

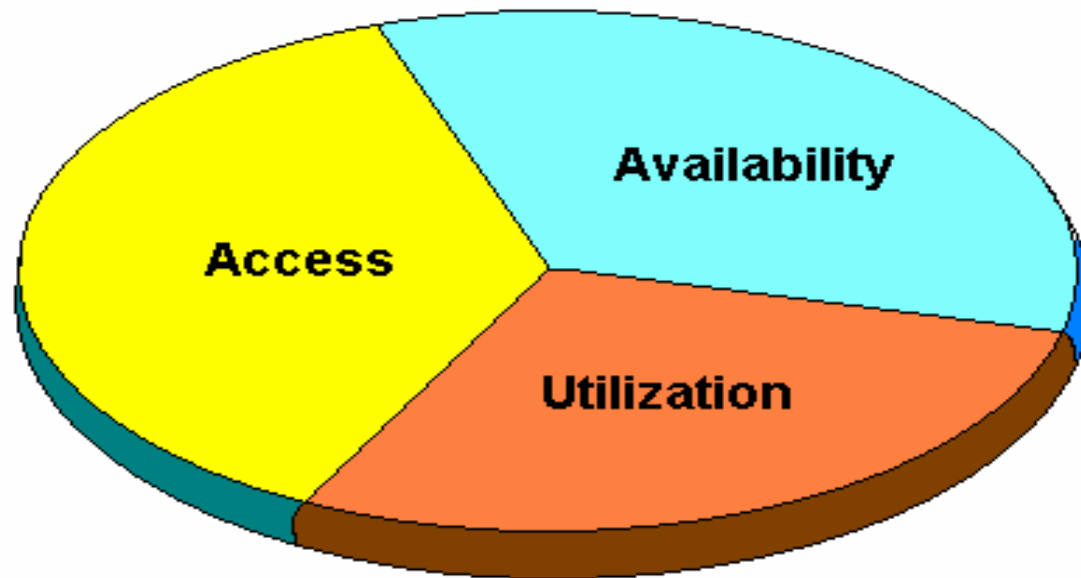


State of the Art Food Security Assessment

**Gary Eilerts, Program Manager
USAID FEWS NET**

Concept

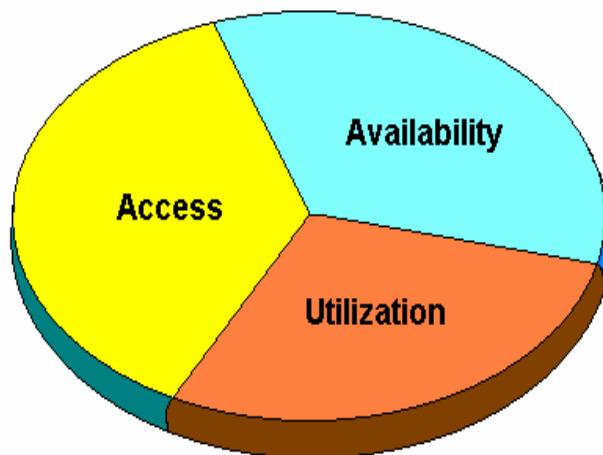
Food Security is Achieved...



Concept

Measuring What?...

Individual: *Prevalent diseases, malnutrition, care of infants, feeding and food preparation practices, presence of health & sanitation facilities, water supply characteristics, etc...*



An area: *Crop planting date, vegetation or crop condition, amount & timing of rain, drought, market availability of food, food prices, imports, exports, public stocks, household stocks, wild food availability, etc...*

Household/community: *Local household food crop & animal production, household sales of goods & services, conditions of other income sources, labor wage rates, food aid, assets, etc...*

Assessing the Concept

Units:

- **Sub-national resolution, esp. households**
- **Produce, buy, receive food**
- **Risk**

Tools:

- **Secondary datasets**
- **Surveys, primary datasets**
- **Analysis/exchange/partnership**

Concept

What Do We Do Again?...

