

# EVALUATE THE LEVEL AND DYNAMICS OF FOOD INSECURITY

Ph.D. Qualifier:  
Mame Zewga

PROMOTER:  
Vector Jetten

Co-PROMOTERS:  
Dr. Ettema Janneke  
Dr. Dereje Meshesha

# Outline

- 🔑 Introduction
- 🔑 Problem and research gaps
- 🔑 Research objective
- 🔑 Conceptual framework
- 🔑 Methodology
- 🔑 Expected outcomes

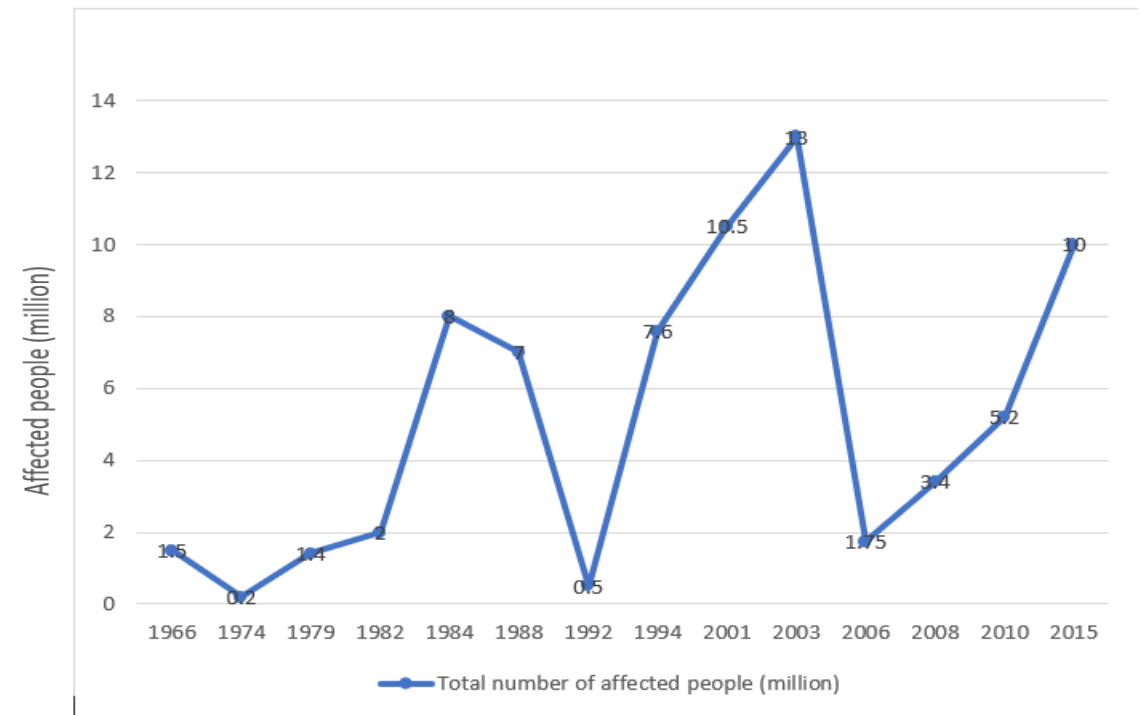
# Introduction

## Food security

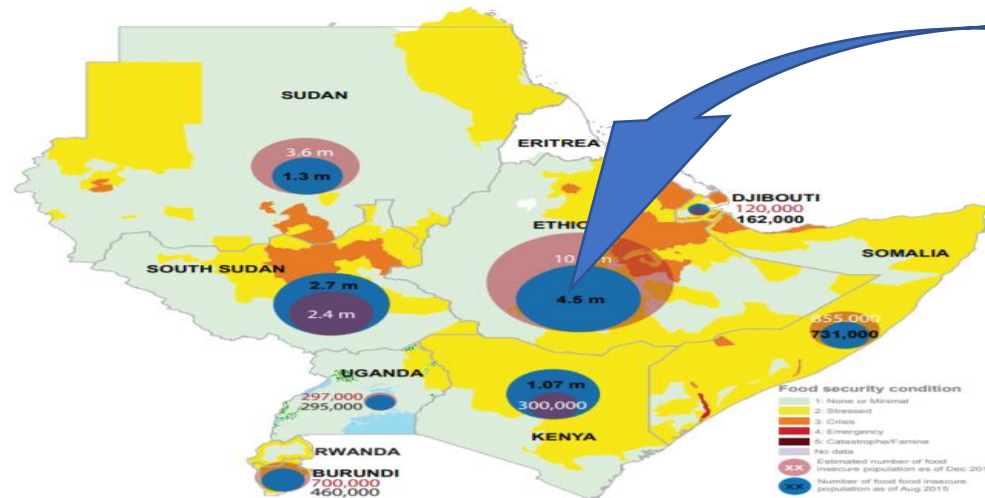
- Physical and economic access
- Nutritious food for healthy and productive life

## History of drought

- Goes back to 253BC
- The 1984 and 2015 were the worst



Source: Environmental Protection Authority (1998); OXFAM (2012)



