## Modelling the relationship between maize yields and precipitation and temperature

**Time period:** 1999- 2014

* At the moment, the aggregated climate/weather data which I was using are for the period 1999-2018. The yields data are from 1970-2014

**Weather data:**

1. Precipitation:
   * Z-score at the location where precipitation corresponds to the 10th percentile in each county (I opted for z-scores rather than the raw data because the maximum likelihood algorithm often fails to converge using the raw data.)
   * Monthly frequency
2. Temperature:
   * Z-score at the location where temperature corresponds to the 90th percentile in each county
   * Monthly frequency

**Maize yield data:**

* MT (= metric tons) per hectare
* Yearly frequency
* Obtained from Gideon Galu from the FEWS NET. The original source of the most of the data is the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Precipitation and temperature data aggregation:**

* The frequency of the yields data is yearly while the weather data are monthly. We need the frequency of both datasets to be equal for estimating the panel models.

-> temperature and precipitation need to be aggregated to obtain yearly values

* For each county and year, we aggregate the weather data over the months of planting and growing based no the following seasonal calendar: <http://fews.net/east-africa/kenya/seasonal-calendar/december-2013>
* According to the seasonal calendar, the counties can be divided into two groups: [Eastern and Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Kenya).
  + **Eastern counties:**
    - Provinces: Eastern, North Eastern, Coast
    - Two planting and harvesting seasons
    - The yearly climate measures obtained as averages over **November and December of the previous year and January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August and September of the current year** (the months of planting and growing seasons).
  + **Western counties:**
    - Provinces: Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza, Central
    - One harvesting and planting season
    - Yearly climate measures obtained as averages over **May, June, July, August and September** (the months of planting and growing seasons.)
* Besides the average climate measures above, the **coefficients of variation** for both climate and temperature were included in the first models.
  + The coefficients of variation were calculated over the same months as described above for the means (based on the seasonal calendar: <http://fews.net/east-africa/kenya/seasonal-calendar/december-2013>)
  + The coefficients of variation turn out to be insignificant

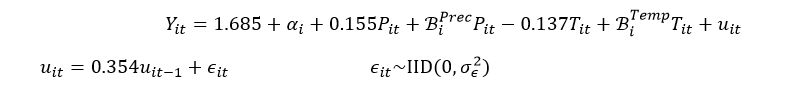
## First results: Selected specifications of the mixed-effects models

## 1. No weights

The best specifications of the error structure based on LR tests of serial correlation, and LR tests of random effects:

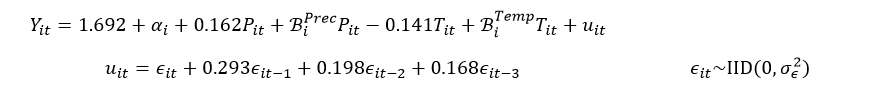
**a)** AR(1) errors

lme(Yield~1+PrecZscore +TempZscore , random= ~ PrecZscore + TempZscore|ID, correlation = corAR1(0, form= ~ Year|ID))



**b)** MA(3) errors

lme(Yield~1+PrecZscore +TempZscore , random= ~ PrecZscore + TempZscore|ID, correlation = corARMA(0, form = ~ as.numeric(Year)|ID, p=0,q=3))



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No weights | **Error structure** | | | R function *pvcm* from the *plm* package (no AR or MA) | |
| **Fixed effects** | **No AR** | **AR(1)** | **MA(3)** | **Swamy (1970)** | **Counties separately (mean)** |
| Intercept | 1.647\*\*\* | 1.685\*\*\* | 1.692\*\*\* | 1.610\*\*\* | 1.636 |
| Precipitation  (z – score) | 0.171\*\*\* | 0.155\*\*\* | 0.162\*\*\* | 0.196\*\*\* | 0.201 |
| Temperature  (z – score) | -0.109\* | -0.137\*\* | -0.141\*\* | -0.089  (p-val= 0.141) | -0.106 |
| AIC | 1180.105 | 1130.211 | 1122.896 |  |  |
| BIC | 1225.900 | 1180.522 | 1182.354 |  |  |

ANOVA: Precipitation explains much bigger part of the variation than temperature (the values of the F-statistics: 44.4 and 7.8).

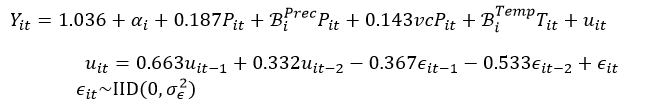
## 

## 2. Weights: Area of cropland

lme(Yield~1+PrecZscore +cv\_Prec, random= ~PrecZscore+TempZscore|ID , weights=~Area, correlation= corARMA(form = ~ Year|ID, p=2,q=2))

The best specification of the error structure based on LR tests of serial correlation, and LR tests of random effects:

ARMA(2,2) errors:



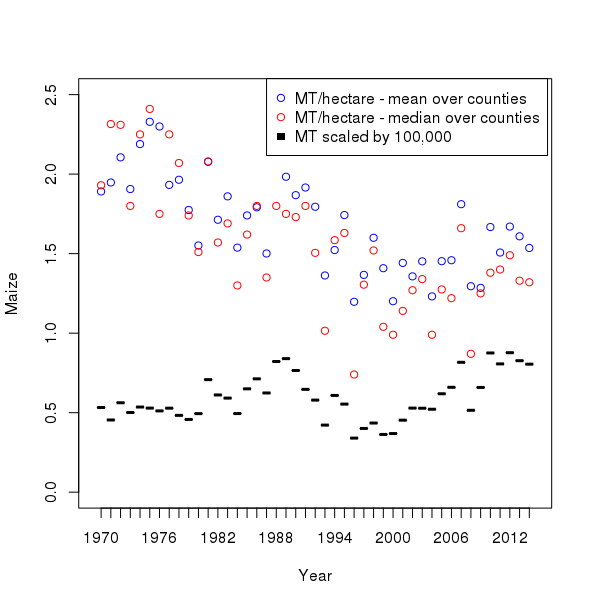
**AIC:** 1817.509 **BIC:** 1881.509

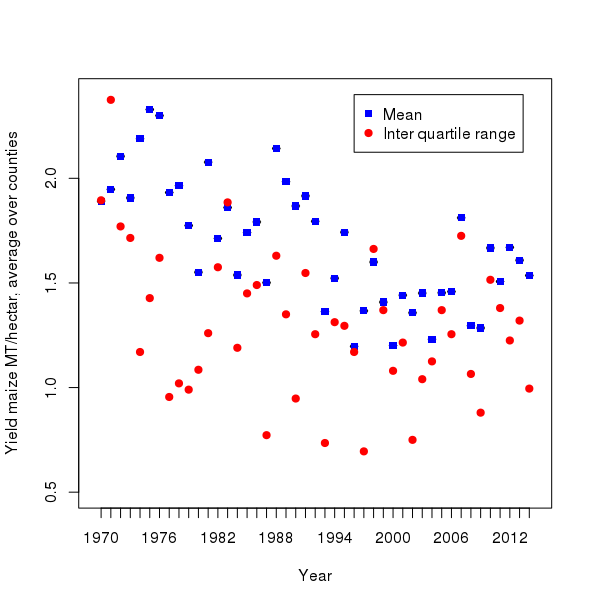
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Weights = Area* | **Error structure** | | R function *pvcm* from the *plm* package (no AR or MA) | |
| **Fixed effects** | **No AR** | **ARMA(2,2)** | **Swamy (1970)** | **Counties separately (mean)** |
| Intercept | 1.237\*\*\* | 1.036\*\*\* | 1.515\*\*\* | 1.519 |
| Precipitation  (Z – score) | 0.214\*\*\* | 0.187\*\*\* | 0.218\*\*\* | 0.224 |
| Precipitation –  coef. of variation | 0.207\*\* | 0.143\* | 0.107 | 0.198 |
| AIC | 1868.164 | 1817.509 |  |  |
| BIC | 1913.900 | 1881.540 |  |  |

## 

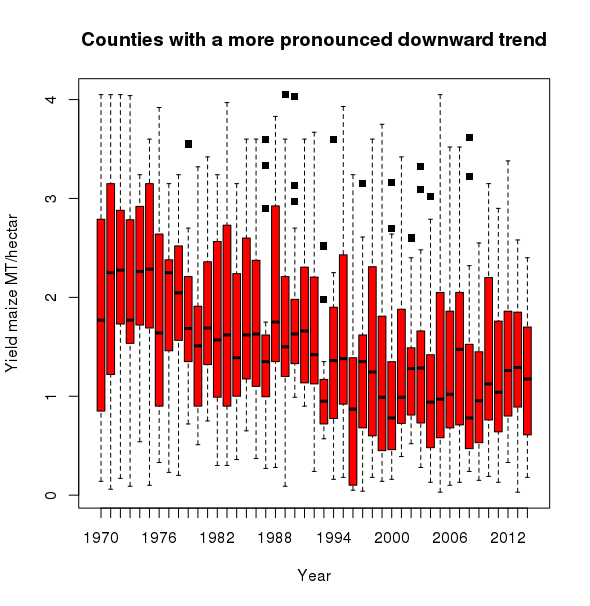
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## Descriptive analysis of maize yields data from 1970

* Interesting point: **a strong downward trend in yields**, at least until 1990. Although the production (MT) exhibit an upward trend.



* It appears that the data are more reliable from year 1991 because of the following reasons:
  1. Relatively many n/a’s before 1991
  2. Strong downward trend in yields before 1991
  3. The interquartile range appears to be smaller and more stable after 1991
  4. T-tests show that there is a significant difference between the mean before 1991 and after 1991
  5. Before 1991, no separation between short and long seasons. Only one data entry for each county and year. Between 1991 and 2001 there are three data entries for most counties. These are long rains, short rains and together.
* To investigate, if there are some counties without the downward trend, I plotted each county separately:
  1. Counties **without** (or with much less pronounced) **downward trend**: Nyandarua, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, Kitui, Mandera, Homa Bay, Migori, Elgeyo Marakwet, Narok, Samburu, Turkana, Uasin Gishu, West Poko, Bungoma, Kakamega , Vihiga , Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Nandi

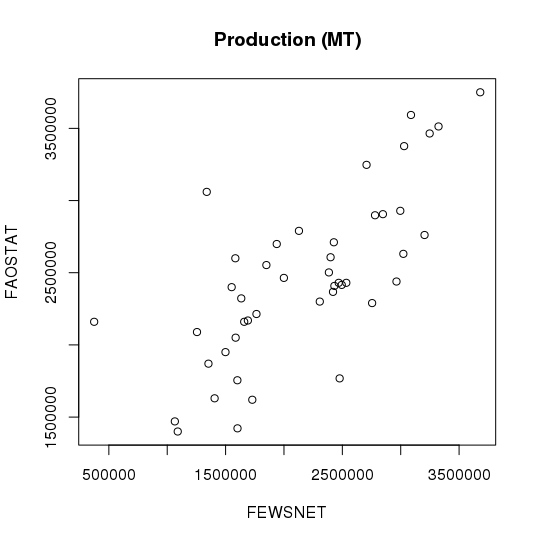


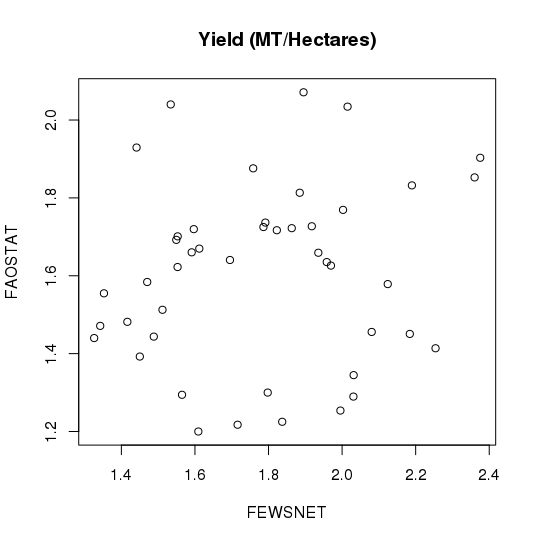
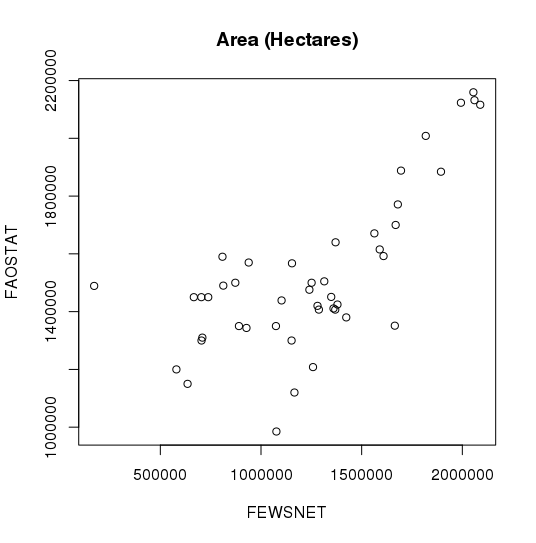
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### Comparison of the county level yield data (FEWSNET) with the country level FAOSTAT data