~~Food Aid Targeting~~

Early
Warning

Food
Security
Assessment

Vulnerability

~~Poverty?~~

Doing EW, FS, V +

- **Hazard early warning**
- **Food security assessment**
- **Vulnerability assessment**
- **Contingency and response plan inputs**

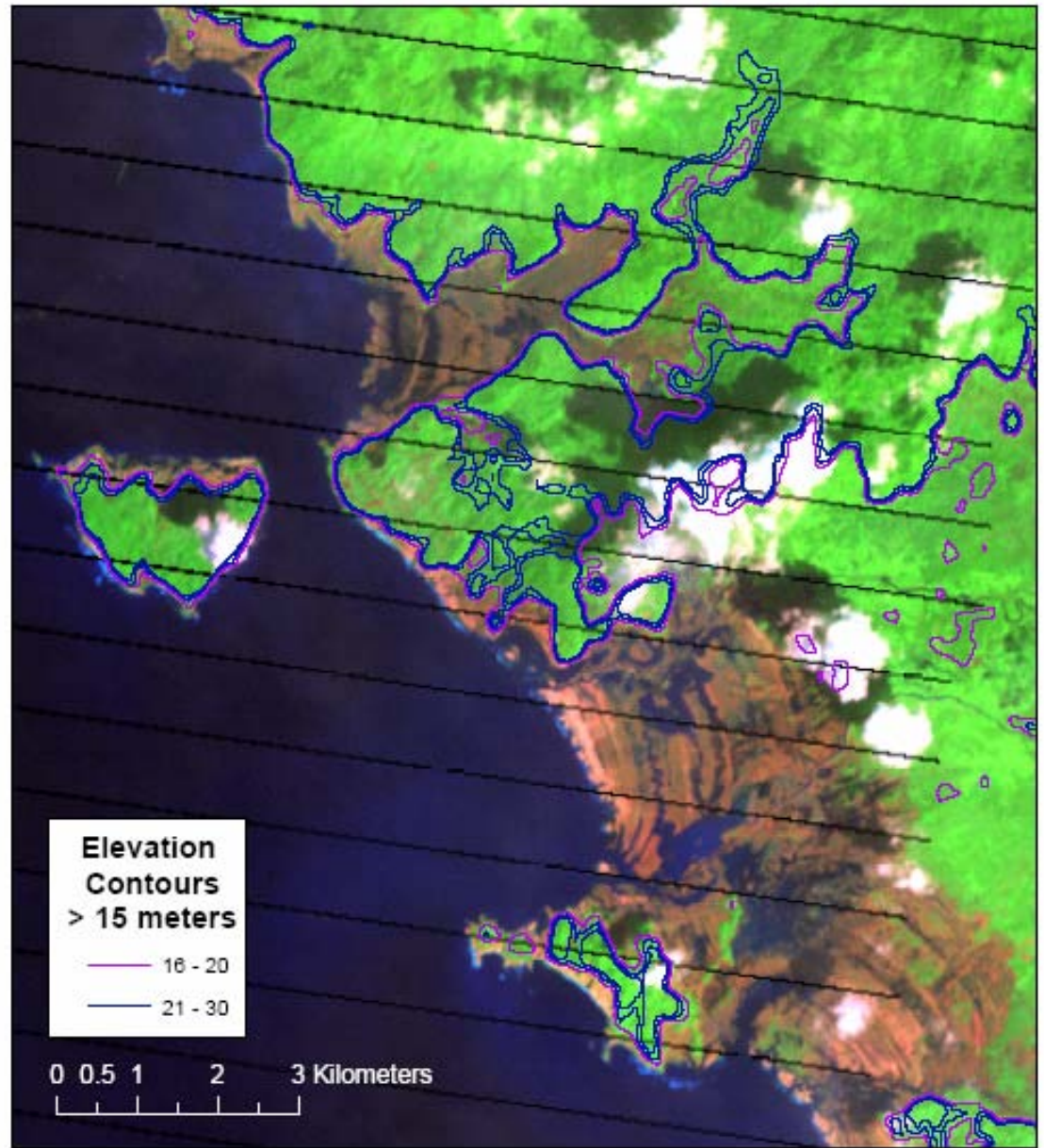
Operations

Methodological Issues...

