines prompting food instability.

The review explored whether Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of visual impairment because alcoholic harming in this way prompted food uncertainty. It was understood that 0.0% (0) emphatically deviated, 1.6% (2) dissented, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 18.8% (23) concurred and 79.7% (288) firmly concurred. A higher level of 98.5% (357) shows that most family heads concurred that Alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of visual deficiency, prompting food instability. In any case, 1.6% (6) conflicted.

These findings are affirmed by past examinations by NACADA (2017), who led a review on the perspectives of respondents toward drugs utilized polls, key meeting guides and centered gathering conversation advisers for gathering information prior to breaking it down utilizing SPSS. According to the statistics, a majority of Kenyans had positive attitudes on the use of licit drugs, particularly cigarettes (73 percent), packaged alcohol (72 percent), traditional brew (69 percent), tobacco (68 percent), and miraa (68

percent) (54 percent). However, illicit pharmaceuticals such as cocaine and heroin, as well as illicit mix (34 percent) and bhang, had minimal adequacy (4-5 percent) (12 percent). Diverse parts of Kenya have different attitudes toward drugs. In Eastern Province, for example, miraa had was widely recognized. With the exception of the North Eastern, every location had a higher than 65 percent willingness to accept cigarettes. In Nairobi, bhang, chang'aa (homemade alcoholic soul), heroin, and cocaine were highly popular, whereas normal alcohol was popular in Kenya's Central Province.

A comparable device was exposed to respondents from Kanduyi Sub County, and the findings were introduced in the table below. From Table 5.1, 161(47.7%) of the respondents firmly concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of mental issues in our space and hence prompted food weakness, while 120 (35.4%) settled on something similar. There was a significant variation from the mean with a mean of 4.23 and a standard deviation of 0.95.

Concerning alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of handicap because mishaps subsequently prompted food uncertainty. From the findings, none unequivocally dissented, 78(23.1%) concurred, none was unbiased, 114(33.8%) concurred, and 145(43.0%) emphatically concurred. A greater part of the respondents, 260(76.8%), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of handicap because mishaps in this way prompted food uncertainty. A mean of 2.68 and a standard deviation of 1.16 suggested that there is incredible scattering from the mean.

The outcomes likewise uncovered that 99 (29.2%) and 192(56.9%) of the respondents concurred and unequivocally concurred separately that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of death because of alcohol harming in this way prompted food

weakness with a mean of 4.32 and standard deviation of 0.97. This infers that there is an incredible deviation from the mean. The larger part of the respondents, 291(86.1%), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of death because of alcohol harm, consequently prompting food frailty.

The findings showed that 104(30.8%) of the respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of ailment from liver cirrhosis, which prompted food uncertainty. An extra 177(52.3%) unequivocally concurred. A mean of 4.26 and a standard deviation of 0.96 inferred that there is some deviation from the mean. From the findings, 281(83.1%) of the respondents firmly concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of affliction from liver cirrhosis and subsequently prompted food frailty, while 35.4% settled on something similar. A mean of 4.23 and a standard deviation of 0.95 recommended an incredible deviation from the mean.

With respect to whether alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of unhealthiness among youngsters and grown-ups in this way prompted food weakness, from the findings, 10(3.1%) firmly deviated, 5(1.5%) dissented, none was nonpartisan, 120(35.4%) concurred and 161(47.7%) emphatically concurred. The larger part of the respondents, 281(83.1%), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of ailing health among kids and grown-ups, subsequently prompting food instability. A mean of 4.23 and a standard deviation of 0.95 suggested that there is incredible scattering from the mean.

The outcomes likewise uncovered that 114 (33.8%) and 145(43.0%) of the respondents concurred and firmly concurred separately that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of HIV diseases, accordingly prompting food weakness with a mean of 2.68 and standard deviation of 1.16. This suggests that there is an incredible deviation from the mean. A greater part of the respondents, 56(86.1%), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of HIV contamination, prompting food frailty.

The outcomes likewise uncovered that 99 (29.2%) and 192(56.9%) of the respondents concurred and emphatically concurred separately that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded instances of visual impairment, subsequently prompting food uncertainty with a mean of 4.32 and standard deviation of 0.97. This infers that there is an incredible deviation from the mean. A larger part of the respondents, 291(86.1%), concurred that alcohol utilization in our space has expanded instances of visual impairment, prompting food weakness.

5.3 Inferential statistics for the Impact of Illicit Local Brews on Household Food Security

The mechanism for assessing the health effects of illegal close brewing on family food security has been reintroduced. This investigation aimed to see if there was a link between the health effects of illicit neighborhood mixtures and family food safety. This helped evaluate the review's second hypothesis, H02: Illicit local mixes' health consequences had no significant influence on family food security. At a 95.0 percent certainty level, this was tried using the meaning of R square and Regression coefficient. The results are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5. 1: Health Effects of Illicit Local Brews on Household Food Security in Bumula Sub County: Regression Results

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	59.649	1	59.649	95.821	.000 ^b
	Residual	210.407	362	0.623		
	Total	270.056	363			

Source: Researcher, (2020)

Table 5.2 shows that the health effects of illegal neighborhood brews on family meals were a security variable that was direct, positive, and significant. The relatively feeble relationship of Health repercussions of illicit neighborhood brews on family food security was revealed by the connection coefficient (R) of 0.470. The coefficient of assurance, R-square of 0.221, indicated that health repercussions of unlawful neighborhood brews accounted for 22.1 percent of the variation in household food security, with an importance worth of $p = 0.000$, less than 0.05. Health impacts of nearby illicit mixes and Household food security had an unstandardized relapse coefficient () of 0.384, a relationship coefficient () of 0.470, a t-trial of 9.789, and a significance level of $p = 0.000$, confirming the presence of a large and moderately certain direct connection between the two.

