

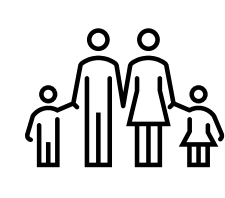
Revisiting the empirical relationship between climate shocks and food security: Evidence from Malawi

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SUMMARY

- We study the impact of different climatic events on a wide range of food security and nutrition indicators.
- Our results show that wet shocks negatively affect all food security dimensions.
- Dry shocks negatively affect access, agency, and sustainability dimensions of food security but have no significant effect on availability, and stability.
- Both wet and dry shocks have no significant effect nutritional outcomes.
- Across food categories, wet shocks significantly reduce consumption of legumes and starchy staples whilst dry shocks reduce consumption of food from animal sources, legumes and vegetables.
- When disaggregated by sub populations, wet shocks affect both male and female headed households, and the effect is similar across all agro-ecological zones, whilst dry shocks affect male headed households and households located in the warm semi-arid agro-ecological zone.

INTRODUCTION



5.4 million people are facing moderate or severe chronic food insecurity due to high poverty and recurrent shocks in Malawi.



Climate variability can impact several dimensions of food security and nutrition in a **non-homogeneous way; research still limited**



Assessing the impact of shocks across **multiple dimensions of food security** is paramount to inform **targeted policy design** and implementation

METHODS

Fixed effects Model : analyze the causal impact of different weather shocks on multiple food security dimensions and nutrition indicators