- **Old vs. New Early Warning**
- **Livelihoods vs. Indicators**
- **Adding it all up**

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Post-Tsunami -



Operations

How Operational...?

Darfur Crisis: Rain Timeline

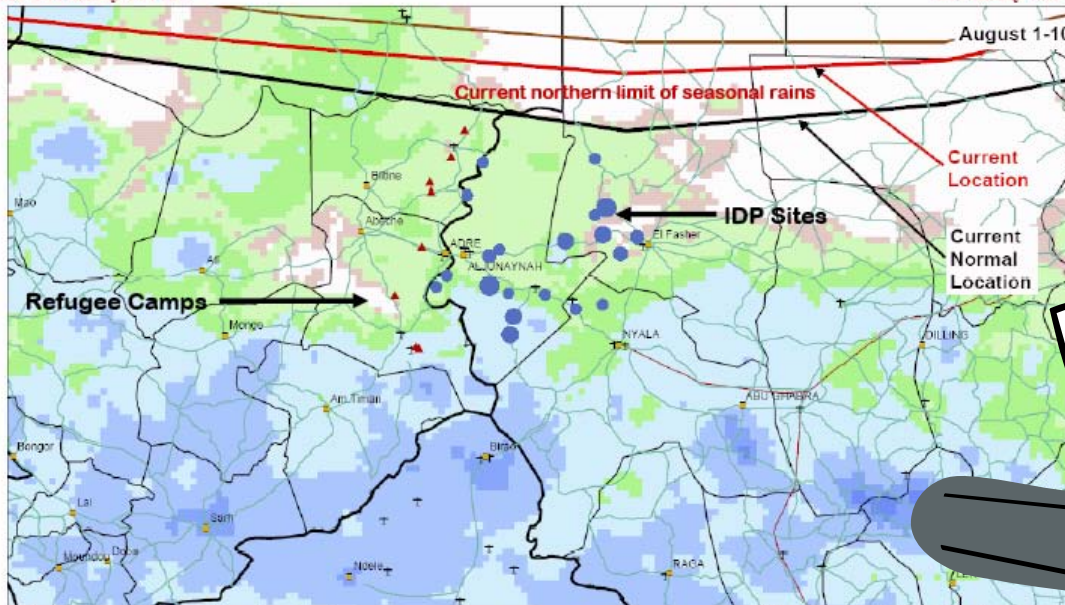
July 27, 2004

Time remaining before seasonal rains cut off sites in Darfur and Eastern Chad

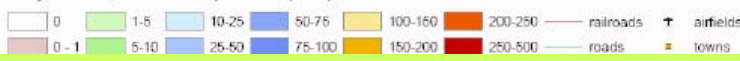
Number of days until the rains normally set in.

Date the rains normally set in.

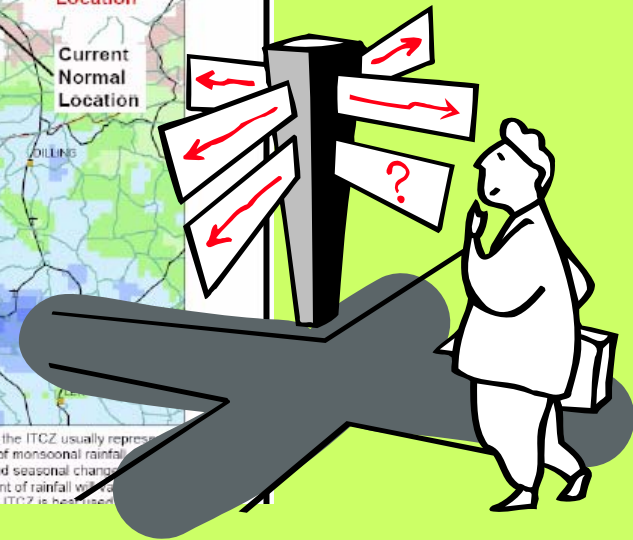
Use the number of days to estimate the time remaining until the rains begin



July 19 - 23, 2004 Precipitation (mm)



Note: The position of the ITCZ usually represents the northward extent of monsoonal rainfall. regional influences and seasonal changes in the actual northward extent of rainfall will vary. The normal position of the ITCZ is based on...