This showed that a unit change in Health impacts of illicit neighborhood brews would result in a change in family food security by 1.384 in a similar bearing. At 5% degree of importance and 95% degree of certainty, the Health impacts of nearby illicit brews were critical in predicting the level of family food security. The relapse condition to assess the level of family food security is expressed as:

$$HFS = 2.322 + 1.384HE + e$$

The relapsing model had a 0.00 percent risk of admitting the incorrect hypothesis, according to an F-importance value of $p = 0.000$. The health impacts of unlawful local mixtures, according to H02, have no major impact on family food security. As a result, the model was analyzed, and the erroneous theory was debunked, based on the health effects of illegal neighborhood mixing had a large, if insignificant, and positive direct relationship with family food security. For both the R2 and relapse coefficients, the second hypothesis was assessed with a significance level of 0.05.

The findings from key witnesses and centered gathering conversation uncovered that many respondents accepted that unreasonable utilization of local brew causes illnesses and even demise. They heightened a few instances of visual deficiency and secretive demise among purchasers of illicit brew. Lack of healthy sustenance was additionally caught as a significant appearance of over-the-top utilization of alcohol. They demanded that drunkards have helpless resistance and will probably surrender to any infection because of their helpless invulnerability. The above findings are not in accordance with the findings of past examinations by Shah, Zafar, and Durrani (2019), who investigated the consumption of illicit brews in-country networks. The sample consists of 362 household heads from different sectors of the society. The correlation results show that the impact of illicit neighborhood brew has no statistically significant correlation with family food security.

Relapse examination was utilized to tell how much change was represented by one variable in anticipating another variable. Relapse investigation was led to find the extent of the reliant variable (family food security), which can be anticipated from the free factor (wellbeing impacts) Table 5.2 shows the examination results.

Table 5. 2: Regression Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.415 ^a	.172	.170	.84571	.172	69.888	1	336	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Health Effects									
Model				Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T		Sig.
				B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)			2.549	.129		19.698		.000
	Health Effects			.272	.033	.415	8.360		.000

Table 5.3 outcomes show a coefficient of assurance (R^2) of 0.172, implying that wellbeing impacts disclose up to 17.2% of the change in family food security. The new R square aims to provide a more fair value for valuing R square for the general public. The F test yielded a value of $F(1, 336) = 69.888$, $p < 0.01$, confirming the model's method of attack in elucidating the variation in the dependent variable. It also implies that health-related effects are a valuable indication of household food security. The wellbeing impacts' unstandardized relapse coefficient (B) was 0.272, $p < 0.001$. This revealed that a 0.272 change in family food security would occur from a unit change in wellbeing impacts. The relapsing state was then expressed as follows to assess family food security due to wellbeing impacts:

$$\text{Administration delivery} = 2.549 + 0.272X_2 + \epsilon$$

From the model, wellbeing impacts had a critical beneficial outcome on family food security with $p < 0.05$, and it essentially accounted for a 17.2% difference in help conveyance. Accordingly, the third invalid speculation is dismissed as well-being has a critical impact on family food security.

CHAPTER SIX

THE STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE USED TO MANAGE AND REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT BREWS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB- COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA

6.1 Introduction

The study's third objective was to assess the measures employed to manage and minimize illicit brew consumption. On a Likert scale of 1 to 5, household heads were asked to rate how strongly they disagreed or agreed with the assertions, 1 denotes strong disagreement, 2 denotes disagreement, 3 denotes uncertainty, 4 denotes agreement, and 5 denotes strong agreement.

6.2 Descriptive Statistics for Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Consumption on Household Food Security

The results are presented in table 6.1 below.

The review was keen on surveying whether Sensitization and preparing the local area against alcohol can assist with diminishing unreasonable utilization of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security. The family heads reacted as follows: 0.0 (0) unequivocally dissented, 0.0 (0) deviated, 1.6% (6) were unsure, 14.1% (51) concurred and 84.4% (306) emphatically concurred. Hence, a larger part of family heads, 98.4% (357), for the most part, concurred that Sensitization and preparing the local area against alcohol can assist with lessening extreme utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security.

The second thing that was examined under this topic was whether Punishing shoppers of local brews can assist with lessening over-the-top utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security. It was seen that as 0.0% (0) emphatically deviated, 3.1% (12) dissented, 1.6% (6) were unsure, 18.8% (69) concurred and 76.5% (276) firmly concurred. A higher level of the family heads, consequently 95.3% (345), demonstrated that Punishing shoppers of the illicit mix can assist with diminishing extreme utilization of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security.

The third thing in this subject was to evaluate whether drawing in the police in authorizing restrictions on utilization of local brews can assist with diminishing over-the-top utilization of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security. It was set up that 0.0% (0) unequivocally deviated, 0.0% (0) dissented, 0.0% (0) were uncertain, 96(26.6) concurred and 73.4% (267) emphatically concurred. Generally, it was clear that 100.0% (363) of family heads concurred that Engaging the police in upholding restrictions on illicit brews can assist with lessening the exorbitant use of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security.