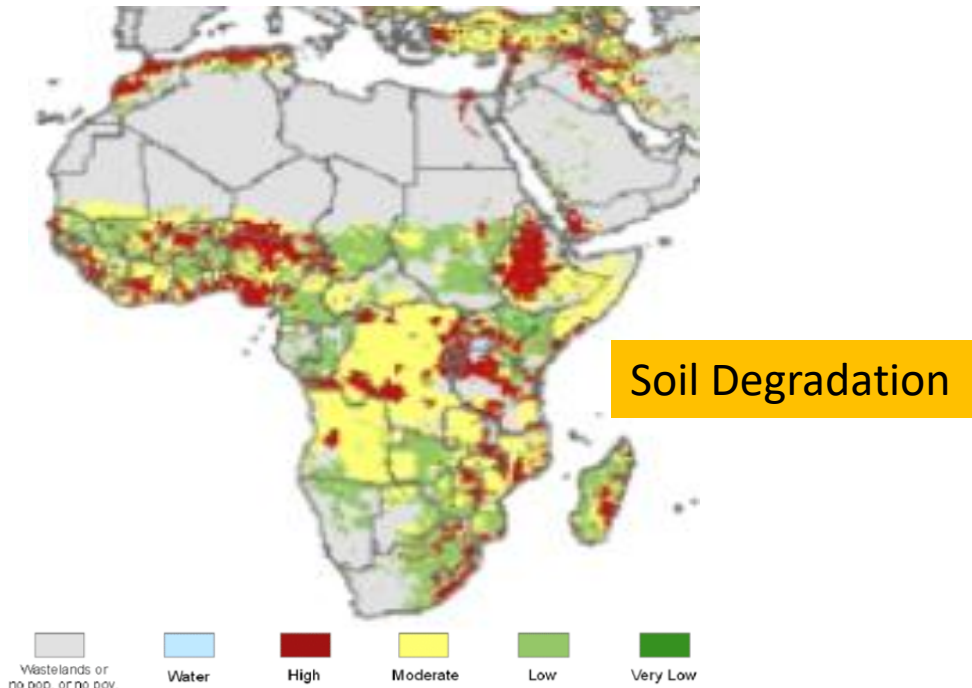
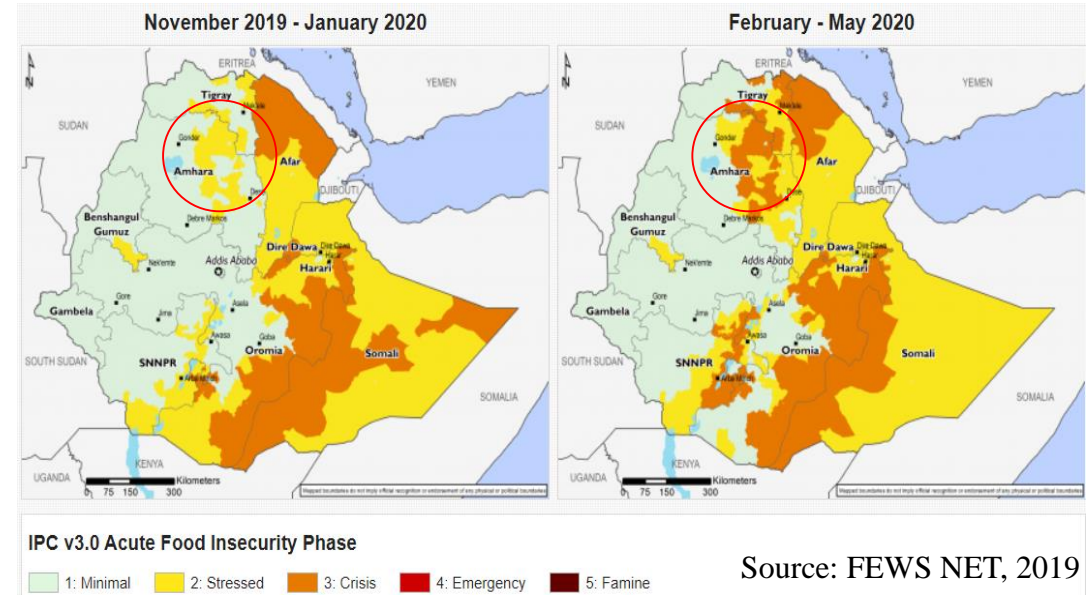
Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2015

## El Niño

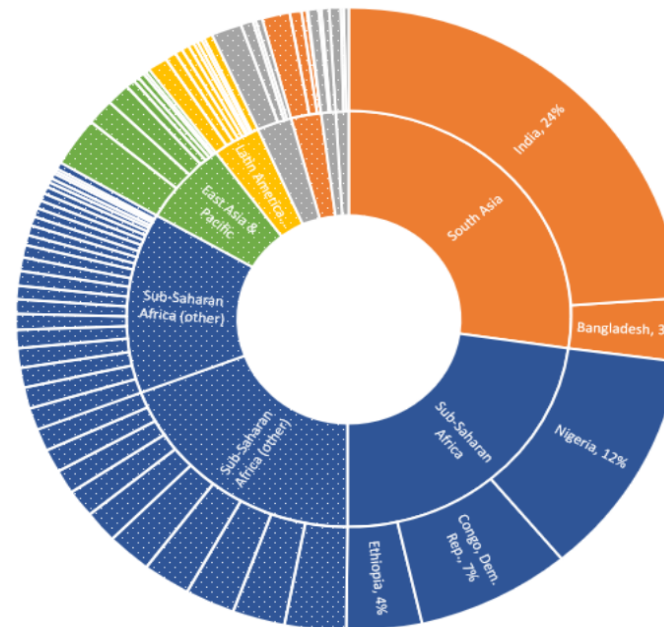
- 10.2 million people were threatened
- Cause for late and erratic rainfall
- Serious crop failures

Recently, 2019

- Unseasonal rainfall and Desert locust
- Affect Summer (*Meher*) dependent area of Amhara region
- Cause some crop seed shelter and rotting