Why 'Why'?

If:

Availability

No food in market, sufficient purchasing power

+

Access

Plenty of food in market, no purchasing power

+

Utilization

Food & purchasing power available, but, bad water, disease, poor care practices

=

Insufficient food security

Different causes, different responses

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Chad: Administrative boundaries and relief...






- International
- Limite d'Arrondissement
- Limite de Departement

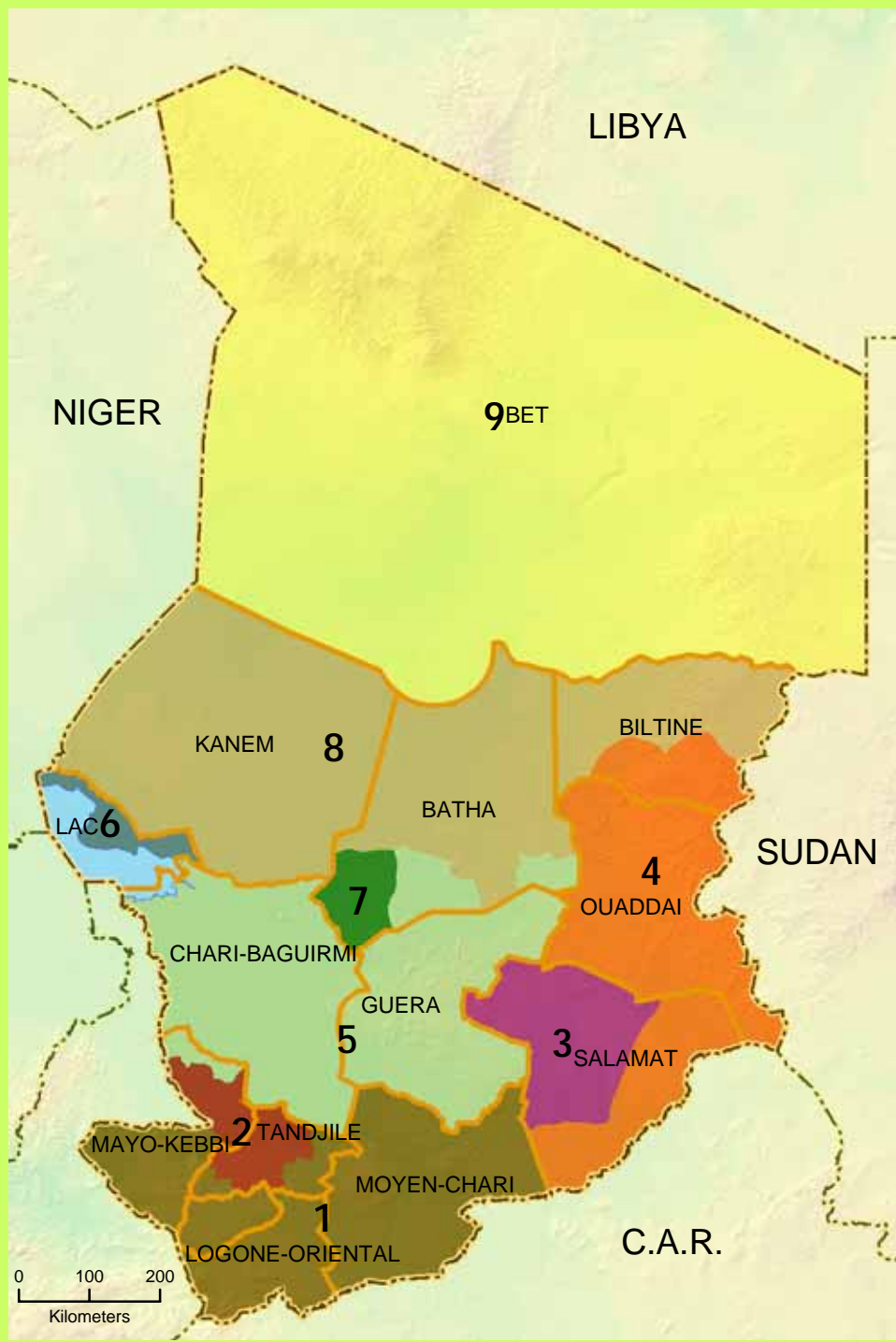
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Chad: Household Economy Zones