In building up whether the Introducing different vocations can assist with upgrading food security locally, it was understood that 0.0% (0) firmly deviated, 0.0% (0) dissented, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 14.1% (51) concurred and 85.9% (312) emphatically concurred. This observation showed that all family heads concurred that presenting different livelihoods can assist with upgrading food security locally.

The fifth thing under this subject was to decide if Subsidizing ranch inputs by the government could assist with improving food security in their space. It was set up that 0.0% (0) firmly deviated, 0.0% (0) dissented, 0.0% (0) were unsure, 20.3% (75) concurred and 79.7% (288) unequivocally concurred. In this manner, it's pleasant to presume that Subsidizing ranch inputs by the government can assist with upgrading food security in their space.

From Table 4.7, 78(23.1%) of the respondents concurred that refinement and preparing the local area against alcohol can assist with diminishing over-the-top utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security. In comparison, 187(55.4%) firmly concurred. A mean of 2.15 and a standard deviation of 0.99 suggested an incredible deviation from the mean. Greater part 265(78.5%) of the respondents concurred that sharpening and preparing the local area against alcohol can assist with decreasing unreasonable utilization of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security.

57(16.9%) of the respondents concurred that rebuffing buyers of local brews can assist with decreasing inordinate utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security, and 218(64.6%) unequivocally settled on something very similar. A mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 0.91 proposed that there is an incredible deviation from the mean. Greater part 275(81.5%) of the respondents concurred that rebuffing buyers of local brews can assist with diminishing exorbitant utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security.

In deciding whether drawing in the police to uphold restrictions on utilization of illicit brews can assist with lessening exorbitant use of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security, 7.7% (26) concurred. In comparison, 64.6% (218) emphatically concurred that Strategies of diminishing utilization of illicit brews carried business nearer to the residents. A mean of 2.48 and a standard deviation of 1.11 demonstrated an extraordinary deviation from the mean. Accordingly, a greater part of the respondents, 72.3 % (244), concurred that drawing in the police to authorize restrictions on the utilization of illicit brews can assist with decreasing over-the-top utilization of alcohol in their space and improve food security.

On whether presenting different occupations can assist with improving food security locally, 46.2 % (157) of the respondents concurred. In comparison, 21.5 % (73) firmly concurred that Strategies of decreasing utilization of illicit mixes have worked with better and less expensive public administrations with a mean of 2.37 and standard deviation of 1.17. This infers that there is an incredible deviation from the mean. The larger part of the respondents in this way, 67.7% (44), concurred that presenting assorted jobs can assist with improving food security locally.

From the findings on whether subsidizing ranch inputs by the government can assist with improving food security in their space, 23.1 % (78) respondents concurred Strategies of diminishing utilization of local brews are a significant instrument in income execution. In comparison, 55.4% (187) firmly concurred. A mean of 2.15 and a standard deviation of 0.99 inferred that there is an extraordinary deviation from the mean. A larger part, 78.5% (265) of the respondents concurred that financing ranch inputs by the government could improve food security in their space.

Past investigations support the above findings. For example, Onyange's (2017) study on patients conceded with instances of drinking toxic illicit brews in Tanzania utilized centered gathering conversations and meeting plans examined utilizing relationship, relapse and graphic frequencies and means utilizing SPSS suggested the accompanying mediations through inter-sectoral approach by the Government: the then Ministry of Public Health was to make "Recovery Centers" or a 'Helpline' to deal with crises on illicit brew cataclysms and Government was to focus on psychological wellness administrations to urge youth and families to look for directing, especially the people who had a hereditary inclination or innate prejudice with the impacts of alcohol.

6.3 Inferential Statistics for Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Consumption on Household Food Security in Bumula Sub County

Table 6. 1: Regression Results on Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew and Household Food Security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya

ANOVAa		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Model 1	Regression	39.556	1	39.556	58.005	0.000 ^b
	Residual	230.500	362	0.682		
	Total	270.056	363			

Source: Researcher, (2020)

Table 6.2 shows that the method for Strategies to Reduce Illicit Brew Use and Household Food Security has backslid. The objective of this trial was to decide the effect of techniques to diminish the utilization of neighborhood lagers on family food security. This supported the testing of the survey's third hypothesis, H03: Strategies to diminish the utilization of unlawful mixes have no critical impact on family food security. At a 95.0 percent affirmation level, this had a go at utilizing the importance of

R square, backslide coefficient (), and connect coefficient (). The outcomes are recorded in Table 6.2.

The relationship between Strategies for decreasing the utilization of illegal brews and Household food security factors is immediate, positive, ordinarily weak, and enormous, as displayed in Table 6.2, with an association coefficient (R) of 0.285. Procedures to decrease the utilization of illegal blends represent 14.6 percent of the distinction in family food security, as indicated by the coefficient of confirmation, R square of 0.146. The meaning of $p = 0.0000.05$ demonstrated that the model is amazingly helpful in anticipating what Strategies of lessening neighborhood mix utilization mean for family food security.

The unstandardized backslide coefficient worth of Strategies of decreasing illegal brew utilization on Household food security is 0.285, relationship coefficient () of 0.285, t-preliminary of 7.616, and importance level of $p = 0.000$, affirming the presence of an enormous and fairly weak positive direct association between Strategies of lessening unlawful blend use and Household food security. This showed that a unit change in Strategies for lessening illegal mix-use would similarly bring about a 0.285 change in family food security. Strategies of reducing illegal brew usage and Household food security were enormous in predicting the amount of family food security, which is credited to 14.6 percent of Strategies of reducing illicit brew usage for this condition. To determine the amount of family food security, the relapsing condition is expressed as:

$$HFS = 2.666 + 0.285 ST + e$$

The invalid hypothesis, H03: Strategies to reduce the use of illicit brews have no significant influence on family food security, was given an F-importance value of $p = 0.000$, indicating a 0.00 percent chance from the relapsing model to admit the invalid

hypothesis. As a result, the model is critical, and the review disregarded the third incorrect theory of the study since there is a strong link between family food security and strategies for reducing illicit mix usage.