Source: Nachtergaele et al. (2011)



Business Insider SA (2019)

Half of the world's poor live in five country

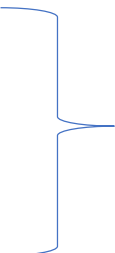
- India
- Nigeria
- Congo
- Ethiopia
- Bangladesh

The diagram illustrates a complex cycle of climate change impacts on food security. It features several interconnected components:

- Climate Variability** (represented by a photo of a cloudy sky) leads to **High Temperature** (orange box) and **Rainfall Variability** (cloud icon with raindrops).
- Rainfall Variability** leads to **Soil Degradation** (photo of eroded soil) and **Reduce Infiltration** (orange box).
- Soil Degradation** leads to **Reduce Fertility** (orange box).
- Reduce Infiltration** leads to **Reduce Soil Moisture** (orange box).
- Reduce Fertility** leads to **Drought** (photo of dry, cracked earth).
- Reduce Soil Moisture** leads to **Drought** and **Plant Stress** (orange box).
- Drought** leads to **Low Crop Production** (photo of dry fields with haystacks).
- Low Crop Production** leads to **Food Insecurity** (yellow box).
- Food Insecurity** leads back to **Climate Variability** via a large curved arrow.
- High Temperature** leads to **Increase Evapotranspiration** (photo of a plant with water vapor).
- Increase Evapotranspiration** leads to **Plant Stress** and **Reduce Soil Moisture**.
- Plant Stress** leads to **Low Crop Production**.

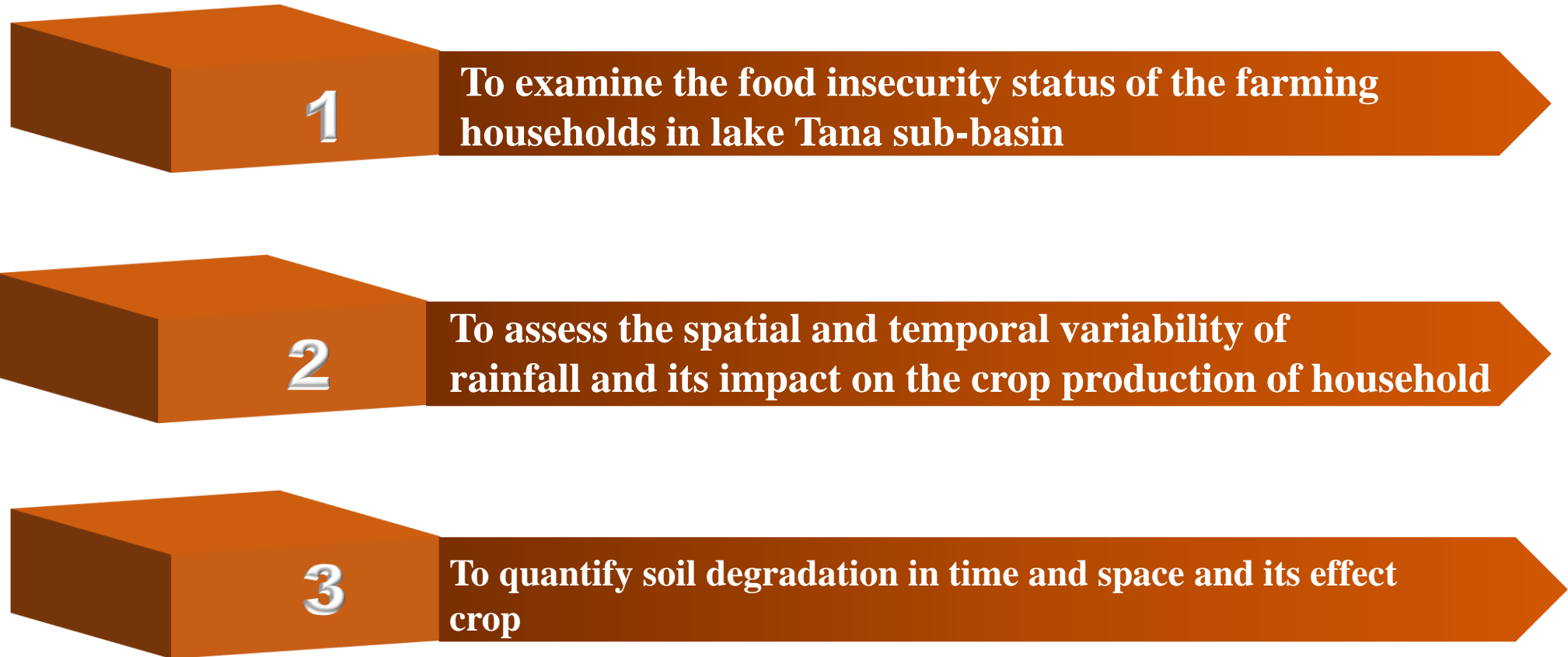
Hand icons are placed near several boxes, suggesting human impact or intervention points: near Rainfall Variability, Soil Degradation, Reduce Fertility, Drought, and Plant Stress.

