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BASICS ON FOOD SECURITY



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WHAT ARE OBJECTIVES?

- × Outline basics on food security
- × Use entitlements
- × Understand reasons
- × Consider comprehensively all components and links

ARE WE FOOD SECURE?

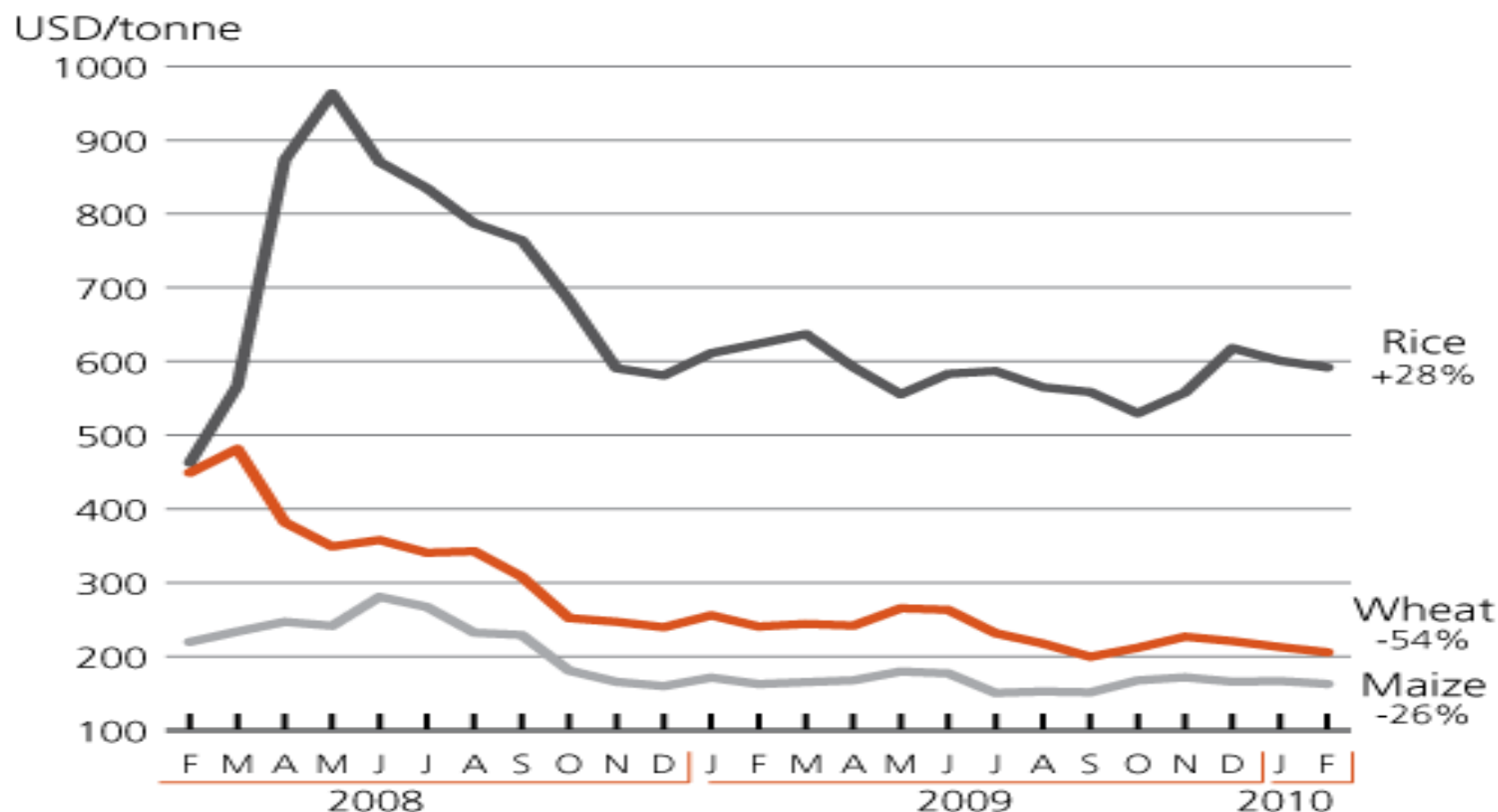


WHY IT IS IMPORTANT?