Shocks

Wet and Dry shocks
 ❖ SPEI
 ➤ Anomalous / Extreme / Exceptional

Impact

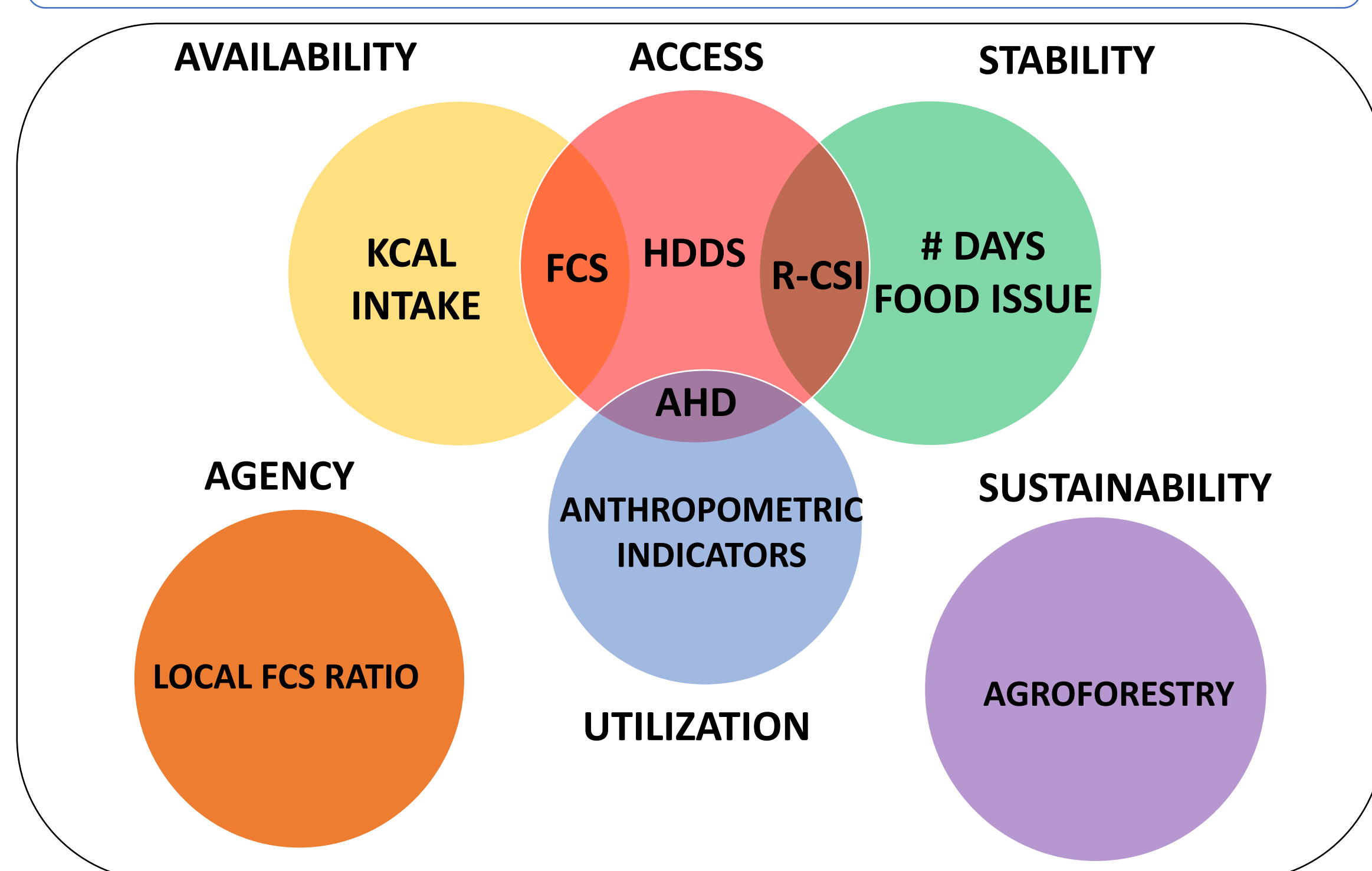
Food Security

Nutrition

Sub-groups

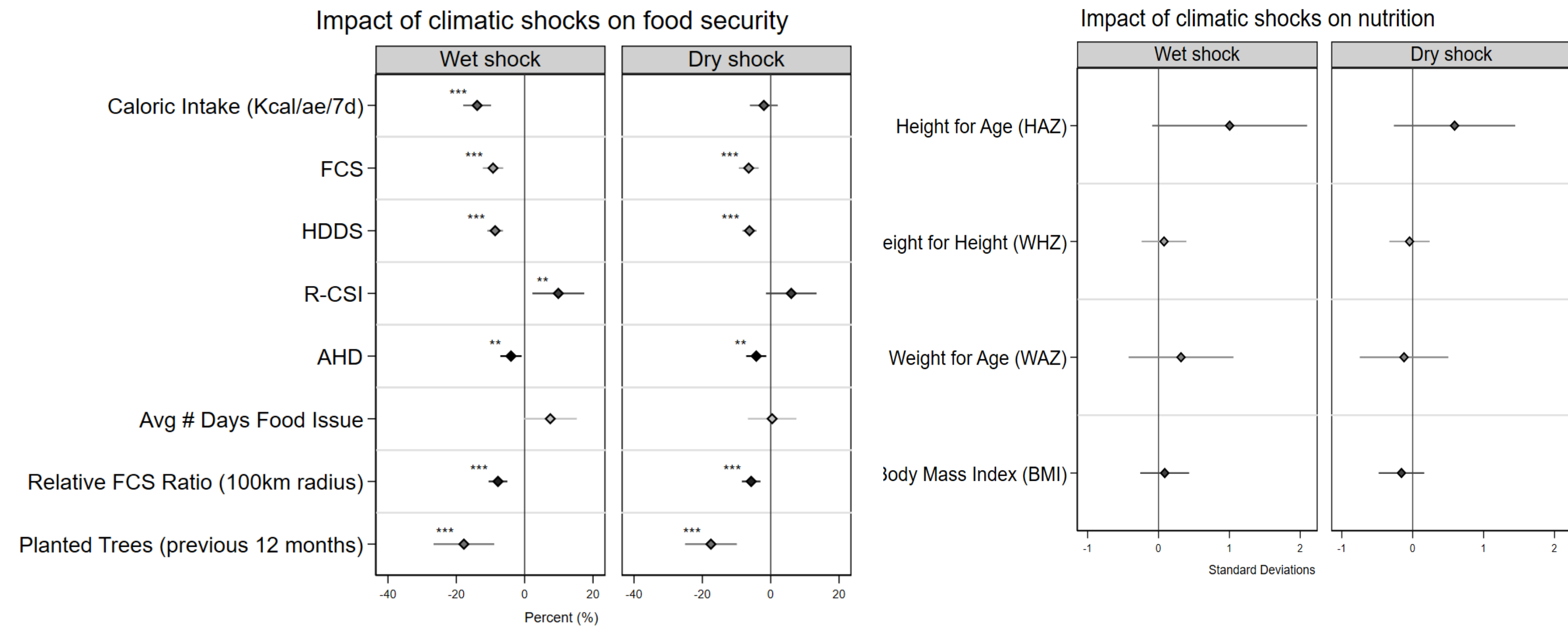
- ✓ Food Category
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Age
- ✓ Agroeco Zones
- ✓ Education Level