* I aggregated the FEWSNET data as follows:
  + For every year, I calculated the sum of production in MT over the counties
  + For every year, I calculated the sum of harvested area in hectares over the counties
  + I obtained the country level yields for every year by dividing the production (obtained as described above) by area (obtained as described above)
  + Then I compared the country level aggregates with the FAOSTAT data

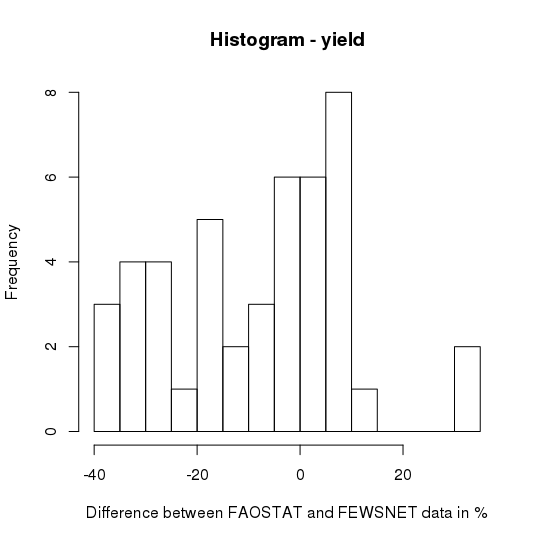
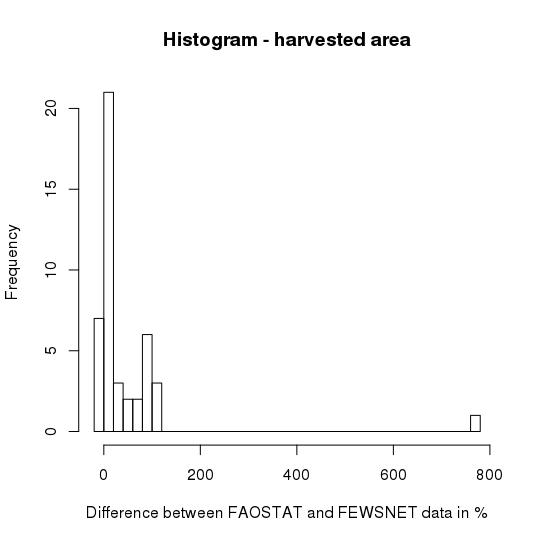
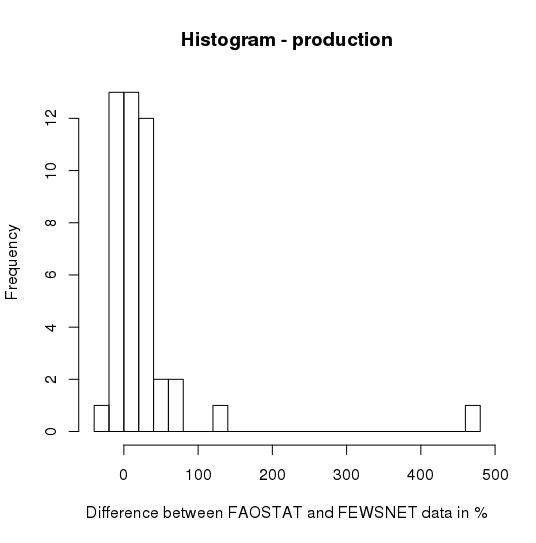




* For each variable (production, area and yield) I calculated relative differences between the datasets in percentage as follows:

100\*(FAOSTAT-FEWSNET)/FEWSNET

* Histograms of the relative differences are below



* Hence, the differences are relatively large for area and production
  + Production:
    - range: -28.6% - 477.2%
    - mean of absolute values: 32.3 %
  + Area:
    - range -18.8% - 769.1 %
    - mean of absolute values: 48.3%
* For yields, the differences are relatively smaller:
  + range: -37.3% - 33.8%
  + mean of absolute values: 15.5 %
* Years with the largest differences:
  + Production:
    - 1996 (477.2%), 1994 (128.6%), 1993 (66.5%), 1976 (64.2%), 1991 (54.6%)
  + Area:
    - 1996 (769.1%), 1973 (117.6%), 1970 (107%), 1975 (106.1%), 1974 (96.5%)
  + Yield:
    - 1975 (-37.3%), 1972 (-37.2%), 1973 (-36.5%), 2004 (33.9%), 1974 (-33.8%)

# Climate measures in the literature:

* Erin Lentz et al. (2017): ***prices and consumer strategy index as dependent variables rather than yield***
  + Total rainfall during the last year’s rainy season (October to April for Malawi)
  + Timing of the beginning of the rains for the prior year
    - Number of days following the first October when the rains began
    - The beginning of days defined as when it rains for at least three of the past five days for a total accumulation of at least 10 millimeters
  + Dry spells: maximum number of days without rain during last year’s rainy season (Oct-April)
  + Maximum daily precipitation that month in regions that are susceptible to floods
* Abraha and Savage (2006)
  + Wet and dry day counts (probably per month)
    - Definition of `wet and dry days’ not clear from the paper
  + Monthly total rainfall and its variances
  + Daily and monthly mean and SD of wet day precipitation
  + Min and max air temperatures. Probably daily extremes, these then used for monthly mean and SD (not entirely clear from the paper)
* Adejuwon (2005)
  + Total rainfall for
    1. The first month of the period from sowing to harvesting (June)
    2. The first two months of the period from sowing to harvesting (June and July).
       - this turns out to be the most important in this case
    3. The three months of the period from sowing to harvesting (June, July and August)
  + Minimum and maximum temperature of each of the growing season months
* Ben Mohamed et al. (2002)
  + Sea surface temperature anomalies at various locations (see paper for the particular sites) - ***significant***
  + Number of rainy days (details not specified)-***significant***
  + Daily amount of rainfall (as such not usable in our case - not consistent with our yearly frequency)
  + Amount of rainfall in July, August and September - ***significant***
  + Maximum air temperature in the hottest month April (Niger)
  + Minimum air temperature in the coldest month January (Niger)
  + The length of rainy season:
    1. The difference between the dates of the beginning and the end of the season.
       - The beginning of the growing season is defined as being when the amount of rainfall in three consecutive days is at least 25mm and no dry spell of more than seven days duration occurs in the following 30 days.
       - The end of the rainy season is that rainy day after which rain recorded during 20 days is less than 5 mm.