Zones d'economie alimentaire

- 1 Culture de Rente Coton et Arachide
- 2 Culture de Rente Riz
- 3 Culture de Decrue
- 4 Culture Puviale Cerialiare
- 5 Agropastorale
- 6 Agro-Peche-Elevage
- 7 Culture de Decrue et Peche
- 8 Elevage Transhumant
- 9 Evelage Camelin, Dattes et Natrons

-  International
-  Limite d'Arrondissement
-  Limite de Departement

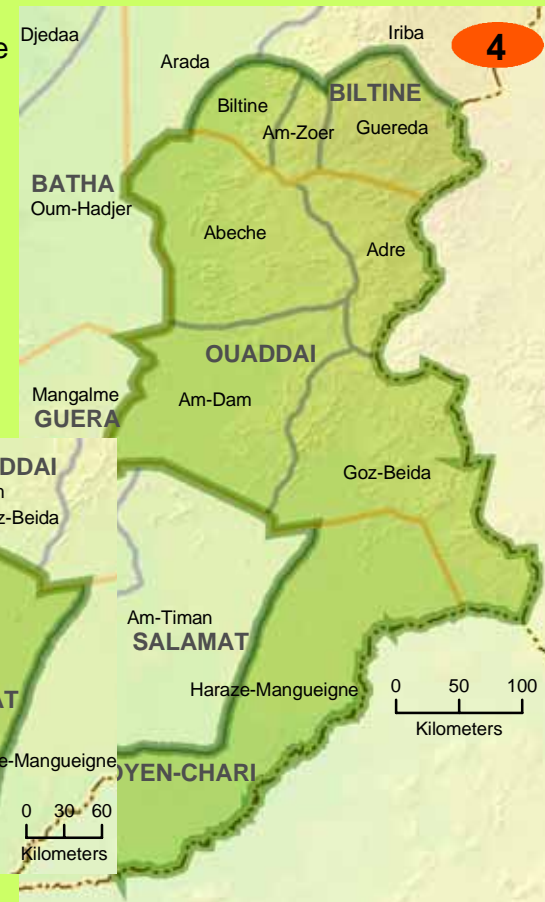


Chad: Household Economy Zones

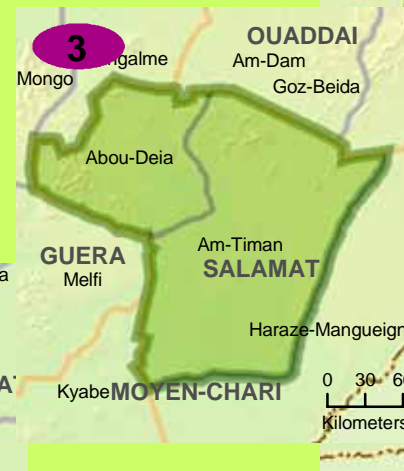
1 Culture de Rente Coton et Arachide



4 Culture Puviale Cerealiere

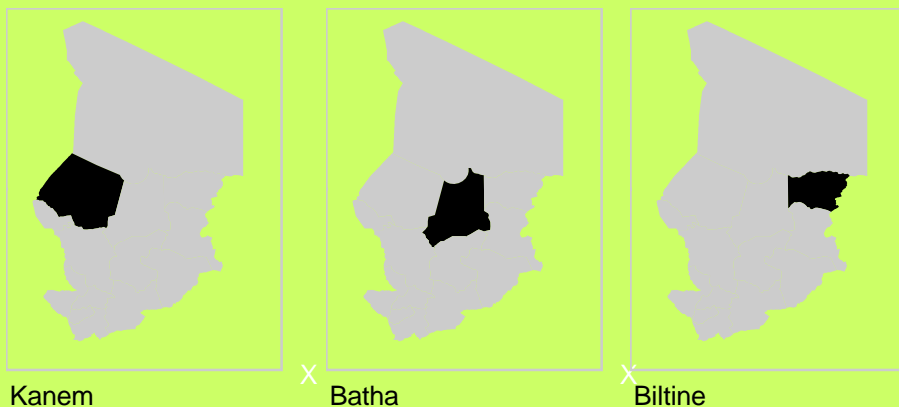


3 Culture de Decrue



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Chad: Extract of Zone Profile of the Transhumance Zone



Wealth Breakdown

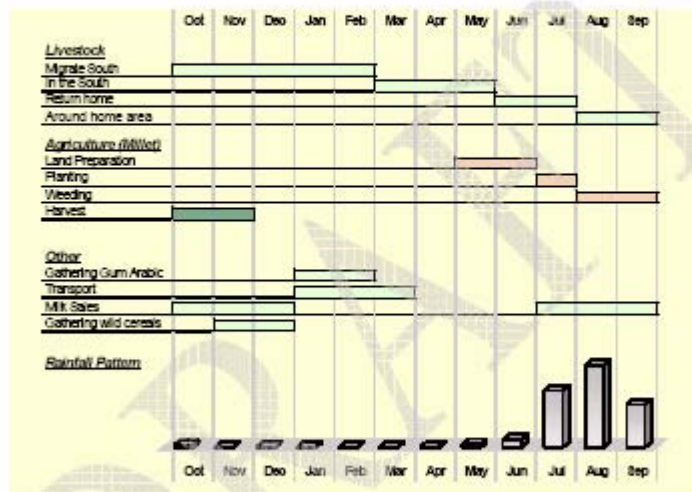
Livestock are a key part of the economy in this zone, and wealthier households are those with larger herds. Camels are used to earn cash income during the migration southwards by transporting the cereals that have been harvested by households in other zones to market. Small ruminants are killed for feast days or to welcome visitors or might be sold to buy more cattle. Poorer households are constrained by their small animal holdings and social position and have to rely on labour, gathering and mat making to make ends meet. They provide a valuable labour resource for the wealthier households who employ them to herd their livestock in return for payment of a heifer a year and some milk or to collect natron, or help with agricultural labour.

Wealth Group Information			
	HH size	Livestock	Area planted and how
