

Chronic Poverty Analytics



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Disaggregating, Sorting and Targeting the Chronically Poor



Data
Selected Research
Broad Findings

Data

- Three broadly representative panel data sets
 - Kenya: four visits 1997 to 2007 (5th 2009 or 2010)
 - N ~ 1300
 - Zambia: three visits 2000 to 2008
 - N ~ 5400
 - Mozambique: two visits, 2002 and 2005
 - N ~ 4900
- * Detail on income sources and levels, asset holdings
- Detailed food price time series in Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi

Data (2)

- Panel is crucial for examining poverty dynamics
 - More than 2 visits also very helpful (Kenya, Zambia) due to income variability
- Panel allows identification and sample size allows disaggregation of chronically poor
 - Using income or assets
- Broad geographical scope allows identification of importance of spatial vs. hh-specific factors

Selected Research

- Land distribution in ESA
 - Huge disparities, highly correlated with income
- Poverty dynamics in Kenya
 - Asset and income approaches; Q^2
 - Determinants, including spatial vs. hh specific, ag vs. non-ag, public vs. private assets
- Market access in Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya
 - Role of public and private assets
 - Return to road investments

Selected Research (2)

- Regional food staple trade
 - Relationship to price stability, willingness to specialize
 - Mapping, implications for choice of resource in emergency response
- Cotton: under what conditions might it reduce poverty?
 - Access to inputs is key, depends on institutions
- Horticultural supply chains
 - Investment priorities in light of slow growth of supermarket channel

Broad Findings

- Private assets are key
 - And very unequally distributed
- HH specific factors
 - Location matters, but not as much as hh factors
- Empirical regularity:
 - High income hhs have higher shares from off farm
 - Largest share of income change in those escaping poverty comes from off-farm
- Education, especially higher
- Credit, group membership

Intervention Priorities

Building private assets
Ensuring sustainable access to inputs
Keeping families together
Managing emergencies more effectively



Intervention Priorities

□ Building private assets

■ Land

- Important not just in Kenya (high pop density) but in Zambia (low pop density)
- An intractable problem?

■ Animal traction (hugely important in cotton)

■ Education

- At least in Kenya, primary is necessary but not sufficient



Intervention Priorities (2)

□ Ensuring sustainable access to inputs

- E.g., cotton will not reduce poverty without sustained access to inputs and technical assistance
 - Institutional arrangements
 - Credit
 - Group membership



Intervention Priorities (3)

- Keeping families together
 - Positive externality of improved agricultural productivity
 - Local off-farm opportunities
 - HIV/AIDS



Intervention Priorities (4)

- Managing emergencies more effectively
 - The political economy of food policy in East and Southern Africa turns shocks into crises
 - Rent seeking in management of trade and national stocks
 - Resulting instability increases the vulnerability of poor households, perpetuates poverty