

# The Impact of Off-Farm Participation on Food Security Status of Rural Households in Dibatie - Adem Endiris - Department of Agricultural Economics, Assosa University Ethiopia

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## Abstract

This paper was analyzed the determinants of off-farm participation and its impact on food security status of rural households in Dibatie woreda of Benishangul Gumuz region. The main objective of this study was to assess the determinants of household participation in off-farm activities and the impact of off-farm activities on household's food security status. A two-stage sampling methods were used to draw representative households. The cross sectional data was collected using structured questionnaire and key informant interview. Both descriptive statistics and econometric model (endogenous switching probit model and binary probit model) were used to analyze the survey data at household levels. Food Security Index is used to measure food security status of sample households based on average kcal per day consumed by all members of a household. The result of this study revealed that about 59.4% of households were food secure and 40.6% households were below the food security line (less than 2200 kcal/day/adult equivalent). Furthermore, the estimated binary probit model result shows that the variables such as household size, distance to nearest market, age of household head, education level of household head, special skill, utilization of formal credit, access to market information, access to electricity and frequency of extension contact were found significant influence on off-farm participation. However, the remaining variables were not found significant effect on off-farm participation. Moreover, compute the endogenous switching probit model for impact of household participation in off-farm activities, we have found that the average treatment effect of participant households had higher probability of food security as compared with the counterfactual case of off farm non-participants. Finally, the study suggests that interventions designed to promote farmers participating in off-farm activities which are made to increase household food security status at household level in the study area.

With contemporary lifestyle, consumers are becoming more fitness conscious and discerned in their food choices. In this kind of situation, riboflavin-offering LAB offer a clean gain over chemical synthesis through growing the nutritional price of food. Over the coming decades, a changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stressors will have significant yet uncertain impacts on food security. Adaptation strategies and policy responses to global change, including options for handling water allocation, land use patterns, food trade, postharvest food processing, and food prices and safety are urgently needed.

IFPRI's work on food security includes analysis of cash transfers, promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies, building resilience to shocks, and managing trade-offs in food security, such as balancing the nutritional benefits of meat against the ecological costs of its production.

Food security, food safety, and healthy nutrition are key aspects of food systems with important implications for population health. Food safety addresses food-borne illness, and covers the handling, preparation and storage of food. Healthy nutrition is about the nutritional quality of diets. Food security encompasses both food safety and healthy nutrition, as well as a wider set of concerns related to food availability, access, utilization and stability. These three aspects of strong food systems are not only compatible, as important objectives and outcomes of food systems, but are complementary in principle, with important synergies existing between them in terms of their impact on population health outcomes. The group of basic problems that determine the existence of mankind involves the surplus of food for some and the malnutrition of others. There is an opinion that ensuring food security is an integrated task of agriculture and political will, combined with the logistics of product delivery. Despite joint efforts and various UN programs to combat hunger, only short-term local results have been achieved. Food security, especially in the global sense, has not yet been implemented, and there are reasons for this. The analytical review presents evaluation of the achieved result and points out the activities that require adjustments.

While food insecurity has direct and indirect consequences across the lifespan, food insecurity—and even marginal food security (a less severe level of food insecurity) is especially detrimental to the health, development, and well-being of children. Research shows a link for children between food insecurity and low birth weight birth defects, iron deficiency anemia, poor or fair health status, poor dietary quality and less physical activity, cardiometabolic risk factors high blood pressure more frequent colds and stomachaches, asthma, lower bone density (among boys), untreated dental caries (ie, tooth decay), developmental risk, behavioral and social-emotional problems (eg, hyperactivity), mental health problems (eg, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation), poor educational performance and academic outcomes, and increased hospitalizations and hospital charges.

**Bottom Note:** This work is partly presented at 30th World Congress on Food and Beverages in July 26-27, 2021

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