FOOD SECURITY DIMENSIONS



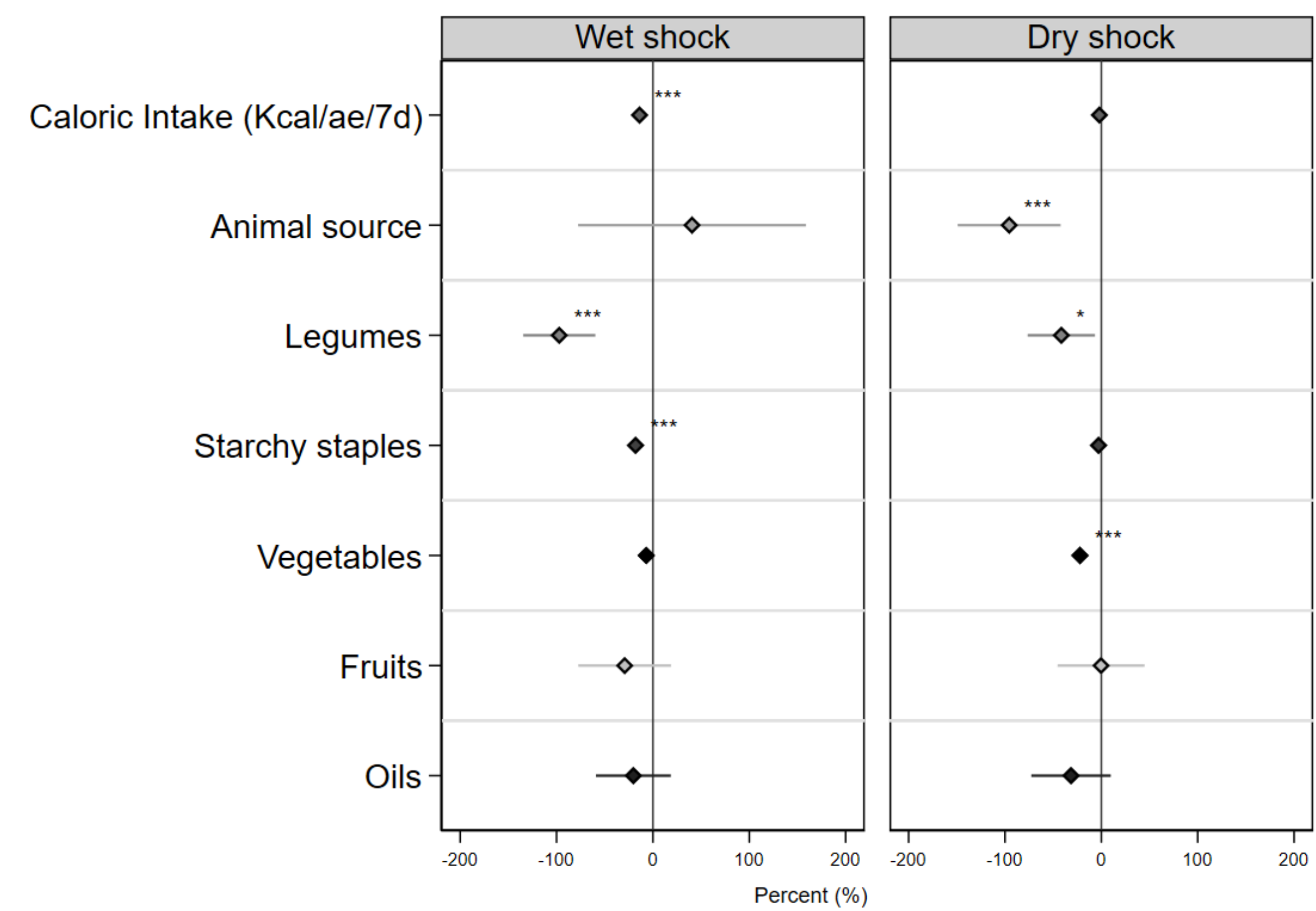
Conclusion: Findings illustrate the heterogeneity in the effects of climatic shocks on relative consumption. The impact of any given climatic shock depends on the nature of the shock and the geographic and sub-population characteristics that, in turn, shape the vulnerability of the local food system. Policy response to climatic shocks therefore must be targeted and local specific.