* Blignaut et al. (2009)
  + Rainfall as the annual sum of the provincial monthly average
  + Temperature as the annual averages of the daily maximum temperatures in two or three towns or cities per province
    - The data received as monthly averages of daily maxima, these then used to compute annual averages

* Chipanshi et al. (2003)
  + Daily maximum and minimum temperatures
    - I think that these were used as inputs into a GCM (together with daily solar radiation calculated based on daily sunshine hours). Then climate change simulated->then hypothetical temperature as ***mean monthly values and rainfall as departures from normal*** obtained from GCM under climate change. These then used as intermediate inputs to estimate effects of climate change on yields
* Gbetibouo and Hassan (2005): ***Dependent variable = farm net revenue (Ricardian approach)***
  + *‘The normal climate variables based on 30 years average of temperatures and precipitation observed over 1970-2000’*
  + Rainfall pattern (mm)
    - Summer and winter separately
    - Summer and winter months not specified
    - Way of aggregation not specified in more detail, probably cumulative
  + Average temperature (°C)
    - Summer and winter separately
    - Summer and winter months not specified
    - Way of aggregation not specified in more detail
* Giannakopoulos et al. (2009)
  + General circulation model predicts climate change of C2. This used as an input for the CROPSYST model
  + CROPSYST model predicts effects of climate change on crop productivity
    - Measures used as inputs for the CROPSYST (not specified in more detail):
      * Tmax
      * Tmin
      * Total rainfall
  + Other interesting climate measures used to describe climate changes. But probably not used as inputs for the crop productivity model here.
    - Number of summer days defined as Tmax>25°C
    - Number of hot days Tmax>30°C
    - Number of heatwave days Tmax> 35°C
    - Number of tropical nights Tmin>20°C
    - Number of frost nights Tmin<0°C
    - Number of dry days (dry day if daily precipitation amounts to less than 0.5mm = a typical threshold value) and spells
    - Annual maximum running total rainfall over 3 days (potential to cause local flooding)
* Laux et al. (2010)
  + Impact of climate change on attainable yields of maize and groundnut
    - Daily Tmax > 30°C
      * = reference to Rosenzweig and Hillel (1993) who found this for USA, but also
      * reference to Tingem et al. (2008) who found a similar relationship for Cameroon
* Leemans and Solomon (1993)
  + Mean temperature of the coldest month
  + Length of growing period
  + Mean maximum temperature
    - Daytime temperature during growth period would be better, but data not available
* Lobell et al. (2008)
  + Monthly temperature and precipitation
* Lobell and Burke (2010)
  + Temperature - growing season average
  + Growing season total precipitation
* Odingo (1990)
  + Group variable according to Day/Night temperatures??
* Rosenzweig and Parry (1994)
  + Mean monthly changes in temperature and precipitation
* Sagoe (2006)
  + Total rainfall (within year?)
  + Total number of rainy days
  + Highest and Lowest rainfall recorded in the year - in region with the highest (lowest) rainfall
* Schulze et al. (1993)
  + Daily rainfall
  + Daly max and min temperatures
  + Reliable monthly means of daily maximum and minimum air temperature with an altitudinal correction factor (= adjustment for elevation)
  + Degree days with base 8°C from seedling emergence to the end of juvenile stage (∑°C8-day)
  + Degree days with base 8°C from silking (base 8°C) to physiological maturity (∑°C8-day)
* Thornton et al. (2009)
  + Monthly values for average daily temperature
  + Average diurnal daily temperature variation
  + Average monthly rainfall (for each pixel)
* Tingem et al. (2008)
  + Thermal time - calculated as growing degree days accumulated through the growing season
  + Average temperature above a base and below a cut-off considered for growing GDD
    - The accumulated thermal time mayu be accelerated by heat/water stress
* Tingem et al. (2009)
  + Thermal time - calculated as growing degree days accumulated through the growing season
  + Average temperature above a base and below a cut-off considered for growing GDD
  + Number of days with temperature Tmax > 30°C (not sure if the correlation with yield is meant to be negative or positive)
    - The accumulated thermal time may be accelerated by water stress
* Walker and Schulze (2008)
  + Degree days Oct-March (this study for South Africa) between 10°C and 30°C
    - Showed in a table of descriptive statistics, not sure if used in model
  + Monthly means of daily max temperatures and daily min temperatures in the summer months (i.e. Dec-Mar
    - Showed in a table of descriptive statistics, not sure if used in model

### Summary list of the weather/climate measures that I could use:

* Total rainfall (not sure if they mean for the whole year?)
* Growing season total precipitation
* Total rainfall during the last year’s rainy season (October to April for Malawi)
* Total rainfall for
  + The first month of the period from sowing to harvesting
  + The first two months of the period from sowing to harvesting
  + The three months of the period from sowing to harvesting
* Rainfall as the annual sum of the monthly averages
* Cumulative rainfall pattern (mm), summer and winter separately
* Highest and lowest rainfall recorded in the year - in region with the highest (lowest) rainfall
* Monthly mean rainfall (for every month?)
* Monthly standard deviation of rainfall (for every month?)
* Mean monthly rainfall as % departures from the normal (for every month?)
* Annual averages of the daily maximum temperature
* Temperature - growing season average
* Average temperature, summer and winter separately
* Monthly means of daily min and max temperatures (for every month?)
* Monthly SD of daily min and max temperature (for every month?)
* Mean monthly changes in temperature and precipitation
* Monthly average daily temperature (for every month?)
* Minimum and maximum temperature of each of the growing season months
* Maximum air temperature in the hottest month
* Minimum air temperature in the coldest month
* Mean temperature of the coldest month
* Monthly means of daily max temperatures and daily min temperatures in the summer months (i.e. Dec-Mar in South Africa)
* Average diurnal daily temperature variation

Day counts/spells:

* Prior year - Number of days following the first October until when the rains began (beginning of rains= when it rains for at least three of the past five days for a total accumulation of at least 10 millimeters)
* Dry spells: maximum number of days without rain during last (prior??) year’s rainy season (Oct-April)
* Wet and dry day counts (per year? or each month?).
  + Giannakopoulos et al. (2009) define dry day as a day when daily precipitation amounts to less than 0.5mm
* The length of rainy season in number of days
  + The beginning of the growing season is defined as being when the amount of rainfall in three consecutive days is at least 25mm and no dry spell of more than seven days duration occurs in the following 30 days.
  + The end of the rainy season is that rainy day after which rain recorded during 20 days is less than 5 mm.