Findings from key sources and centered gathering conversations showed that respondents accepted that Sensitization and preparing the local area against alcohol could assist with decreasing the exorbitant utilization of alcohol in their space and upgrade food security. They also featured Punishing customers of illicit mix as a method for decreasing inordinate utilization of alcohol in their space and improving food security. Different systems distinguished included; drawing in the police in authorizing restriction on utilization of illicit mixes, presenting assorted occupations just as Subsidizing ranch inputs by the government can assist with improving food security in our space. The above findings are concurring perspectives with findings of past examinations by a few scientists like Grinblatt and Keloharju (2017) and Sea openings (2017), who is exploring the impact of utilization of illicit mix and food security. They contend that food security is fundamentally affected by the unnecessary illegal mixes.

In Kanduyi Sub County, regression results on strategies for lowering illegal brew consumption and household food security

A simple linear regression was used to see how strategies for lowering illegal brew consumption affect service delivery. Table 6.3, a composite table consisting of Model summary, ANOVA, and regression coefficients, shows the comprehensive results of basic linear regression analysis, including Strategies for reducing illegal brew consumption and household food security.

Table 6. 2: Simple Regression Analysis Results in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya

Model R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Mistake of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
				R Square Change	F Change	df 1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.250	.248	.80512	.250	111.855	1	1	.000

The difference in family food security clarified by the free factor (Strategies of decreasing utilization of local brews) is 25.0% or $R^2=0.250$. From the findings, the F proportion is 111.855, which implies that improvement because of fitting the model is much more noteworthy than the model errors ($F(1, 336)= 111.855, p=0.001$). This suggests that strategies for lessening illicit mix-use are a helpful indicator of family food security.

Techniques of lessening utilization of illicit brews conveyed positive huge prescient power while the steady conveyed positive and critical worth. The B coefficient of Strategies of lessening illegal brews utilization was .344. This quality is critical ($B=.344, p=.001$), inferring that a unit change in Strategies of decreasing utilization of illicit brews level would result in a huge change in family food security by 0.344 units. That is, expansion in Strategies of lessening utilization of local brews by a unit would result in an increment in family food security by 0.344, and a decline in Strategies of

diminishing utilization of illicit mixes by a unit would result in an increment in family food security by 0.344. Thus, the straight relapse results showed a measurably positive connection between Strategies of diminishing utilization of illicit mixes and family food security.

The review created an insightful model for foreseeing family food security from Strategies of decreasing utilization of local brews is expressed as:

$$\text{Administration delivery} = 2.249 + .344X_3 + \varepsilon$$

From the outcomes, Strategies of decreasing utilization of local brews had critical constructive outcomes on family food security with $p < 0.05$, and it fundamentally accounted for a 25.0% change in family food security. The findings agree with the works by Wambua and Kiruthu (2014) that tried to set up the connection between Strategies of lessening the utilization of illicit brews and food security.

6.4 Household food security in Bungoma, Kenya's Bumula and Kanduyi Sub-Counties

Household food security was the study's dependent variable. On a Likert scale of 1 to 5, household heads were asked how strongly they disagreed or agreed with the allegations, with 1 showing solid conflict, 2 demonstrating conflict, 3 showing vulnerability, 4 demonstrating understanding, and 5 showing stable arrangement—table 6.4 sums up the discoveries for this target.

The poll aimed to see if children from households who consume illegal brews suffer the negative effects of longing and famine in their environment. 0.0 percent (0) was thought to have strayed, 1.6 percent (6) disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) was unsure, 18.8 percent (69)

agreed, and 79.7 percent (288) agreed unequivocally. Children from households who consume nearby brews feel the negative effects of desire and starving in their space, according to a higher level of 98.5 percent (357). In any case, 1.6 percent (2) were in disagreement.

The second aspect of this topic was to determine whether or not families who consume illegal brews have more than one fiesta daily. It was decided that 0.0 percent (0) would strongly disagree, 0.0 percent (0) would digress, 0.0 percent (0) would be unsure, 15.6 percent (57) would agree, and 84.4 percent (306) would violently agree. As shown by everyone, 100.0 percent (363) of household heads agreed that families who only drink illicit brews occasionally have more than one dinner per day.

The third component of this investigation was to see if families who consume illegal brews see a difference in their eating habits in their transactions. 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 12.5 percent (45) strongly agreed, and 87.5 percent (318) strongly agreed, according to the findings. In general, 100.0 percent (363) of family heads agreed that illicit mixed families only occasionally detect different meal schedules in their consideration. The investigation aimed to see if families who consume illegal drugs have food reserves and holds. The following were the workers' responses: 0.0 (0) strongly disagreed, 1.6 % (2) disagreed, 0.0 % (0) were undecided, 12.5 % (45) agreed, and 85.9% (312) strongly agreed. As a result, 98.4 percent (119) of households agreed that families who consume illegal brews do not have food or savings.

