Module 2: Baseline Assessment

SESSION 11: MERU LOWLAND EXERCISE

ANSWER SHEET

Table 1: Sources of food (as % of annual household food needs)			
	Baseline food income (A)	**Food income after initial effect of shock (B)**	**Final food income after coping (C)**
Own crop production – green maize	2/12 months = 17%	17%	17%
Own crop production – harvested maize (minus sales & seed)	450/1270 = 35%	100/1270 = 8%	8%
Milk	300/7183 = 4%	0%	0%
Labour exchange	3/12 x 1/6 = 4%	4%	4 x 2 = 8%
Purchase - beans	50/1358 = 4%	2%	None = 0%
Purchase - maize	450/1270 = 35%	18%	*43% (see below)*
Gifts			4%
Total	99%	49%	80%
Deficit	-	51%	**20%**

Table 2: Sources of income (in shillings)			
	Baseline income (A)	**Income after initial effect of shock (B)**	**Final income after coping (C)**
Sale of livestock	12,000	0	0
Sale of livestock products	7,500	0	0
Sale of own crops	825	0	0
Labour migration	3,600	3,600	3,600 x 2 = 7,200
Sale of firewood	6,240	6,240	6,240 x 2 = 12,480
Total	30,165	9,840	19,680

Table 3: Expenditure (in shillings)			
	Baseline expenditure (A)	**Expenditure after initial effect of shock (B)**	**Final expenditure after coping (C)**
Maize	4,500	4,500	10,980
Beans	1,250	1,250	0
Education	1,800		300
Other non-staple items	22,615		700 x 12 = 8,400
Total	30,165		19,680

To calculate the amount of maize middle households could buy if they spent all remaining income, after minimum non-staple expenditure, on maize:

Total expenditure on minimum non-staples = 300 + 8,400 Sh = 8,700 Sh.
Total expenditure cannot exceed total income, which is 19,680 Sh.
Therefore income available to spend on staples (maize) = 19,680 – 8,700 Sh = 10,980 Sh.
Price of maize = 20 Sh/kg
So 10,980 Sh would buy 10,980 / 20 kg = 549 kg
549 kg provices 549 ÷ 1267 x 100 = **43 %** of total household food needs.

This is the proportion of household food needs that can be obtained through the purchase of maize in 2007 and should be entered in Column C, Table 1 under 'Purchase - maize'.