

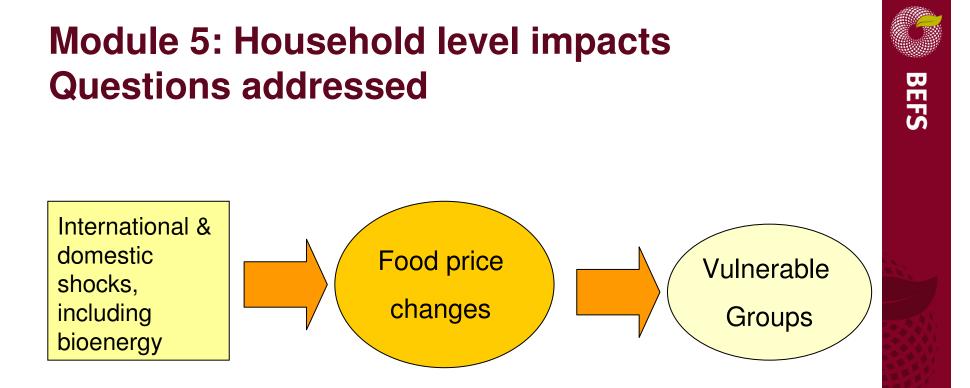
## Household level food security impacts (Module 5)

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Acknowledgements: David Dawe and Luca Tasciotti (ESA FAO)



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*Key Question*: Which are the most vulnerable household groups?

#### Changes in food prices and the impacts

- Food prices can change because of international and domestic supply and demand shocks

   This can also include changes in biofuel demand
- The resulting change in food prices affects households
- We need to understand
  - a) how does the price change **impact** households?
  - b) are any groups vulnerable?

# Household level impacts and vulnerable groups

- Households may produce and consume a crop at the same time
- Price increases will affect households in different ways:
  - Net consumers: Those who buy more food than they sell will be hurt by higher prices.
  - Net producers: Those who sell more food than they buy benefit from higher prices.
- Given a price change, we calculate the net welfare impact on the household based on the position of the household (Some literature: Minot and Goletti 1998, Deaton 1988, Dawe and Maltsoglou 2009)

# Data requirements and the countries investigated

- The household level analysis within BEFS has been applied in Tanzania, Peru and in the South East Asia context in Cambodia
- Data used: macro, price, micro
- The welfare analysis needs income and expenditure data by crop
- Data availability problem, therefore we use a regional dataset as example of application in Tanzania

# Which commodities do we focus on in Tanzania?

• Food security commodities:

Selected based on calorie consumption data. Main focus on Maize and Cassava.

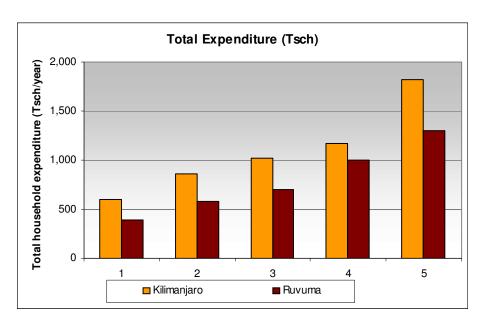
Banking	Commodity	Calorie Share
1	Maize	33.4
2	Cassava	15.2
3	Rice (Milled Equivalent)	7.9
4	Wheat	4.0
5	Sorghum	4.0
6	Sweet Potatoes	3.3
7	Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	3.3
8	Palm Oil	3.0
9	Beans	2.9
10	Beverages, Fermented	2.7
11	Milk – Excluding Butter	2.2
12	Bovine Meat	1.8
13	Pulses, Other	1.7
14	Plantains	1.5
15	Millet	1.4
Subtotal share	Subtotal share for selected items 88.5	
Total Calories	Total Calories per capita 1959	