Days above/below a threshold, degree days

* Number of summer days defined as Tmax>25°C
* Number of hot days Tmax>30°C
* Number of heatwave days Tmax> 35°C
* Number of tropical nights Tmin>20°C
* Number of frost nights Tmin<0°C

*all above: not sure per what period*

* Degree days with base 8°C from seedling emergence to the end of juvenile stage (∑°C8-day)
* Degree days with base 8°C from silking (base 8°C) to physiological maturity (∑°C8-day)
* Degree days Oct-March (this study for South Africa) between 10°C and 30°C

Floods:

* Maximum daily precipitation that month in regions that are susceptible to floods
* Annual maximum running total rainfall over 3 days (floods)

# The new climate data

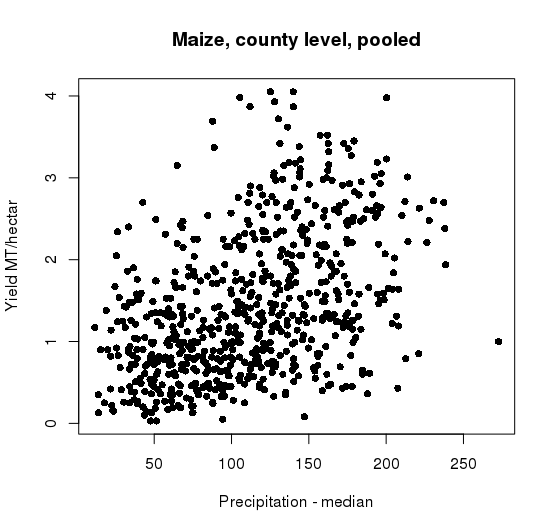
### CHIRPS, GHCN, Means and medians

The new climate dataset includes data from 65 locations while I was expecting it to include 47 locations (for the 47 counties of Kenya). Most of the extra locations are former districts which were merged into counties in 2010.

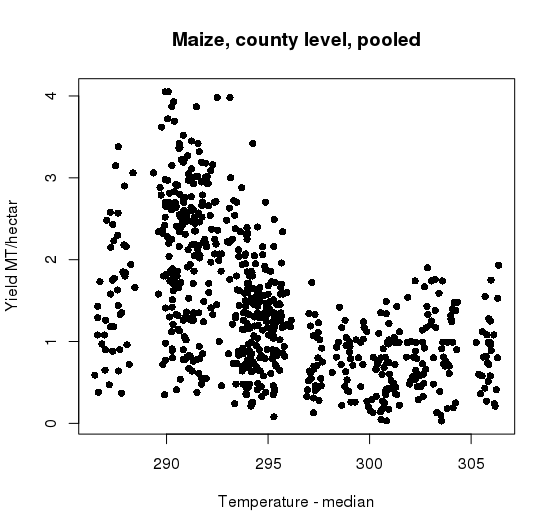
The extra counties/locations, which are not in the maize yield dataset are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | NAME |
| 3 | Maragua Former district, 2010 merged with MUranga |
| 7 | Thika Industrial town in Kiambu county |
| 17 | Mwingi Town in the Kitui county |
| 20 | Ijara Former administrative district. In 2010 amalgamated with Garissa county |
| 23 | Bondo Town in Siaya county |
| 26 | Kuria Former administrative district. In 2010 became a part of Migori county |
| 29 | Nyando Former district in Kenya. In 2010 merged into Kisumu County. |
| 30 | Rachuonyo Former administrative district. Since 2010 part of Homa Bay county |
| 32 | Suba Former administrative district. Since 2010 part of Homa Bay county |
| 35 | Buret Former administrative district. Since 2010 split between Kericho county and Bomet county |
| 37 | Keiyo |
| 39 | Koibatek |
| 45 | Trans Mara |
| 50 | Nandi North |
| 51 | Nandi South |
| 54 | Butere Mumias |
| 56 | Lugari |
| 57 | Mt Elgon |
| 58 | Teso |

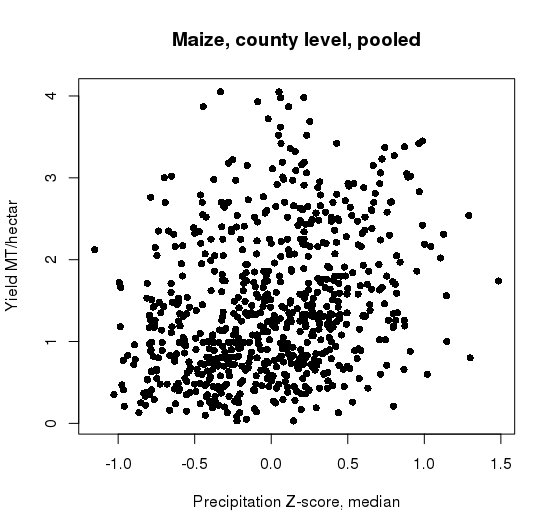
## Plots of maize yield against climate/weather data



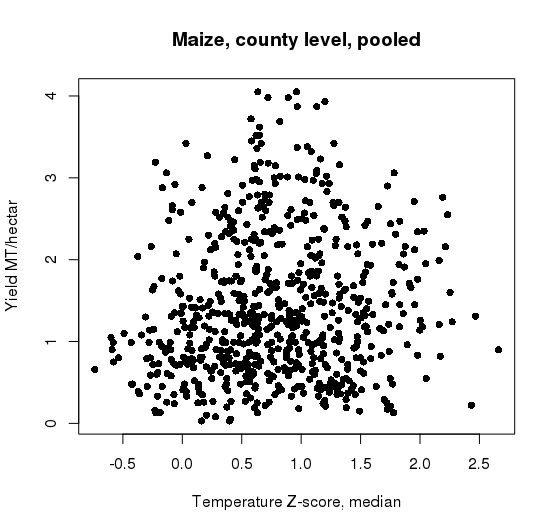
* A nice relationship between Precipitation and maize yield



* An interesting relationship between temperature and maize yields
* Why U-shaped?