Poor	3-5 members	5-10 cows, 10-25 sheep / goats, chickens	1-2 hectares using household labour
Middle	7-8 members	15-50 cattle, 35-100 sheep / goats, 10-20 camels, chickens	3 hectares using household labour
Better-off	8-13 members	50+ cattle, 100+ sheep / goats, 25+ camels, chickens	5 hectares using household labour and employing others

0% 20% 40% 60%
% of population

Seasonal Calendar

The economic year in this zone revolves around patterns of livestock migration. Any grass that grows during the rainy season finishes shortly after the end of the rains therefore the animals have to be moved south in search of grazing. The southern migration is usually a slow process lasting about five months until they stop in the pasturelands of Moyen Chari. On the way south, cash and cereal can be earned through selling small ruminants, selling milk or by loaning their camels to transport harvested cereal to market. With the start of the rains around June they return home, to avoid the tsetse flies and mosquitoes. This migration is faster than the southern migration because some of the routes are prone to flooding which would block the return route and make the journey back extremely difficult. Only part of the household migrates, while the other members concentrate on agriculture keeping a few animals around the home as a cash reserve. At the onset of the rains, people prepare the fields and park their animals for manure before planting millet. This work includes digging channels with local hoes to catch and trap locust larvae. During the rains, wild grasses grow, including fonio and wild rice, which are collected for food in November and December.



