



## Participatory impact assessment of improved Food Security strategies in rural Tanzania

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### Objective

**Participatory impact assessment** of alternative food securing upgrading strategies can be used to conduct stakeholder-inclusive assessments at local level and to explore possible trade-offs between the different food security targets. Stakeholder participation is particularly required when identifying the local food security constraints (e.g. water shortage, harvest losses etc.) and the local needs. The here proposed assessment framework supports (1) structuring the assessment process, (2) integrating local stakeholder and expert knowledge, and (3) conducting qualitative impact assessments (IA).



### Assessment approach

For this study, the Framework for Participatory Impact Assessment (FoPIA) has been adapted to (i) (ex-ante) explore possible impacts of alternative upgrading strategies (UPS) on selected food security criteria, and to (ii) assess possible trade-offs among the social, the economic and the environmental dimensions of Sustainable Development (Table 1).

Tab 1: Set of Food Security criteria – covering the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Mainly social issues	Mainly economic issues	Mainly environmental issues
<b>Food quality</b> (balanced food-intake)	<b>Economic production</b> (agr. yield)	<b>Soil fertility</b> (improved soil properties)
<b>Social relations</b> (UPS acceptance on family- and village level)	<b>Income</b> (household income)	<b>Available soil water</b> (available water for plants over the growing season)
<b>Working conditions</b> (working hours, quality, load)	<b>Market participation</b> (surplus sold at markets)	<b>Agro- Biodiversity</b> (Number of crops and wild species)

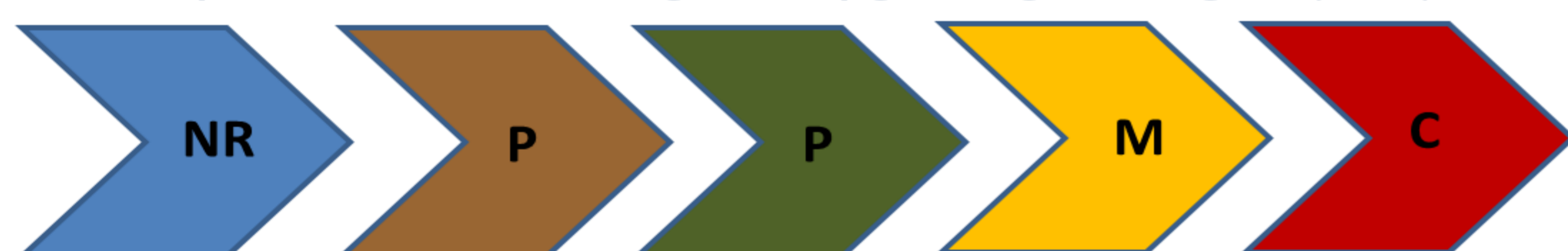
### Results

1. Definition of **causal-linkages** affecting Food Security at local level
2. Identification of local **food security criteria** and their perceived importance among local stakeholders
3. Draft **indicator framework** addressing the different food security criteria, including:
  - cross-cutting themes covered by the HH-survey,
  - applicable for ex-ante and ex-post IA, and
  - is quantitatively measurable using analytical methodologies.

Few cross-cutting indicators are identified (e.g. No. of meals/capita, HH, and per day). They enable assessing the possible UPS impacts on the food security criteria and between the different FVC components.

### Food Value Chain

Implementation of targeted upgrading strategies (UPS)



### Impact assessment

### Food Security

Economic, social, ecological & institutional criteria

Fig 1: General assessment framework – linking the different components of the Food Value Chain with Food Security and Sustainable Development.

Based on the principle food security pillars of “food availability”, “food access”, and “food use” (World Food Summit 1996), the conceptual IA framework integrates all components of the Food Value Chain (i.e. resources, production, processing, marketing, consumption) while following the target of achieving Food Security.