

# FOOD SECURITY PHD THESIS

*PDF | Food insecurity in rural areas of southern Ethiopia is widespread; in recent years over half of all communities in this Thesis for: PhD.*

Households located in the food insecure south-eastern zone rely on agriculture for their livelihood. The study concludes that there is a need to develop policy and specific agricultural interventions to promote more nutrition-sensitive agriculture. A number of food security indicators were calculated by village, season and gender of household head. The development of a novel food security indicator during this study - the household nutrient deficit score - can improve our understanding of the linkages between agriculture, including biofuel feedstocks, and food security. Moreover, while attention to food security per se is robust and growing, attention to the discursive and narrative dimensions that ultimately construct both the real nutritional achievements and the real experiential implications of such policy is not. The impact of biofuels on food security. Supervisor s : Chisholm, Nicholas G. Wealthier households generally correlated with higher income groups both produce and consume more nutrient-rich food items. These indicators generally showed that food insecurity is higher in the preharvest season and amongst female-headed households. It also finds little evidence that biofuels have significantly reduced global food availability or have been largely responsible for rising food prices over the past decade. As a continuation from the empirical work trying to understand how culture influences the discourses on food security in the two cities, the thesis also explores a new framing of food security through a more reflexive approach, that of dignified food security. Households in the study area own small areas of land average size only 0. Smallholder agriculture and food and nutrition security: a study from south-eastern Tigray, Ethiopia. Moreover, there appeared to be limited transmission between US maize prices, used as a global benchmark, and local maize prices in Mozambique and Tanzania. From global to local, using case studies from Mozambique and Tanzania. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were used. The research then discusses how current practices and policies e. You can read related research by browsing the following categories of our research library:. This contrasts with much of the media coverage surrounding the long-running food versus fuel debate. Households in the area consume a restricted diet, dominated by cereals. This study examines smallholder agriculture and food and nutrition security of rural households using mainly survey data collected in the post- and pre-harvest seasons from randomly selected households across four villages in Enderta and Hintalo-Wajerat districts. The metric and its methodology can help measure the impact of agri-based interventions on local food and nutrition security, assisting policymakers and organisations involved in sustainable certification systems. Multisectoral policy making and implementation need to be strengthened. The thesis looks both at how food security has emerged as a major global policy challenge at and at shifts that have occurred in this discourse during the past half-century. Location, livestock ownership and household income were significantly associated with the main food security indicators. Abstract In light of a severe, changing and globally implicative New Food Equation marked perhaps above all else by the dynamics of a new, bimodal food insecurity and the simultaneous rising importance of cities, new approaches to address food security at urban scales suggest promise. Farming practices influence dietary diversity through a combination of production for ownconsumption and income effects. You can read the full thesis here. But as such efforts are relatively new, the discourses and activities of urban actors are understood to only a limited extent. Tandem to the empirical work, I explore the philosophical tenets that ground food security efforts in the two studied cities and more generally, and I finally settle upon the purposefully normative appeal for motion towards a new concept: dignified food security. The results of household surveys in Mozambique and Tanzania showed that those households with employees of biofuel operations were likely to be significantly more food-secure than other households in the same locality. It also found little evidence that US biofuel production had accounted for a large proportion of maize price changes over the past decade. Supervisor s : Chisholm, Nicholas G. Ownership of livestock has also similar patterns. There is a need for enhanced promotion of information and knowledge at household level to encourage greater dietary diversity.