MAIN RESULTS

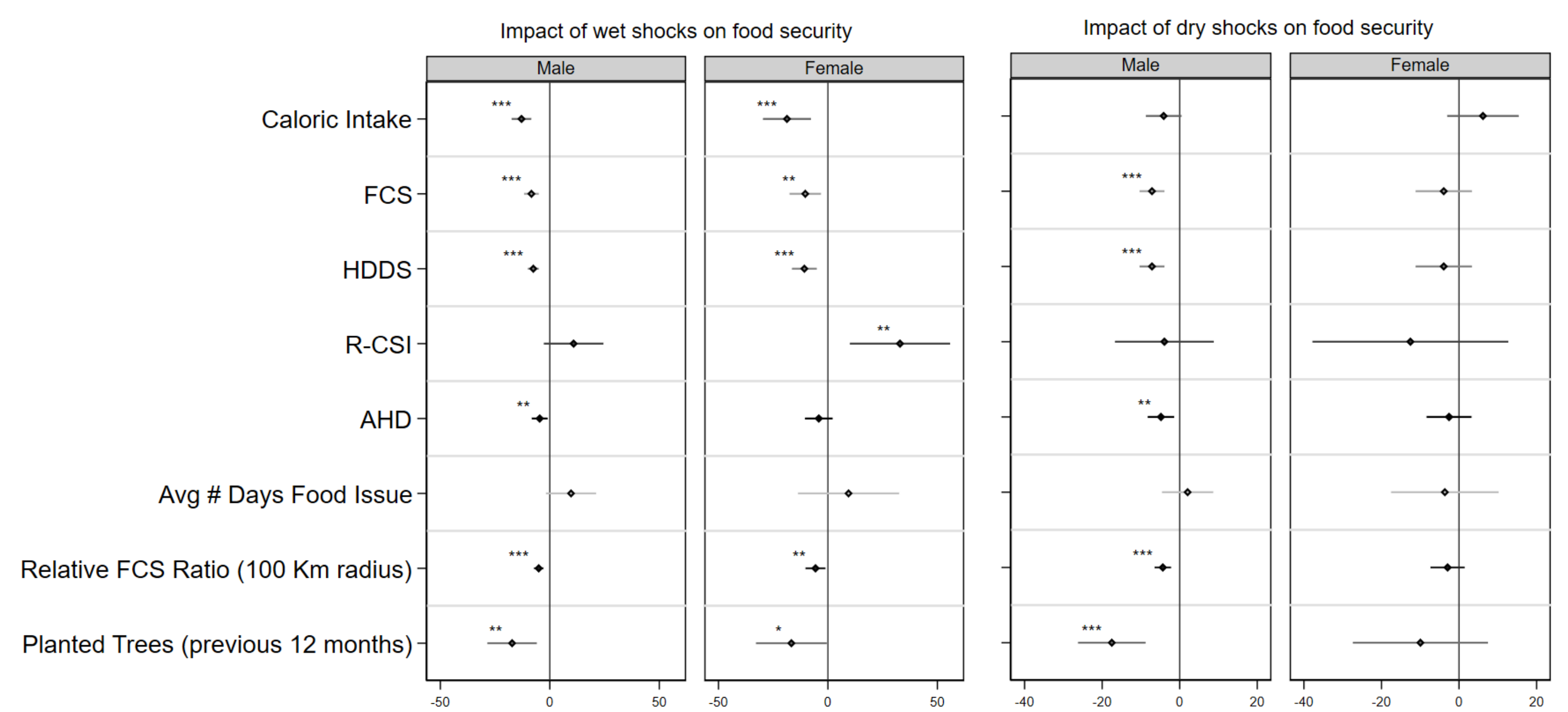


RESULTS BY SUB-GROUP

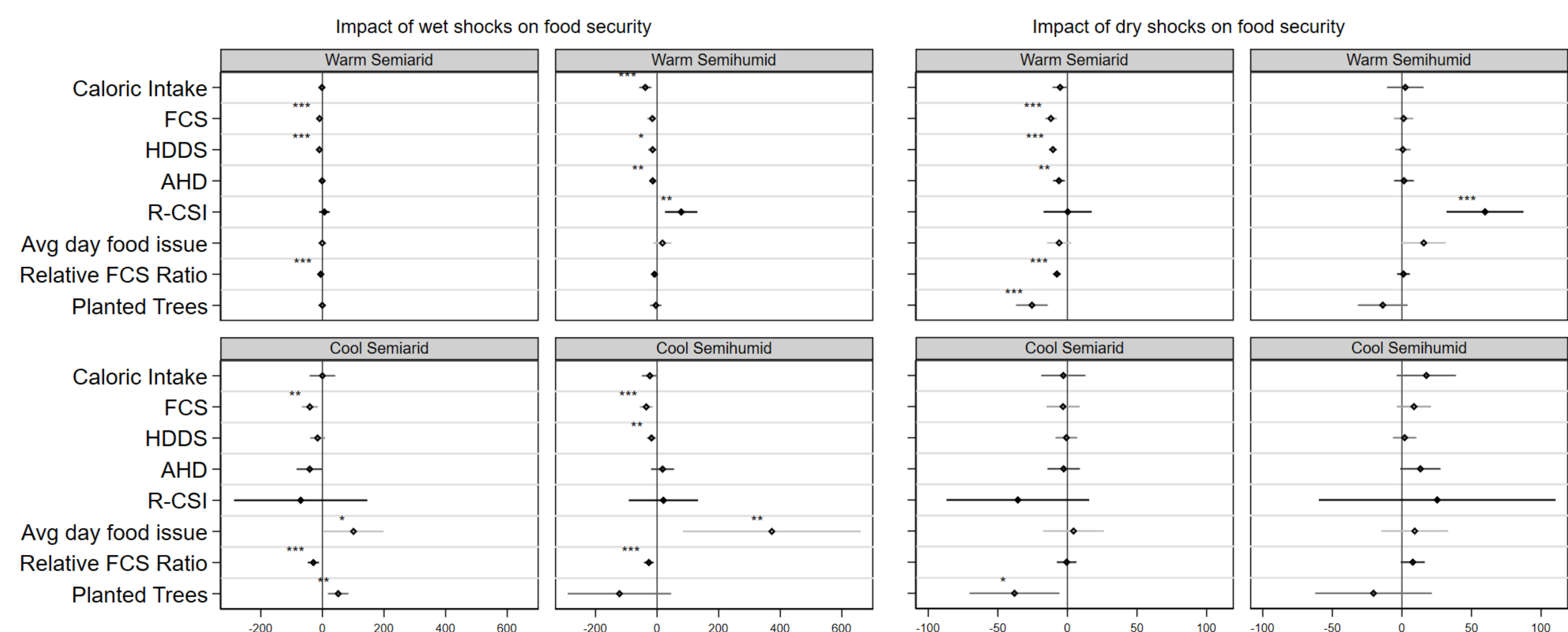
FOOD CATEGORIES



GENDER



AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES

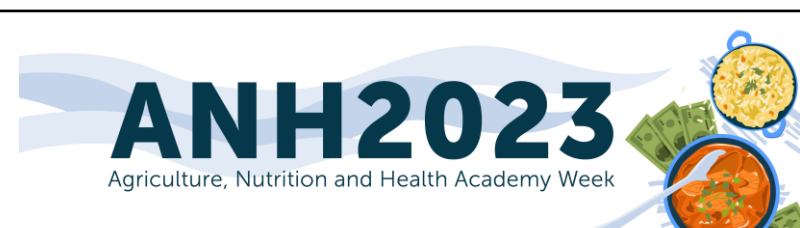


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