- ✘ Hunger, malnourishment, and rural poverty
- ✘ Complexity and multidimensionality
- ✘ Volatility of commodity markets and prices
- ✘ Cross- sector links
- ✘ Natural calamities: floods, earthquakes
- ✘ Social unrest

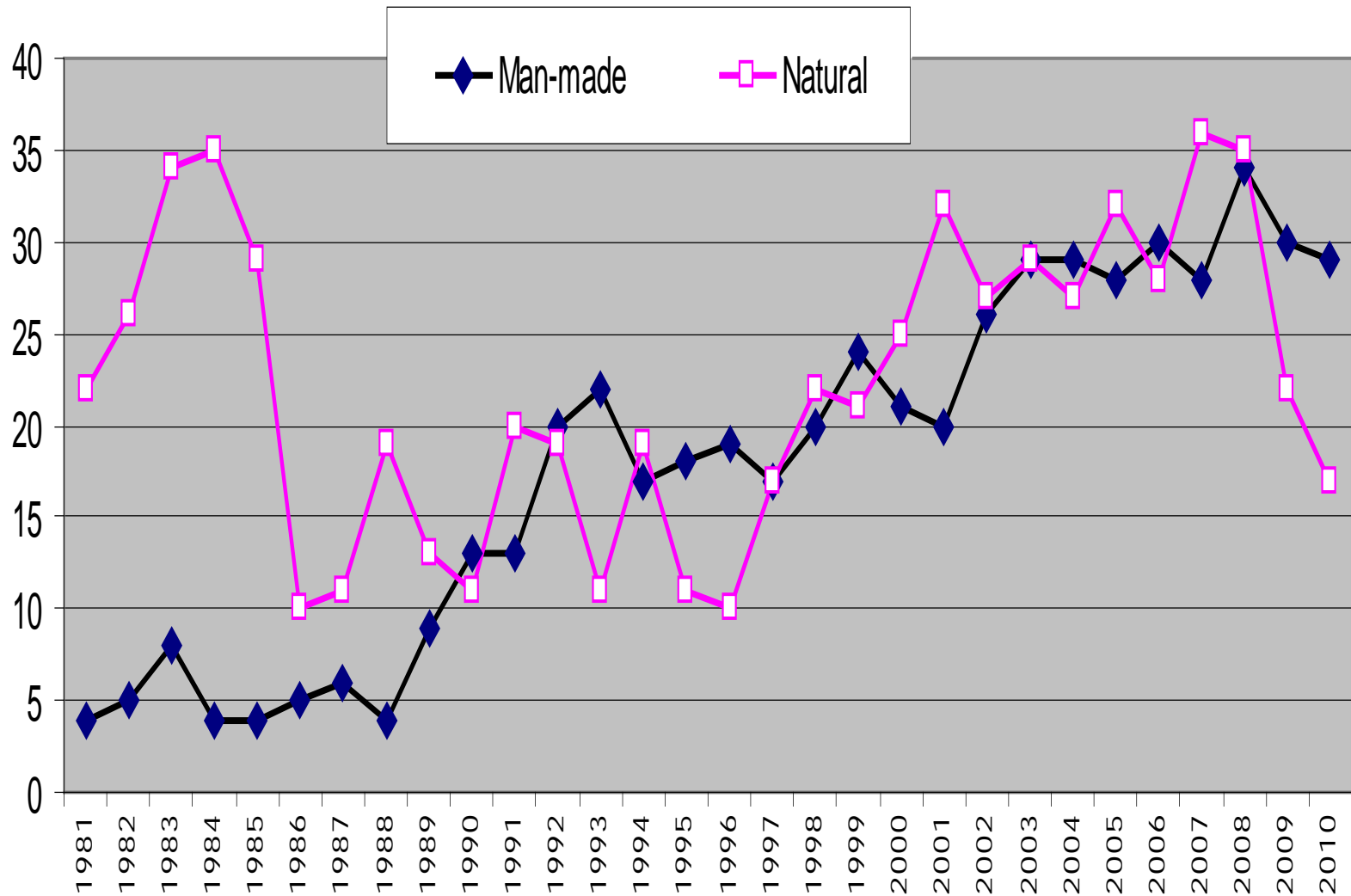
International cereal prices¹

International prices of wheat and maize have declined in the past months and are back to normal levels. World prices of rice that increased at the end of 2009 declined slightly in the past months but are higher than two years earlier.



¹ Prices refer to monthly average. Percentage indicates change from 24 months earlier.

Causes of food emergencies, 1981 to 2010 (as of Feb. 2010)





FOOD SECURITY: FAO DEFINITION

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for and active and healthy life.