The purpose of the study was to see if families who use illegal drugs are less likely to garden productively. 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 1.6 percent (6) disagreed, 0.0

percent (0) were undecided, 18.8 percent (69) agreed, and 79.7 percent (288) strongly agreed, it was assumed. Families who use illegal alcoholic beverages are less likely to engage in productive farming, as seen by a higher rate of 98.5 percent (357). In any case, 1.6 percent of those polled (six people) disagreed.

The final point on this subject was to see if there was a link between alcohol usage and food fragility in their area. 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 0.0 percent (0) strongly disagreed, 15.6 percent (57) strongly agreed, and 84.4 percent (306) strongly agreed, according to the results. As shown, 100% of household heads (363) agreed that drinking alcohol at home has exacerbated food insecurity.

Past investigations uphold the above findings. For example, Surveys during the 1990s viewed that more than 60% of the populace could be viewed as poor, and 36% or 46% relying upon the study - were classed as exceptionally poor. There were critical contrasts by area. Country families, particularly those in the mutual terrains, were bound to be poorer than metropolitan families; and neediness rates were higher on the minimal grounds. For instance, in a 1998 overview of three of the minor Districts -, Mateo, Chive and Gut- observed that more than 66% of families were extremely poor, and short of what one-fifth were not poor, and there were huge rates of alcohol addiction among youth and ladies (Bird and Shepherd 2016).

The outcomes in Table 6.4, 151(44.6%) and 125(36.9%) of the tested respondents concurred and unequivocally concurred that youngsters from families that consume illicit mix experience the ill effects of yearning and starvation in their space. A mean of

4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.06 gathers that there is a remarkable deviation from the mean. The larger part of the respondents, 275(81.5%), concurred that kids from families that consume illicit brews experience the ill effects of yearning and starvation in their space.

The outcomes uncovered that 182(53.8%) of the respondents concurred that families that consume unlawful brew only occasionally have more than one gala in a day, and 52(15.4%) unequivocally agreed with a mean of 3.62 and a standard deviation of 1.07. The majority of the respondents, 234(69.2%), agreed that families that consume illegal blends only occasionally have more than one dinner daily.

The outcomes uncovered that 147(43.1%) and 130(38.5%) of the respondents concurred and unequivocally concur that families that consume illicit mix seldom notice adjusted eating regimens in their care, with a mean of 4.08 and standard deviation of 1.02. a larger part of the respondents, 276 (81.6%), concurred that families that consume illicit brews seldom notice adjusted eating routines in their care.

The outcomes uncovered that 104(30.8%) and 104(30.8%) of the respondents concurred and unequivocally concurred individually that families that eat illicit mix don't have food stores and holds with a mean of 4.08 and a standard deviation of 1.02. A greater part of the respondents, 208 (61.6%), concurred that families that eat illicit mix don't have food stores and holds.

151(44.6%) and 125(36.9%) of the tested respondents concurred and firmly concurred that families that consume illicit mix seldom partake in productive cultivating. A mean

of 4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.06 indicate an incredible deviation from the mean. This suggested that a greater part of the respondents, 275(81.5%), concurred that families that consume illicit brews seldom partake in productive cultivating.

The outcomes in Table 6.4, 151(44.6%), and 125(36.9%) of the tested respondents concurred that alcohol utilization in their space had expanded food frailty. A mean of 4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.06 suggests an extraordinary deviation from the mean. A greater part of the respondents, 275(81.5%), concurred that alcohol utilization in their space had expanded food uncertainty.

Past examinations uphold the above findings. For example, Surveys during the 1990s viewed that more than 60% of the populace could be viewed as poor, and 36% or 46% relying upon the study - were classed as extremely poor. There were huge contrasts by area. Rustic families, particularly those in the shared terrains, were bound to be poorer than metropolitan families; and destitution rates were higher in the peripheral grounds. For instance, in a 1998 overview of three of the more peripheral Districts –Mateo, Chive, and Gut– observed that more than 66% of families were extremely poor, and short of what one-fifth were not poor. There were tremendous occurrences of alcohol abuse among youth and ladies (Bird and Shepherd 2016)

The connection between illicit neighborhood mixes and family food security was investigated. The outcomes are displayed in Table 4.12. As shown in Table 4.12, the review showed a direct certain and genuinely huge connection between illicit neighborhood brews and Household food security ($B = 0.4083$, $\beta = 0.447$; $p < 0.05$).

The relationship, however sure, is moderate and huge. This infers that nearby illegal mixes, however present, their impact on family food security isn't highly high.

Table 6.3: An overview of the link between illegal local brews and household food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties, Bungoma Kenya

Table 6.4: Regression Coefficients						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta		VIF	
1 (Constant)	1.420	0.448		3.169		0.510
Socio economic effects	0.541	0.158	0.048	0.234	1.70	0.510
Health effects of illicit local brews	0.384	0.197	0.232	1.107	1.43	0.470
Strategies of reducing consumption of illicit brews	0.285	0.149	0.008	0.046	1.24	0.383
Illicit local brews	0.423	0.158	0.048	0.234	1.70	0.425

a. Dependent Variable: Household food security

Source: Researcher, (2020)

The understanding of the findings is displayed in the accompanying relapse model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

$$Y = 2.190 + 0.541X_1 + 0.384X_2 + 0.285X_3 + 0.423X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Socio monetary impacts ($B = 0.541$, $p = 0.510$; $p > 0.05$) were one of the impacts of nearby illicit brews that had the greatest impact on Household food security, while Strategies of lowering illicit brews use ($B = 0.285$, $p = 0.383$; $p > 0.05$) had the least impact.