# Problem and Research Gaps

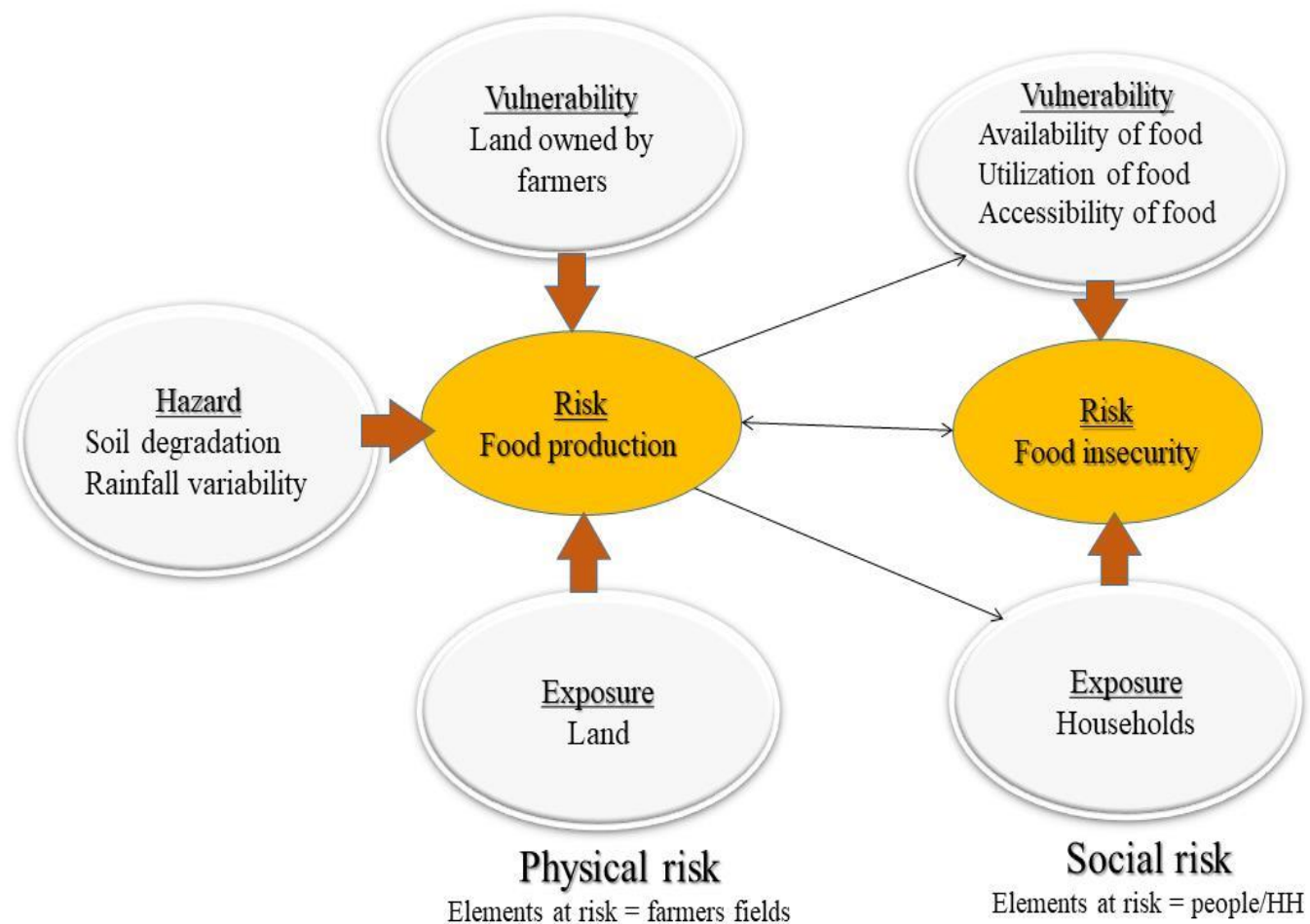
- Studies are not all inclusive
- Lack of information on linkage between:
  - Socio-economic,
  - Meteorological and
  - Physical factors Food insecurity
- All dimensions of food insecurity are not addressed
- Soil erosion estimation is highly exaggerated
- Satellite derived information are not sufficiently used

# Objectives

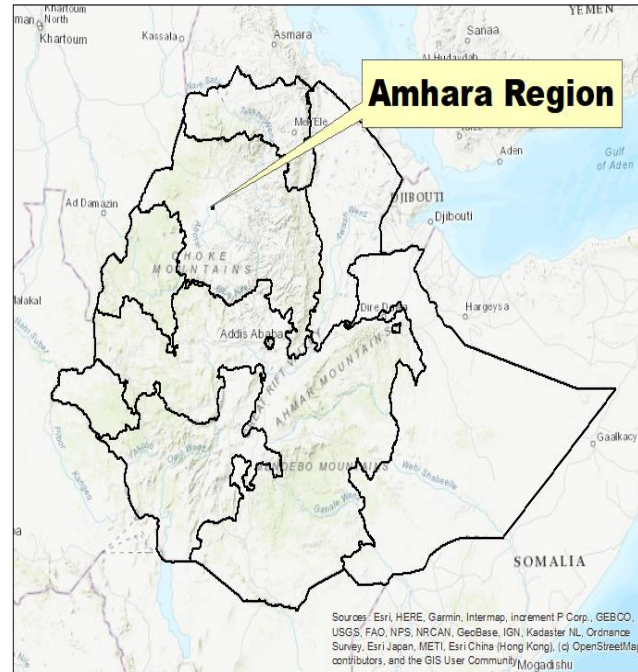
- 🔑 To evaluate the level and dynamics of food insecurity in relation to drought and soil erosion in lake Tana sub-basin, North-western, Ethiopia