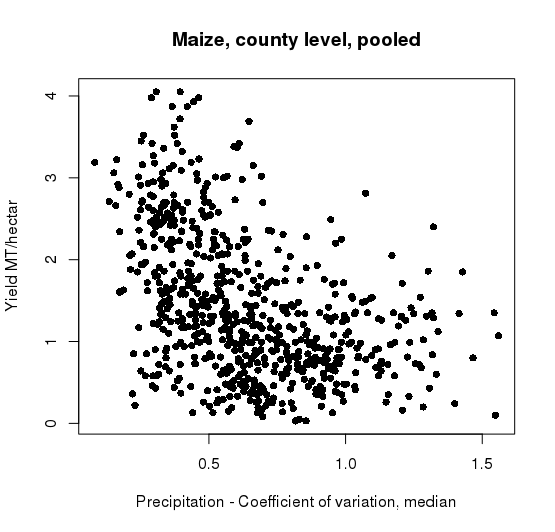


* The relationship between yields and precipitation less pronounced if z- scores of precipitation used instead of the raw data

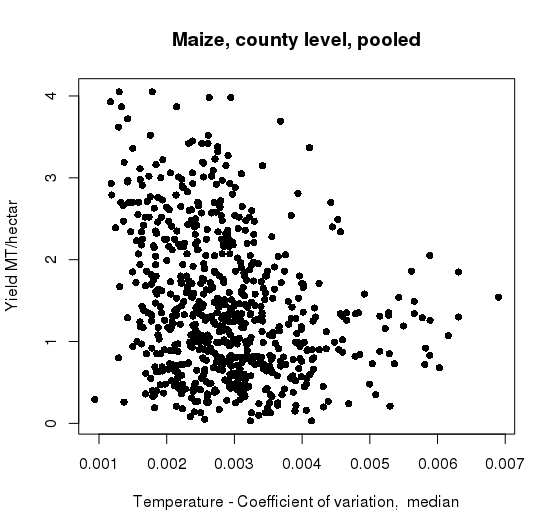


* Also for temperature, the relationship is much less pronounced if z-scores used instead of the raw data

### Coefficients of variations:



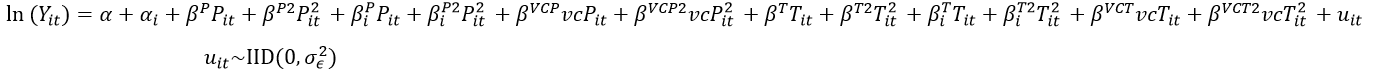
* There seems to be a strong negative correlation between yields and coefficient of variation of temperature
* This is interesting considering the fact that the coefficients of variation were not significant in my models.
  + Perhaps because I was using a different climate dataset and the Maize outliers were not removed before estimating the models



* There seems to be a negative correlation between yields and coefficient of variation of temperature

## Selected specifications of the new mixed-effects models

* The newer version of the climate data
  + Medians and means instead of 90th and 10th percentiles
* Amended definition of the seasons:
  + **Eastern counties:** OND of the last year and MAM of the current year
  + **Western counties:** MAM and JJA of the current year
* Log-linear functional form
* Time period: **2000-2014**
* Yield outliers above 99th percentile removed



P... Precipitation

T… Temperature

Y… Maize yield

t...year

i… county

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Linear functional form** | | | **Log linear functional form** | | |
| **Fixed effects** | **Raw data**  **failed to converge** | **z-score**  **failed to converge** | **scaling** | **raw data**  **failed to converge** | **z-score** | **scaling** |
| Precipitation | -0.011\*\* | 0.294\*\*\* | 0.220\*\*\* | 0.008\*\* | 0.296\*\*\* | 0.242\*\*\* |
| Precipitation squared | 0.002 | -0.029 | -0.045o | -1.4x10-5 | 0.008 | -0.050o |
| Precipitation - c. of variation | 0.137 | 0.001 | -0.063\* | 0.013 | 0.0006 | -0.003 |
| Precipitation - c. of variation squared | -0.155 | 4x10-7 | 0.001 | -0.020 | 6x10-7 | -0.001 |
| Temperature | 0.452 | 0.198\* | -0.603\*\*\* | -0.562 | 0.067 | -0.500\*\*\* |
| Temperature squared | 0.005 | -0.097\* | 0.229\*\* | 0.0008 | -0.024 | 0.102 |
| Temperature - c. of variation | 124.1 | 0.001 | 0.030 | 57.86 | 0.001 | -0.023 |
| Temperature - c. of variation squared | -2x104 | -3x10-6 | -0.010 | -1x104 | -2x10-6 | -0.019 |
| REML criterion | 1907.6 | 1134.5 | 1065.8 | 1023.7 | 1099.9 | 1013. |

## Utility and Health Indicators

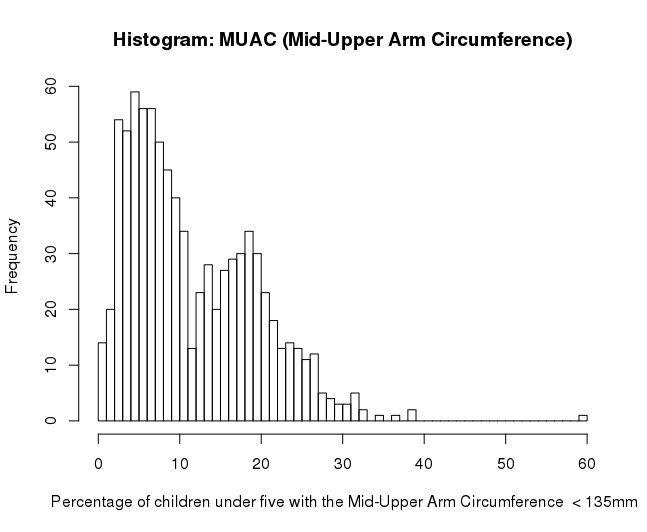
Coping Strategies Index (CSI):