Findings from key sources and centered gathering conversations uncovered that youngsters from families that consume local brew experience the ill effects of yearning

and starvation. They additionally stated that families that consume illicit mix seldom have more than one feast in a day and that families that drink illicit brew seldom notice adjusted eating regimens in their care. The findings likewise showed that families that polish off illicit mix don't have food stores and holds. These families drink illicit brews and seldom partake in beneficial cultivating, and that alcohol utilization in their space has expanded food frailty. While Healy (2015) utilized an adjusted eating routine and number of suppers daily to quantify family food security, he concentrates on trying to isolate them into parts. Moreover, different investigations track a positive relationship between illicit neighborhood brews and family food security.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter includes a summary of the study's major findings, conclusions, recommendations, and research topics for the future.

7.2 Summary of Findings

The essential goal of the review was to research unlawful neighborhood blends' social and financial impacts on family food security in the Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties. Household leaders were asked to comment on whether or not they argued with their spouses while inebriated. When we are inebriated, the majority of the home heads agree that they fight with their spouses. The study also wanted to see if there was a link between alcohol consumption and increasing crime and insecurity in their neighborhood, including food theft. As demonstrated by the large proportion, the majority of household heads stated that increased alcohol consumption had increased crime and insecurity in their neighborhood, notably food theft.

The third theme was to see if there was an increase in sexual abuse and defilement in their area due to alcohol consumption. Most family heads expressed that rising liquor utilization in their space had expanded the occurrences of sexual maltreatment and debasement, as evidenced by the significant proportion. The fourth question examined whether, as a result of alcohol use, there has been an increase in divorce and single parenthood members holding repeated positions as directors in other businesses in their community. Alcohol consumption, according to household leaders, has increased the number of divorces and single parenthood cases in their community.

The study's goal was to see if alcohol usage in their area had increased poverty, broken families, and food insecurity. All the household heads agreed that alcohol usage has increased poverty, damaged families, and contributed to food insecurity in their area. To determine regardless of whether liquor utilization in their space has expanded the quantity of instances of family land being sold, bringing about food uncertainty. Most of the family heads concurred, as seen by the high rate that rising liquor utilization in their space had resulted in more occurrences of family land being sold, resulting in food insecurity. The seventh topic was to see if increased alcohol consumption in our area has increased the sale of household goods, especially food. Most family heads accepted that expanded liquor utilization in our space had expanded the offer of home products, including food things, as seen by the high extent.

The study's second goal was to look at the health consequences of illegal brews on household food security in Kanduyi and Bumula Subcounties. The study's goal was to see if increased alcohol consumption in their area has led to increased mental problems in our area and, therefore, to food insecurity. A greater proportion indicates that more household heads feel that increased alcohol consumption in their area has resulted in a rise in cases of mental disorders and, as a result, food insecurity.

The second item on this theme was to see if there was an increase in cases of disability due to accidents in their area, which led to food insecurity. As previously stated, all of the family heads agreed that alcohol consumption had increased the number of cases of disability due to accidents in our area, resulting in food insecurity. The third topic item was to determine whether rising alcohol consumption in their area has resulted in increased occurrences of death due to alcohol poisoning, resulting in food insecurity. In

general, all of the household heads felt that increased alcohol consumption in their area has resulted in increased cases of death due to alcohol poisoning, resulting in food insecurity. The study's goal was to see if increased alcohol consumption in their area had resulted in increased occurrences of liver cirrhosis and, as a result, food insecurity. The majority of household heads believed that increased alcohol consumption in their area has resulted in increased cases of liver cirrhosis and thus food insecurity.

All household heads agreed, as evidenced by the high percentage, that liquor utilization in their space has expanded instances of lack of healthy sustenance among youngsters and grown-ups, bringing about food weakness, to decide if liquor utilization in their space has expanded cases of malnutrition among children and adults, resulting in food insecurity.

As seen by the large proportion, all household heads stated that alcohol consumption in their neighborhood increased the incidence of HIV infections and contributed to food insecurity.

The study's goal was to see if rising alcohol use in their area had resulted in an increase in occurrences of blindness, which in turn had led to food insecurity. According to a higher percentage, most household heads felt that alcohol usage in their area has increased incidences of blindness, resulting in food insecurity.

The third objective of this study was to evaluate the strategies that can be used to manage and reduce the consumption of illicit brews in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties. The study was interested in assessing whether Sensitization and training the community against alcohol can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their

area and enhance food security. The majority of household heads generally agreed that Sensitization and training the community against alcohol could help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their area and enhance food security.

The second item that was investigated under this theme was whether Punishing consumers of illicit brews can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their area and enhance food security. A higher percentage of the household heads, thus, indicated that Punishing consumers of illicit brews can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their area and enhance food security. The third item in this theme was to assess whether engaging the police in enforcing a ban on the consumption of illicit brews can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their area and enhance food security. Generally, it was evident that household heads agreed that Engaging the police in enforcing a ban on the consumption of illicit brews can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in their area and enhance food security.