# Conceptual framework



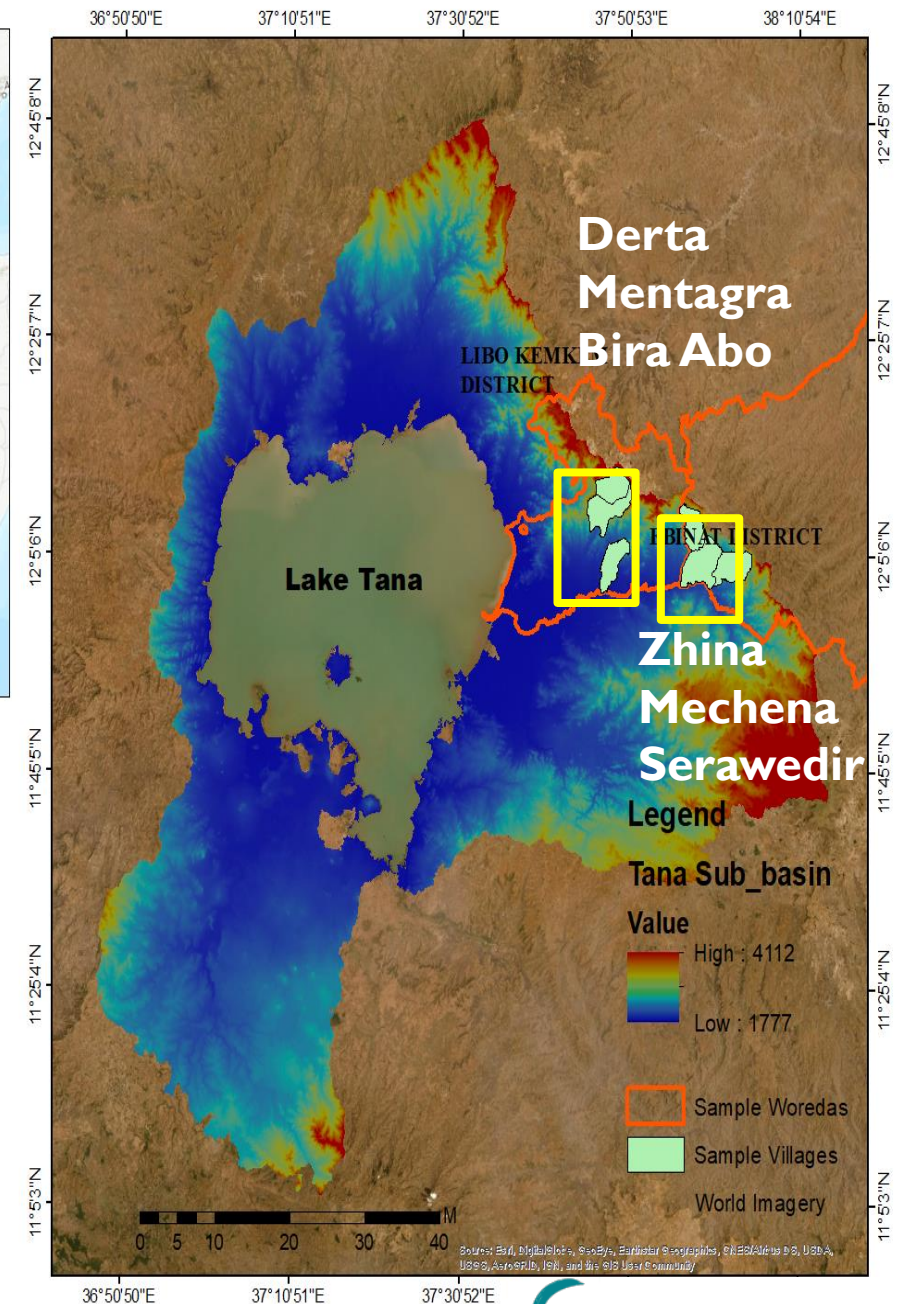
- ✓ Research design: Mixed
- ✓ Sampling: Multistage
- ✓ Two districts:  
Libokemekem, and Ebinat district, South Gondar Zone
- ✓ Study population: Farming Households
- ✓ Total of 73 households  
Kothari (2004)
- ✓ Household survey, field,  
Satellite images,  
Meteorological data, Crop yield,