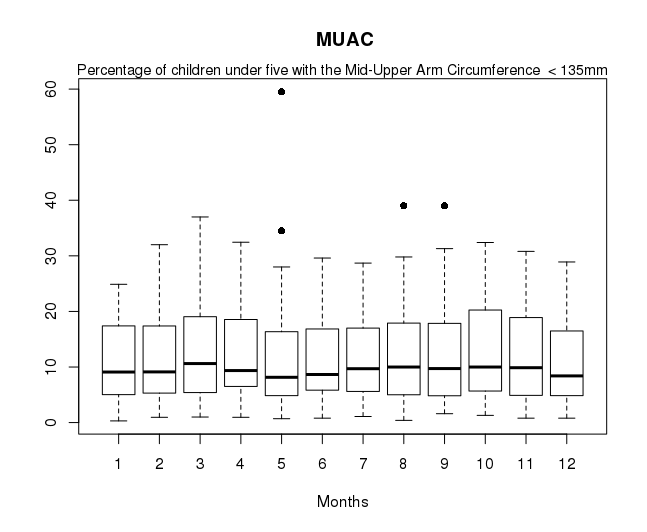
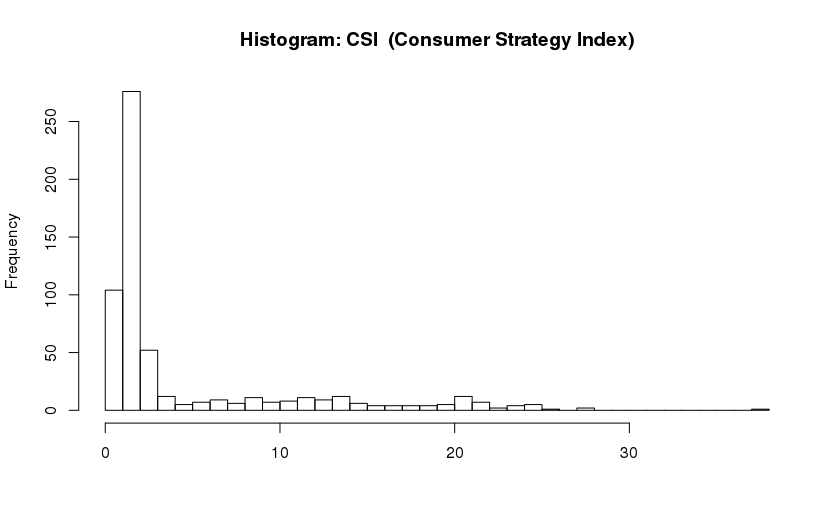
* **A higher scores indicates a greater level of coping and hence increased food insecurity**
* *A broad scale summary of existing early warning systems in Kenya and regional initiatives in the Greater Horn of Africa:*
  + A utility indicator
  + Measures behaviour: the things that people do when they cannot access enough food.
  + CSI considers **frequency** of the coping strategies used and the **severity** of the strategies.
  + Only the coping strategies that are important in a particular local context are considered taking it back to the focus on local livelihoods.
* *Maxwell and Caldwell (2008). Field Methods Manual:*
  + In general, two types of CSI:
    1. Reduced: better for comparison
    2. Context specific: focus on local livelihoods
  + A series of questions such as: “What do you do when you don’t have adequate food, and don’t have enough money to buy food?”
  + People start to change their consumption habits when they anticipate problem. They don’t wait until food is completely gone (predictive ability of CSI)
  + Sequence of specific behaviour based on their reversibility (e.g. sale of productive assets more serious long-term consequences)
  + Examples of coping strategies:
    1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive food
    2. Borrow food from a friend or relative
    3. Purchase food on credit
    4. Gather wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops
    5. Consume seed stock held for next season
    6. Send children to eat with neighbours
    7. Send household members to beg
    8. Limit portion size at meal times
    9. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat
    10. Feed working members on the expanse of non-working members
    11. Reduce number of meals per day
    12. Skip entire days without eating
  + Different coping strategies relevant for different areas
  + CSI useful for measuring effects of food aid
* NDMA reports: in some counties, CSI is below 1 for many consecutive months
  + For example Kitui, Laikipia, Tharaka-Nithi
  + Even when county in Alarm
  + Kitui: sometimes reports includes CSI index for previous months and it differs from those reported in the reports of the months
  + But in the months when CSI>1, CSI is relatively small <10
  + Not sure if this could be a mistake?

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC):