In establishing whether the Introducing diverse livelihoods can help enhance food security in their community. This finding indicated that all household heads agreed that introducing diverse livelihoods can help enhance food security in their community. The fifth item under this theme was to determine whether Subsidizing farm inputs by the government can help enhance food security in their area. It's agreeable to conclude that Subsidizing farm inputs by the government can help improve food security in their area. Family food security in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-areas was the review's reliant variable. The study's goal was to see if children from households who consume illegal brews suffer from hunger and malnutrition in their community. According to a higher percentage, children from families who consume illegal brew are more likely to suffer

from hunger and malnutrition in their community. The second question posed by this theme was whether families who drink illicit brews have more than one meal daily. As previously stated, all the household heads agreed that families who use illegal brew only eat one meal daily. The third thing on this theme was to see if families who use illicit brews rarely offer their children a balanced diet. In general, it was clear that the majority of household heads agreed that families who use illegal brews rarely eat a healthy diet. The study aimed to see if families who consume illicit brews don't have food storage or reserves. According to most household heads, families who consume illegal brew do not have food stocks or reserves.

The study aimed to see if families who consume illegal brews are less likely to engage in productive farming. Families who drink illicit brews are less likely to engage in profitable farming, as evidenced by the higher percentage. The final item on this theme was determining whether alcohol consumption has exacerbated food insecurity in their locality. As previously stated, all household heads agreed that alcohol usage had exacerbated food insecurity in their area.

7.3. Conclusions on effects of illicit local brews on household food security

We may conclude from our findings that illegal brew consumption is a critical determinant in household food security in both Bumula and Kanduyi Subcounties. This investigation demonstrates the influence of illicit local beers drunk in both sub-counties. Several factors influence and determine household food security, all of which are influenced by the effect of illicit local brews drunk in both sub-counties. As a result, in both sub-counties, there is a strong link between illicit local brews and household food

security. Socioeconomic consequences were one of the illegal local brews that greatly impacted household food security. ($p < 0.05$) ($B = 0.541, = 0.510$), while strategies to reduce illicit brews consumption had the least effect ($B = 0.285, = 0.383; p < 0.05$). This could be seen in both sub-counties.

For the specific aim, there is evidence that socioeconomic influences strongly and significantly affect food security in the home.

The first null hypothesis was rejected due to a large and moderately strong positive linear association between socioeconomic impacts and household food security.

The second null hypothesis was rejected since the health impacts of illegal local brews exhibited a substantial if weak, positive linear relationship with household food security. The significance level for the R^2 and regression coefficients was set at 0.05 to examine the second research hypothesis. Because there is a clear link between efforts to reduce illegal brew consumption and the third null hypothesis of the study, it was rejected.

7.4. Recommendations

The following recommendations are sufficient in light of the aims and findings:

- i. Politicians, religious leaders, and other civic leaders should start a national campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of illegal brew use. This awareness should be taught as part of the curriculum in all educational institutions.

- ii. The media should be incorporated into the country's anti-alcohol and anti-drug misuse agenda. This would entail instructing reporters on how to appropriately express facts and write pieces worthy of publication. Editors should also be educated on the necessity of distinguishing between legal and illegal beers.
- iii. The government should build training institutions where society's talents can be fostered, allowing individuals to become entrepreneurs and improve their quality of life. People's spending power rises as their quality of life improves, allowing them to afford higher-quality alcohol.

7.5. Suggestions for Further Studies

Other variables of impact illicit local brews like technical and religion should also be examined since the current study was limited to socio-economic and health factors

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I:LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FOR RESPONDENTS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA.

To whom it may concern;

Dear Sir/ Madam,

REF: FILLING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Olivia Manyasa Amakobe, and I am now pursuing a master's degree at MMUST. You have been identified as a research participant. Please see the attachment for a questionnaire on the **"Influence of Illicit Local Brew Consumption on Household Food Security."** All responses will be kept strictly confidential and used for academic purposes only. The data gathered will aid in the understanding of the food security and illicit brew consumption situations in Bumula and Kanduyi sub-counties.

Thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,

Olivia Manyasa Amakobe

APPENDIX II:QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA, KENYA

Household Data

1. Gender Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age 18-27 ☐ 28-37 ☐
- 38 –47 ☐ above 47 ☐
3. Marital Status Married ☐ Widowed ☐
- Single ☐ Separated ☐

SECTION B: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ILLICIT LOCAL BREWS

In this part kindly tick (✓) the most fitting reaction for every one of the inquiries in the table underneath, where Strongly concurred, SA (5), Agree, A (4), Undecided, U (3), Disagree, D (2), Strongly dissent, SD (1).

	Social-economic effects of illicit local brews	5	4	3	2	1
1	When my partner and I are both inebriated, we argue.					
2	In our neighborhood, rising alcohol consumption has resulted in an increase in crime and insecurity, including food theft.					
3	Sexual abuse and defilement have escalated in our area as a result of increased alcohol intake.					
4	Divorce and single parenthood have grown in our area as a result of increased alcohol intake.					
5	In our community, alcohol consumption has exacerbated poverty and brokenness among families, as well as food insecurity.					
6	In our neighborhood, alcohol usage has increased the number of incidents of family land being sold, resulting in food insecurity.					
7	The increased consumption of alcohol in our area has resulted in an increase in the sale of household goods, especially food.					

SECTION C: HEALTH EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREWS

In this part kindly tick (✓) the most fitting reaction for every one of the inquiries in the table underneath, where Strongly concurred, SA (5), Agree, A (4), Undecided, U (3), Disagree, D (2), Strongly deviate, SD (1).