### Study Area

Lake Tana Sub-basin

- 80% of population engaged in rainfed agriculture
- 250 people per square km



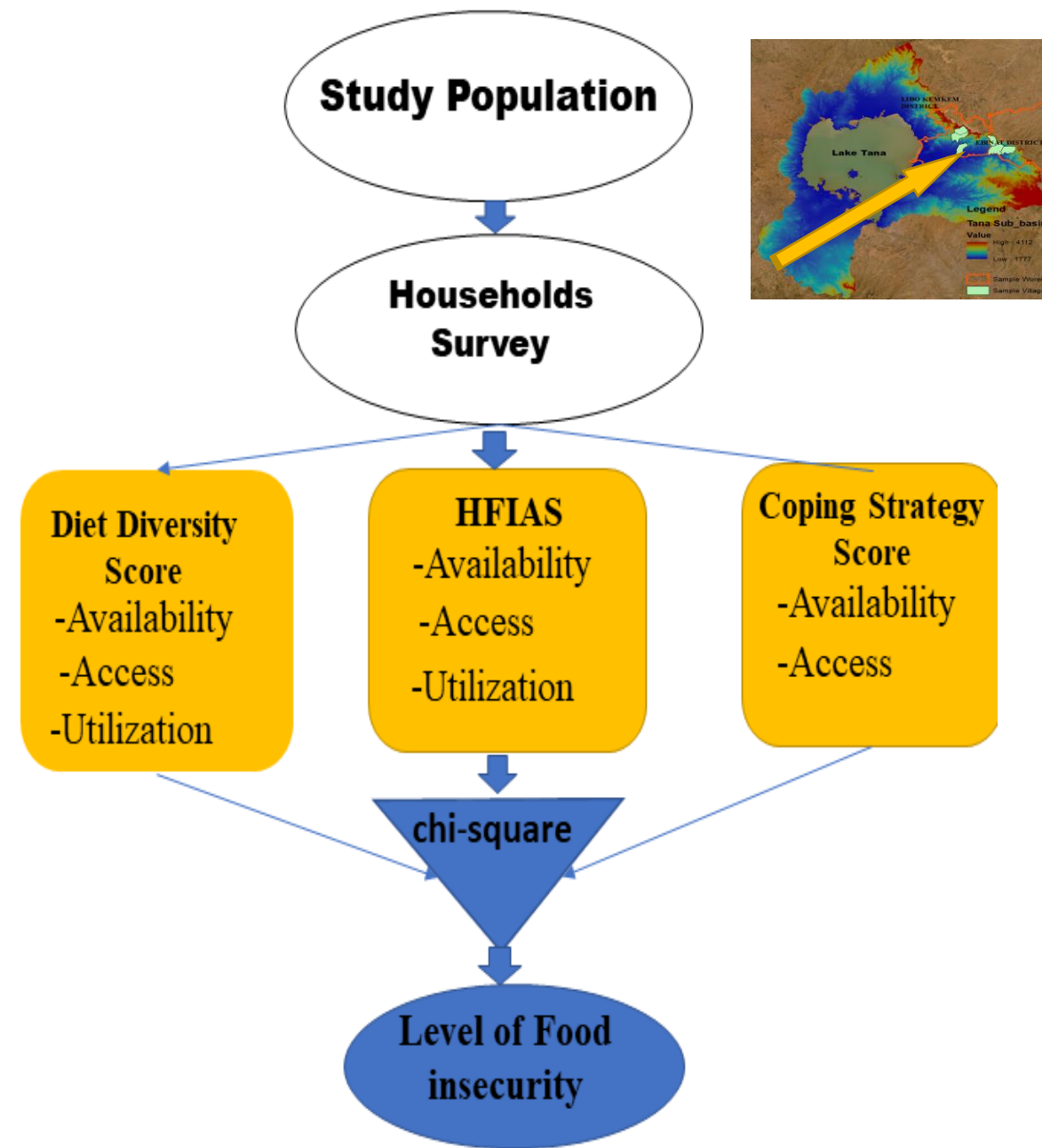
## Methodology per specific Objectifies

### Specific Objective: One

☞ Examine the food insecurity status of the farming households

✓ Household Dietary diversity score

- Classifying the food item
- 7 days recall
- Twice time (pre and post harvesting)



## ✓ Coping Strategy Index

- Depend on the question "What do you do when you don't have enough money to buy food"(Maxwell, Caldwell, & Langworthy, 2008)
- 7 day recall
- Score for each coping strategy (Focus group discussion)

## ✓ Household Food Insecurity Access Score

- Used to understand households behavioral and psychological manifestations
- Measured by standardize questionnaires (Nine questions)
- 30 days recall
- Use to measure the access component of food security

## Specific Objective: Two

➡ Assess the impacts of rainfall variability on the production of agricultural crops

### Rainfall variability

- Mann-Kendal trend test and Sen's Slope Estimation

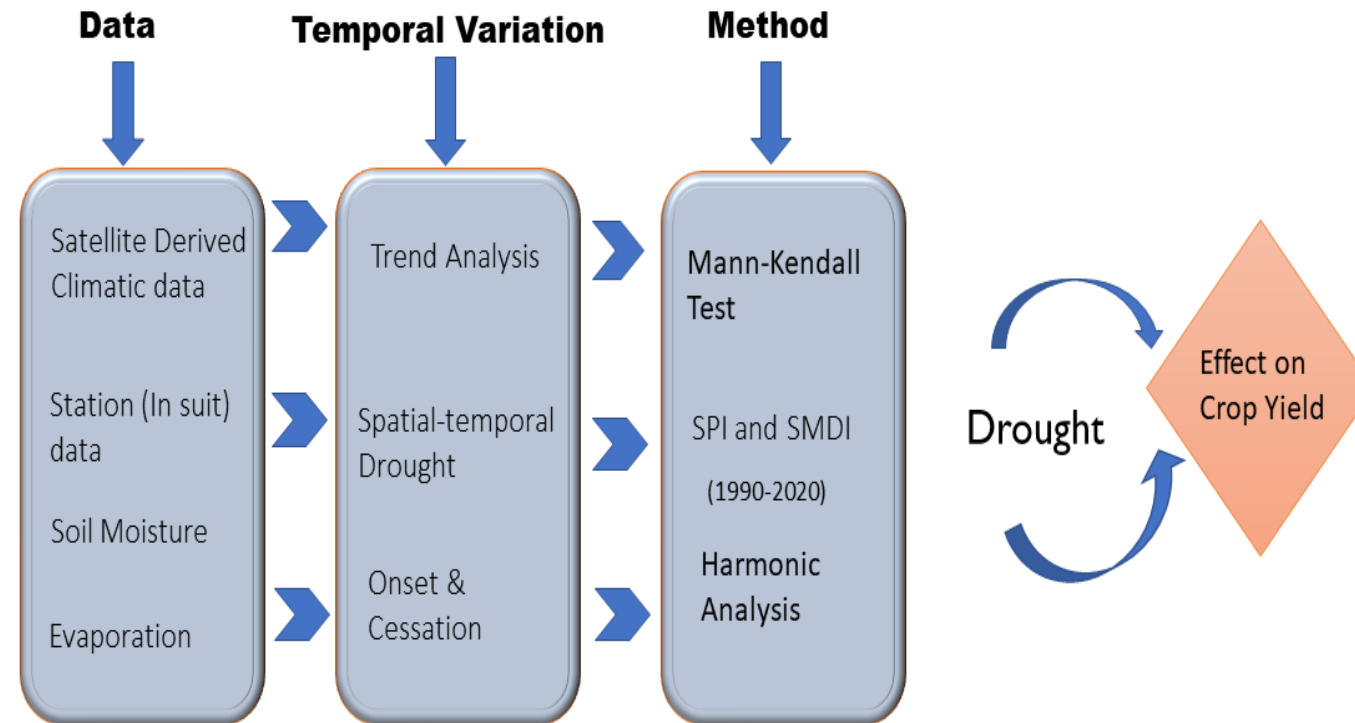
### Analysing drought over a different period