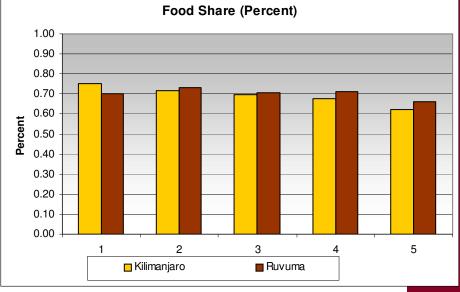
Source: FAOSTAT

#### The household survey data Ruvuma and Kilimanjaro 2004

- The dataset was collected jointly by REPOA/FAO/WB between 2003 and 2004
- The survey covered 957 rural households in the Kilimanjaro region and 890 rural household in Ruvuma

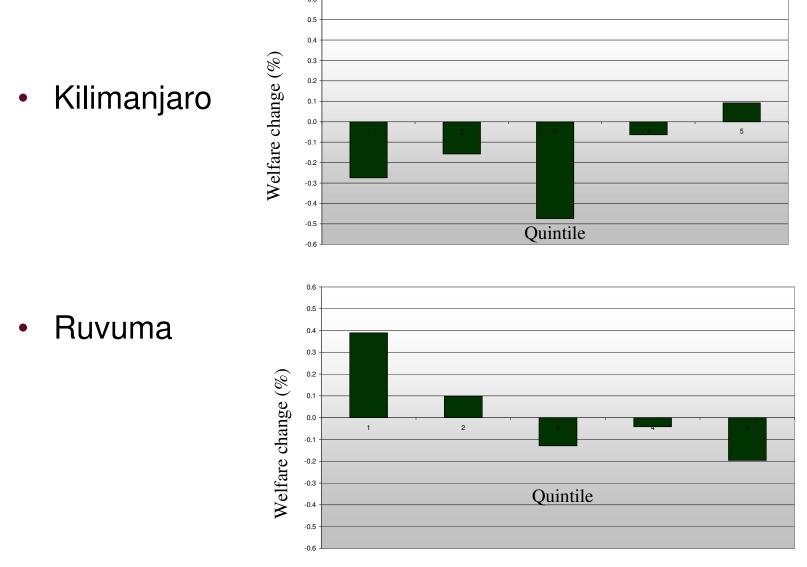
	Kilimanjaro			Ruvuma		
Sample	Size	Education	Age	Size	Education	Age
	(Number)	(Years)	(Years)	(Number)	(Years)	(Years)
Total	5.3	6.0	53.5	5.2	6.0	43.2





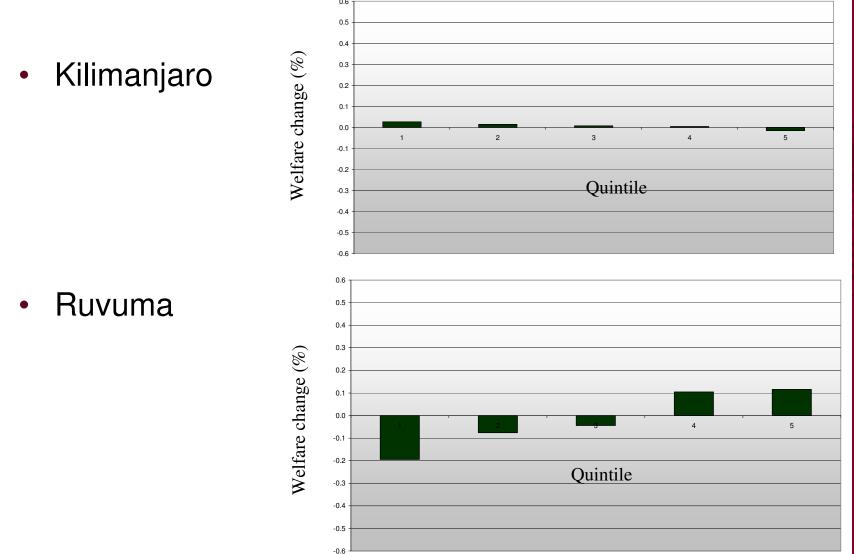
### Tanzania Example: Maize Household welfare impacts by quintile

(Rural households, 10% producer price increase)