	Health effects of illicit brews	5	4	3	2	1
8	Alcohol consumption in our area has resulted in a rise in occurrences of mental problems and, as a result, food insecurity.					
9	In our area, rising alcohol use has resulted in an increase in cases of disability due to accidents, resulting in food poverty.					
1	Alcohol consumption has increased occurrences of death from alcohol poisoning in our area, resulting in food insecurity.					
1	Alcohol consumption has increased incidences of liver cirrhosis in our area, resulting in food insecurity.					
1	In our neighborhood, alcohol usage has increased occurrences of malnutrition among children and adults, resulting in food insecurity.					
1	In our neighborhood, increased alcohol consumption has resulted in an increase in HIV infections, resulting in food poverty.					
1	In our neighborhood, increased alcohol consumption has resulted in a rise in cases of blindness, which has resulted in food poverty.					

SECTION D: STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE USED TO MANAGE AND REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT BREWS

In this part if it's not too much trouble, tick (✓) the most fitting reaction for every one of the inquiries in the table beneath, where Strongly concurred, SA (5), Agree, A (4), Undecided, U (3), Disagree, D (2), Strongly dissent, SD (1)

	Strategies that can be used to manage and reduce consumption of illicit brews	5	4	3	2	1
1	Sensitization and training the community against alcohol can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in our area and enhance food security					
1	Punishing consumers of illicit brew can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in our area and enhance food security					
1	Engaging the police in enforcing ban on consumption of illicit brews can help reduce excessive consumption of alcohol in our area and enhance food security					
1	Introducing diverse livelihoods can help enhance food security in our community					
1	Subsidizing farm inputs by government can help enhance food security in our area					

SECTION E: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

In this part kindly tick (✓) the most fitting reaction for every one of the inquiries in the table underneath, where Strongly concurred, SA (5), Agree, A (4), Undecided, U (3), Disagree, D (2), Strongly dissent, SD (1).

Family Food Security						
		5	4	3	2	1
1.	In our community, children from families who consume illegal brew suffer from hunger and malnutrition.					
2.	Families who drink illegal alcohol rarely eat more than one meal per day.					
22	Families who consume illegal brew have a hard time eating a balanced diet.					
23	Families who consume illegal brew do not have food reserves or food storage.					
24	Families who consume illegal brew are unlikely to engage in profitable farming.					
25	Food insecurity has increased in our neighborhood as a result of alcohol consumption.					

**APPENDIX III:KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDELINE QUESTIONS
FOR KEY INFORMANTS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES,
BUNGOMA, KENYA**

1. WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION?

Test for:

- How predominant is the utilization of the illicit mix nearby.
- As you would see it, for what reason truly do certain individuals decide to drink the illicit mix while others don't?
- Which kinds of the illicit mixes are consumed in Bumula and Kanduyi sub provinces?
- From your own perception, which is the most well-known kind of the illicit mix utilized around here?
- Do the accessibility of the natural substance for the production of the illicit mix influences food security in the Bumula region.

2. WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THIS AREA?

Test for:

- Age at which illegal utilization brew starts.
- Do you think training decides if an individual takes illicit mix or not.
- In this space is the conjugal status of an individual have any impact on utilization of illicit brew
- Peers pressure impact alcohol drinking.

-In your own judgment, would neediness be able to make an individual drink illegal mix?

3. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION IN THE HOUSEHOLD, IN YOUR OPINION?

-Tutoring of the youngsters

-Mishaps related with utilization of the alcohol

-Family pay and uses

THANKS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY

**APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR GROUPS OF
RESIDENTS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI
SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA, KENYA**

**1. WHAT IS THE OPINION OF THIS COMMUNITY ON ILLICIT BREW
CONSUMPTION?**

Test for:

- How pervasive is the utilization of the illicit mix nearby.
- As you would see it, for what reason truly do certain individuals decide to drink the illicit brew while others don't?
- Which sorts of the illegal brews are consumed in Bumula and Kanduyi sub provinces?
- From your own perception, which is the most well-known kind of the illicit brew utilized around here?
- Do the accessibility of the unrefined substance for the production of the illegal mix influences food security in the Bumula region.

**2. WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THIS AREA?**

Test for:

- Age at which illicit utilization mix starts.
- Do you think training decides if an individual takes illicit mix or not.
- In this space is the conjugal status of an individual have any effect on utilization of illegal brew
- Peers pressure impact alcohol drinking.

-In your own judgment, would destitution be able to make an individual drink illegal brew?

3. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION IN THE HOUSEHOLD, IN YOUR OPINION?

-Tutoring of the kids

-Mishaps related with utilization of the alcohol

-Family pay and uses

Index 5: OBSERVATION GUIDE FOR OBSERVING HOMESTEADS AND RESPONDENTS IN BUMULA AND KANDUYI SUB COUNTIES, BUNGOMA, KENYA

1. HOW DOES THIS COMMUNITY VIEW ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION

Pay special attention to:

- How pervasive is the utilization of the illicit mix nearby.
- As you would see it, for what reason truly do certain individuals decide to drink the illicit brew while others don't?
- Which sorts of the illegal brews are consumed in Bumula and Kanduyi sub provinces?
- From your own perception, which is the most widely recognized sort of the illegal brew utilized around here?
- Do the accessibility of the natural substance for the production of the illegal mix influences food security in the Bumula region.

2. WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THIS AREA?

Pay special attention to:

- Age at which illicit utilization brew starts.
- Do you think training decides if an individual takes illicit mix or not.
- In this space is the conjugal status of an individual have any effect on utilization of illegal brew
- Peers pressure impact alcohol drinking.
- In your own judgment, would destitution be able to make an individual drink illegal brew?

3. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION IN THE HOUSEHOLD, IN YOUR OPINION?

- Tutoring of the kids
- Mishaps related with utilization pace of the alcohol
- Family pay and uses
- Sugarcane cultivating