- SPI and SMDI
  - Correlation
- } **Drought prone area**

### Rainfall variability and It's impact on crop yield

- Correlation

### Rainfall onset, cessation, and its impact on crop yield



## Specific Objective: Three

### *Quantify soil degradation in time and space and its effect crop production*

-Data: MODIS timeseries for vegetation cover, Sentinel, daily rainfall, evaporation soil

- Daily based Morgan Morgan Finney model

➤ Temporal change in soil erosion and its relation with drought

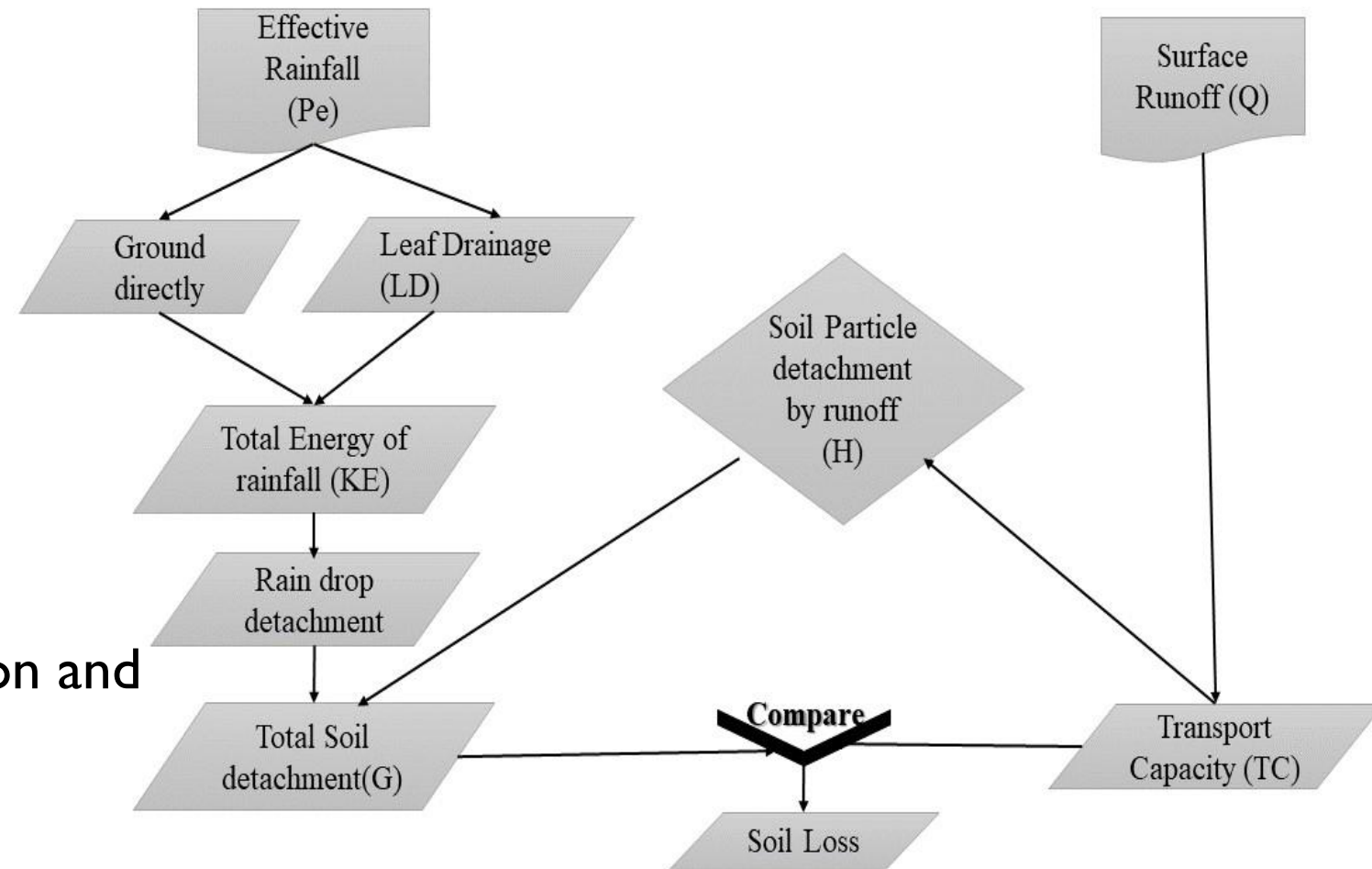
- Correlation

➤ The relationship between Soil erosion and land cover

- 2015-2020

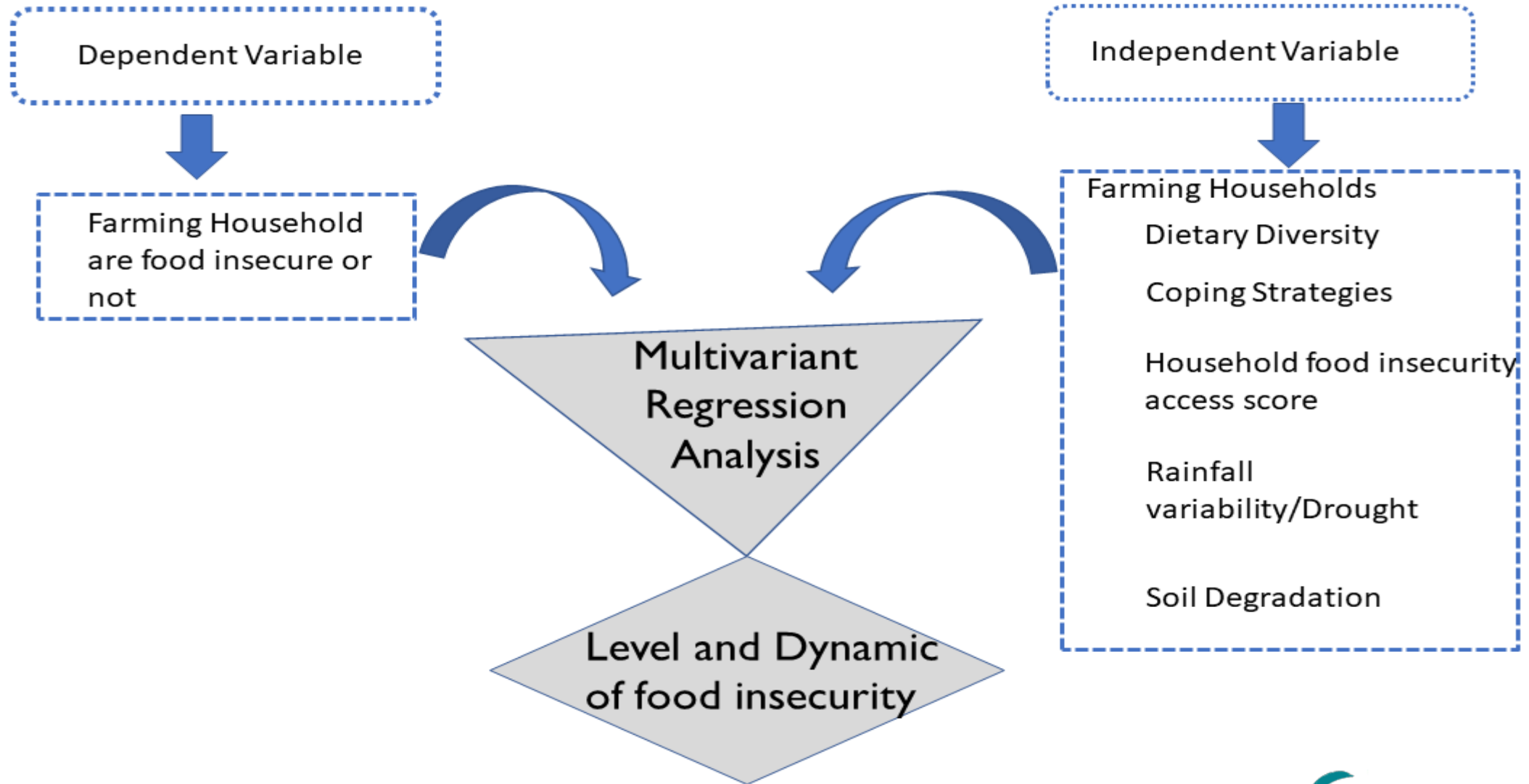
- Ordinal logistic regression

DAILY BASED MORGAN MORGAN FINNEY MODEL



Shrestha and Jetten (2018)

# The level and dynamics of food insecurity



# Expected Outcome

- 🔑 Indicate how different drivers are link in the evaluation of food insecurity
- 🔑 Show how multiple indicators of food security are effective in measuring pillars of food security
- 🔑 Provide useful information on:
  - Which households are at risk of food insecurity
  - Household experience of food insecurity
  - Which part of the area is highly threatened by soil erosion and drought prone

🔑 Enable decision maker to integrate drought characteristics in the policy making to:

- Formulate priority adaptation
- Identify priority activities
- Build capacity
- Monitor the effectiveness of policy

🔑 Demonstrate how satellite derived observation are useful in evaluating food insecurity

# Research Time Table

Activities	2019							2020												2021												2022												2023				
Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	
Proposal preparation																																																
Qualifier																																																
Organize Satellite images																																																
Literature Studies																																																
Tools preparation & field data collection for obj-1																																																
Organize data analysis &write up (Obj-1)																																																
Field observation, tool preparation (obj-3)																																																
Pre-test data collection tools																																																
Second round data collection (survey data obj-3)																																																
Organization & analysis																																																
Taking Training and course (ITC)																																																
Write up obj-1																																																
Organize data for obj-2																																																
Data analysis &Writing up (Obj-2)																																																
Thesis writing																																																
Finalize and Submit																																																
Defense																																																

# THANK YOU