#### Tanzania Example: Cassava Household welfare impacts by quintile

(Rural households, 10% producer price increase)



#### **Maize and Cassava Price Changes**

Commodity and Marketing Level	Domestic Retail Fresh Cassava	Domestic Retail Dried Cassava	Domestic Maize Wholesale
Real Percent change between 2003 - 2008	+50%	+42%	+44%

Source: Ministry of Trade, Calculations by the authors



### **Capacity building: Technical training**

- Training course
  - Co-ordinated by REPOA, focal point
  - Participants from the following institutions:
     REPOA, ESRF, UDSM, Open University,
     Ifakara Research Centre

### **Technical training structure**

- Technical training
  - Background on food security and the linkages to bio-energy
  - The BEFS Analytical Framework and how the household analysis fits into the BEFS structure
  - Background theory on household level welfare impacts due to increasing food prices
  - Hands on experience with STATA
  - Hands in implementation of the analysis with real household data



## **THANK YOU!**

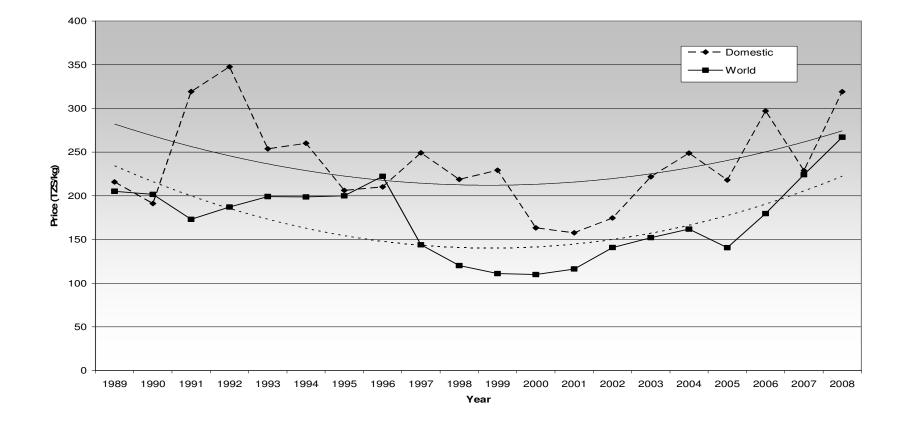
www.fao.org/bioenergy/foodsecurity/befs

Irini Maltsoglou, BEFS FAO

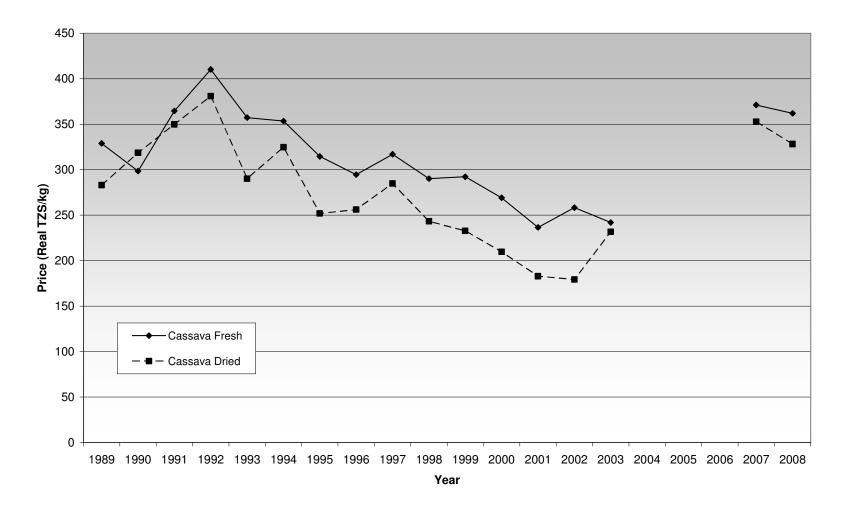




#### **Maize Price in Tanzania**



#### **Cassava Price in Tanzania**



#### ....maize and cassava market are interlinked