Markets

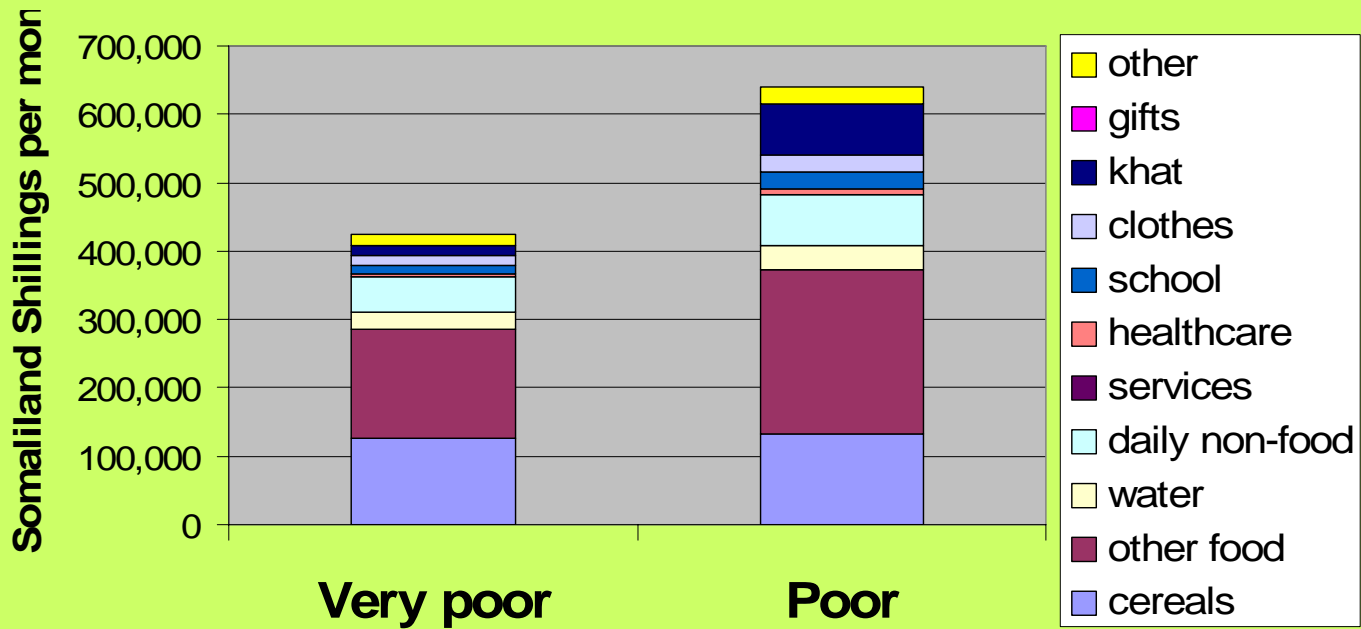
The main commodities that people sell are livestock, natron and Gum Arabic. Very few cereals are sold because the quantities grown are minimal. The principal cereals purchased are millet, sorghum, off season millet (barebere) and maize (grown near Lake Chad). The major livestock markets tend to be outside of the zone, the most important of these being Biltine, Oum-Hadjer, Ndjamena and Bol. There are two livestock markets within the zone, at Djeđa and Ngouri.

Operations

Operations

Important Differences for Food Security & Poverty

Expenditure of active very poor and poor households

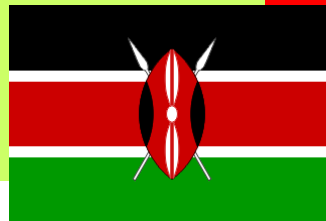


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Partners: The Double-Edged Sword



Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC)



FEWS



NET

WWW.FEWS.NET

AFRICA: Senegal,
Mauritania, Mali, Burkina,
Niger, Chad, So. Sudan,
Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti,
Somalia, Kenya, Uganda,
Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia,
Mozambique, Zimbabwe,
Botswana, South Africa,
Lesotho, Swaziland

CENTRAL AMERICA:
Guatemala, Honduras,
El Salvador, Nicaragua

CARIBBEAN: Haiti

CENTRAL ASIA:
Afghanistan