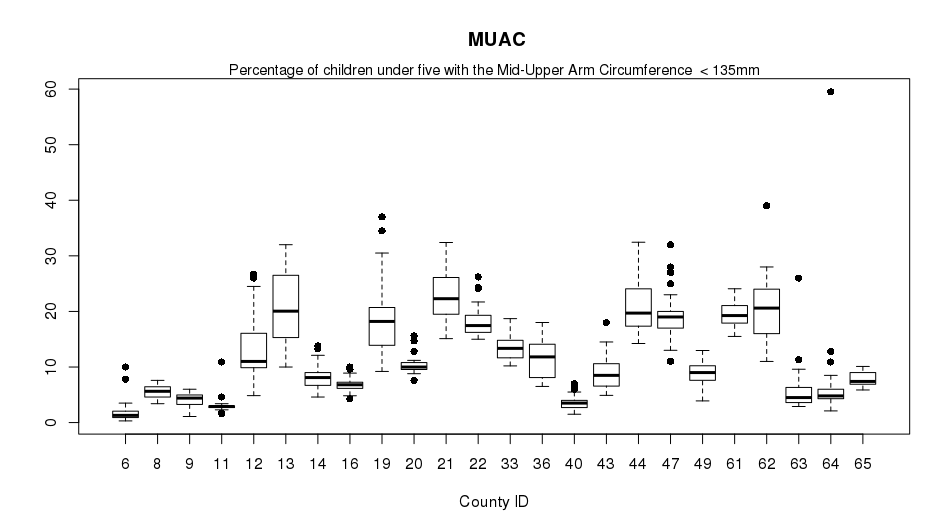
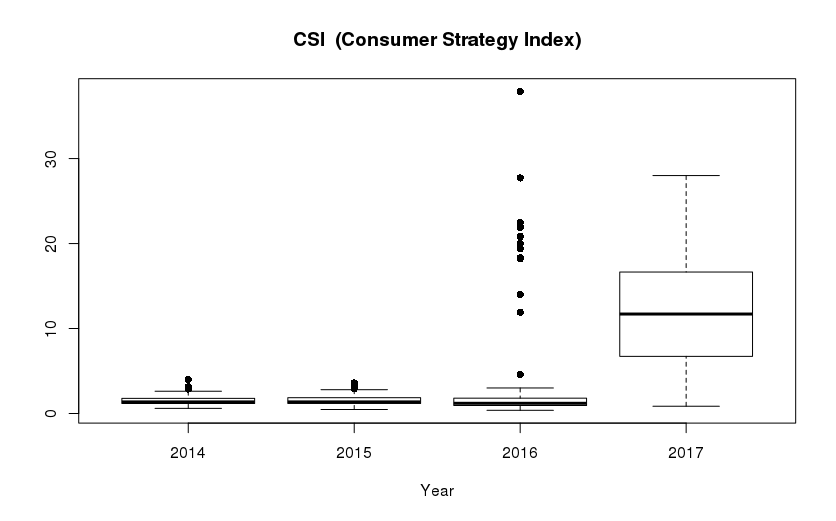
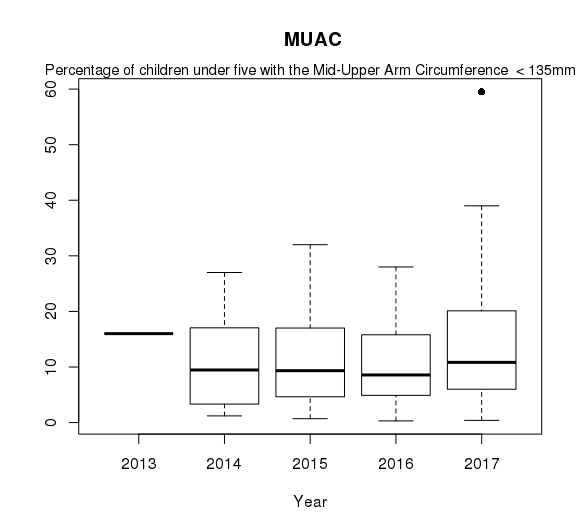
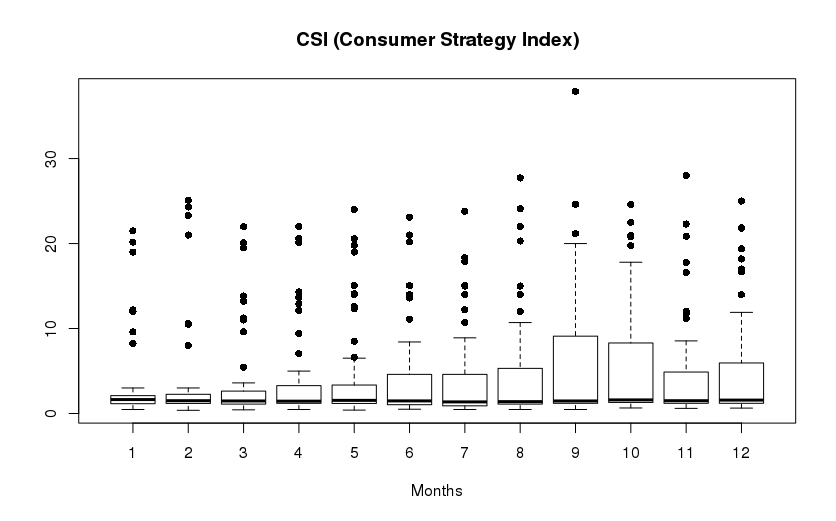
* Malnutrition status among children
* NDMA reports (Makueni, Oct 2017):
  + The percentage of children under five years at risk of malnutrition
* NDMA reports (Samburu, Jan 2017):
  + The percentage of children under five with MUAC < 135mm

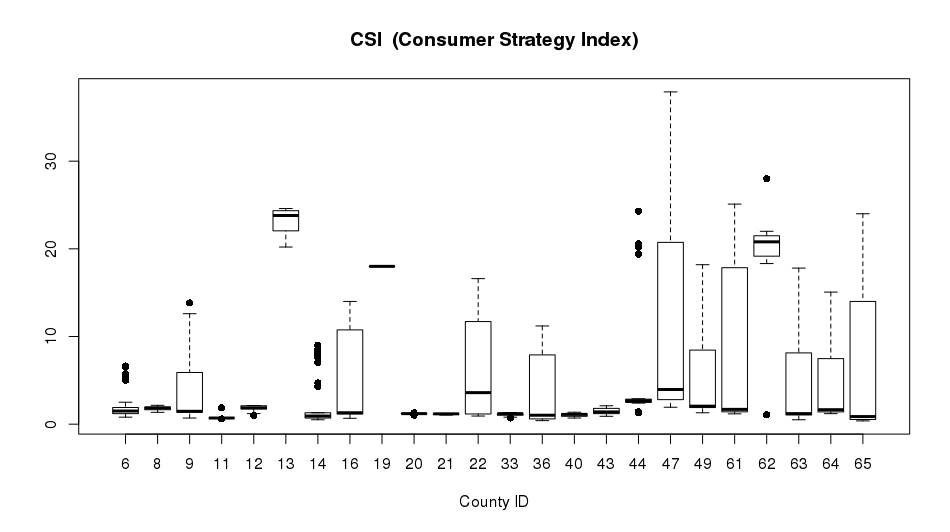
## Plots and Histograms





* The difference across individual months insignificant for MUAC (according to ANOVA)
* The difference across individual months marginally significant for CSI (ANOVA: p-value 0.09)
* The differences across years significant for both MUAC and CSI (according to ANOVA)
* The differences across counties significant for both MUAC and CSI (according to ANOVA)
* The differences across the NDMA phases (Normal, Alert, Alarm, Recovery) significant for MUAC and CSI (according to ANOVA)





* **Isiolo** (ID 13) and **Meru-North** (ID 62): Median and the whole distribution remarkably higher than other counties
  + Also MUAC is relatively high for Isiolo and Meru-North, but the difference is not as pronounced as in the case of CSI
  + MUAC is relatively high also for Mandera (ID 21), Samburu (ID 44) and Turkana (ID 47)