Entitlements

- ✘ Trade based entitlement
- ✘ Production based entitlement
- ✘ Own- labor entitlement
- ✘ Inheritance and transfer entitlement



Entitlements give an individual control over resources which they can use within the existing rules and regulations



COMPONENTS OF FOOD SECURITY



- × Availability or supply
- × Stability:
macroeconomic,
environmental, weather,
political
- × Access: income, prices,
location
- × Food utilization/ nutrition
(dietary consumption)



FOOD INSECURITY PROBLEMS

- ✘ Nature and level of food security
- ✘ Chronic (long time) and transitory food insecurity (temporary)
- ✘ Interaction between different levels
- ✘ Malnutrition
- ✘ Households insecurity



FOOD SECURITY: DIFFERENT LEVELS



- ✘ National (country) level
- ✘ Regional (entity) level
- ✘ Local level (district, city)
- ✘ Household level (family/
individual
consumption linked to income)
Households are food
insecure if his/ her food
consumption is not adequate to
physiological requirements



Vulnerable groups: two approaches



✘ **By social groups:**

- + *geographic/ regional- administrative zones, urban, rural*
- + *ecological- by climatic conditions accessibility;*
- + *economic- occupation, income, types of crop grown size of landholding etc.*
- + *demographic- male, female, pregnant, lactating, pre-school children, school-aged, children, elderly*

✘ **By sources of risk:**

- + *market conditions*
- + *climate and weather conditions*
- + *political or administrative changes*
- + *institutional stability*



Food Availability (FA)

- ✘ Production: volume and quality
- ✘ Macroeconomic conditions
- ✘ Trade opportunities: free trade agreements, EU, WTO etc.
- ✘ Stocks: Emergency (strategic), intervention and private stocks
- ✘ Logistics: transportation, storages, etc.

FOOD SECURITY and FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY

- ✘ Food self sufficiency is linked to an overall perspectives on development based n a need for self reliance and auto-centric approach
- ✘ Food security is linked with development incorporating international specialization and comparative advantage
- ✘ A pragmatic approach depends on situation in the country. Comparative advantage of international trade and possible expansion of local agricultural production with due efficiency have to be considered.



IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

Import requirements are needs of a country to buy foodstuffs abroad. It depends on the import capacity which measures the quantities of basic foodstuffs to purchase from abroad for the following year by:

- Government: the government import capacity depends on the budgetary resources. It does not necessarily coincide with import requirements.
- The private sector . Commercial imports by the private sector depend on the effective demand and other factors.



Vulnerability

- ✘ Vulnerability: factors that place people at risk of becoming food insecure or malnourished
- ✘ Looking at food insecurity from a vulnerability perspective provides a dynamic and forward-looking way of analyzing causes and, more importantly, options for reducing food insecurity.
- ✘ This approach can help improve policy responses to food insecurity.



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FOOD CONSUMPTION



- ✘ Share of income for food expenditures in developed countries : 15-30 percent
- ✘ 50 percent is at risk
- ✘ 70 percent and more – food insecure
- ✘ in AR, AZ, GE, MD:

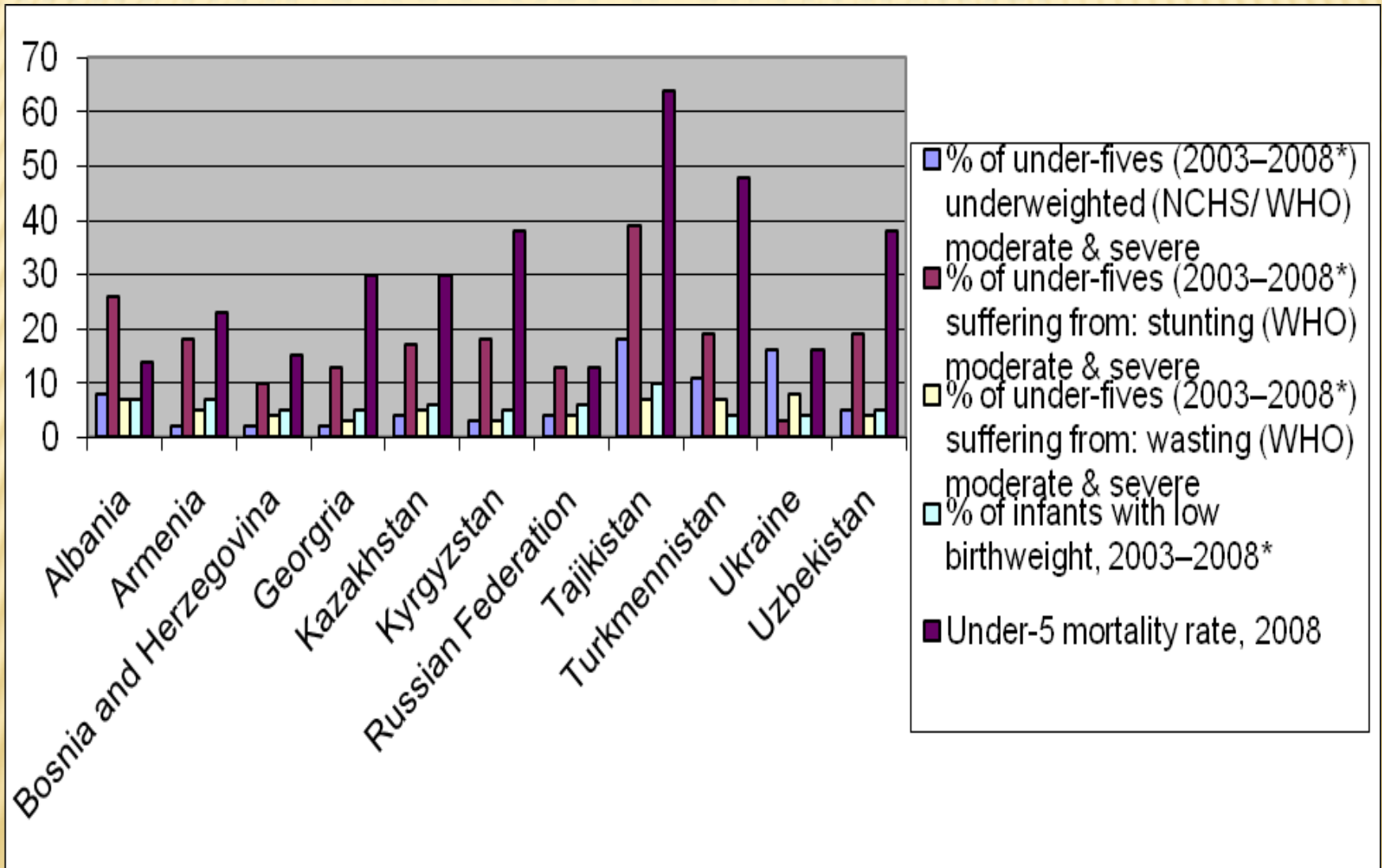
In the countriescertain activities experienced a fall in wages, for example agriculture, fisheries and healthcare etc. The highest wages were in the public sector (administration, government offices, utilities, etc).



SAFETY NET for FOOD INSECURE GROUPS

- ✘ Food aid
- ✘ Cash for food purchasing
- ✘ Cash for food production
- ✘ Safety net is linked with social protection system
- ✘ Examples: Bosnia and Herzegovina spends 4% of GDP on cash payments on social security and allocates more public spending for this purpose than most other countries in Europe or Central Asia (1.6 %) and OECD countries (2.5 %)

FOOD UTILAZATION & NUTRITION



FAO – FBS AND OTHER METHODS FOR ASSESSING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Methods	Availability of food	Access to food	Consumption of food	Utilization of nutrients
FAO Method	←————→			
Household income & expenditure surveys	-----←————→			
Individual food intake surveys	-----←————→		←————→	
Anthropometry				←————→
Qualitative measures of food insecurity		←————→	←————→	

FOOD BALANCES (CEREALS, THOUSAND TONES)

	Maize	Barley	Wheat	Total Cereals (+others)
Availability	800	25	620	1526
Opening stocks	50	0	15	65
Production	600	20	175	862
Utilization	800	25	620	1526
Food	43	0	430	523
Feed	651	20	140	865
Others	56	5	20	83
Closing stocks	50	0	5	55
Import requirements including food aid	150	5	430	599

STOCKS OR COMMODITY RESERVES

- ✘ The assessment of the current situation and the perspectives for the future
- ✘ The implications of different factors on for food security to be examined
- ✘ The policy recommendations on affected agricultural commodity markets and trade, with a focus on the multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO to be developed
- ✘ The policy responses to agricultural price variability and the macroeconomic consequences taking into account international commodity price movements to be prepared

Possible Actions to Be Recommended

- ✘ Learn and evaluate
- ✘ Assess vulnerability
- ✘ Identify strategic objectives
- ✘ Build information system
- ✘ Monitor FS
- ✘ Analyze factors & situation
- ✘ Plan responses and implement measures
- ✘ Incorporate all findings in a programme/ strategy



CONTROL QUESTIONS

- × Understanding of FS
- × What are parameters to measure FS?
- × Transitory and chronic FS?
- × How vulnerability can be assessed?
- × Main factors of FS
- × Is utilization or nutrition a part of FS?
- × What are main components of FS provision?