

Planning Commission

Annual Report

Change in cost of the Food Basket 2010-2011

**Nutrition Section
Planning & Development Division
Government of Pakistan
July 2011**

The Report on change in cost of Food Basket Prepared and Disseminated

Food security, food supplies, and the ultimate impact of food on nutritional well-being are imperative for nutrition improvement of households, communities and nations. Consequently, ensuring food security is a necessary condition for nutritional security and thus improving nutritional status. In essence, nutritional security denotes the consumption and psychological use of adequate quantities of safe and nutritious food by every member and encompasses the process of equitable distribution among members of households and communities. Given the availability of food in sufficient quantity, access is thus primarily a function of a household's income, its distribution within the household and the price of food, besides the physical aspect.

A food basket is maintained as a tool, based on minimum essential food items drawn from the consumption surveys and adopting the minimum standards from FAO/WHO dietary guide lines. The food basket so adopted for nutrition purposes is maintained as part of Five Year Plans and standard comparison for various needful. The food basket has been used in the consecutive Five Year Plan 2001-05, MTF 2005-10 for targeted dietary change and estimating demand gaps, if any. The food basket is quite importantly used for the purposes of cost and estimating minimum national food needs.

The minimum food basket adopted for MTF 2005-10, providing minimum average energy of 2150 calories. The cost of 2150 calories has been updated since 2007 estimated at Rs.960 to Rs.1670 based on the retail prices of June 2011. The Nutrition Section, Planning Commission has completed its report on cost estimation for the year ending June 2011, during the month of July 2011. This report mainly is based on secondary data from Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Ministry of Food & Agriculture, and few such public sector data depositories. Therefore, the presentation fairly reflects public sector information.

A comparative cost per head based on food basket and actual food consumption cost for successive years is summarized as under:

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	June 2011
<u>Cost (Rs)/Months:</u>					
• Food Basket	958	1300	1350	1750	1668
• Consumption	660	850	960	1125	-

The report presented various combinations of estimated cost, such as; monthly change, provincial comparisons, followed by specific provincial level details, further comparisons within regions within the province, wherever possible. The report has effectively presented changes over time and across provinces. The provincial comparison did highlight some prominent findings. An attempt has also been made to go a step further to find some beyond provincial differences. These differences have strong policy implications.

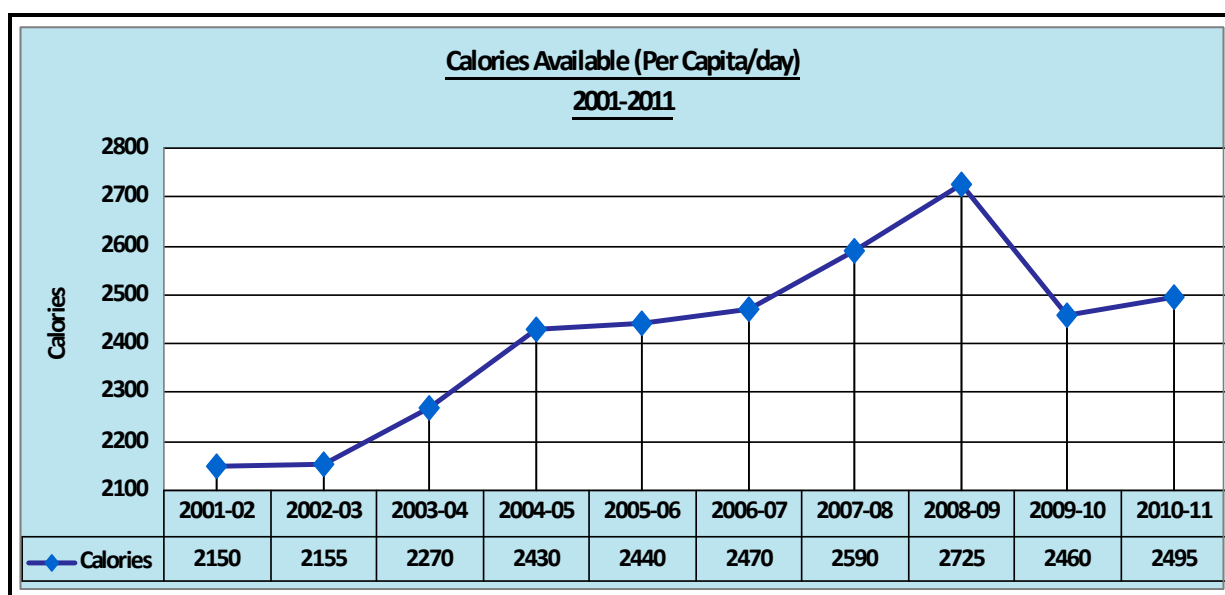
The report detail comprising about 23 graphs and tables have been placed at the Planning Commission website for general information and use.

Chief
Nutrition Section
Planning & Development Division

Food & Energy Availability (Per Capita/day) – 2001-2011:

- The energy supply (as indicated by calories) steadily increased during the period 2001- 2011. The increase mainly has been due increase in the availability of cereals (20%) and ghee & oils (22%).
- In the year 2008-09, there has been an unusual high level of calories (2726) supply due to cumulative increase in the availability of cereals (16%), sugar (5%), fats and oils (18%), meat (16%) and milk (9%).
- The calories supply for the subsequent years 2009-10 & 2010-2011 turned back to the trend. This adjustment has been due to decrease in the availability of cereals (18%), pulses (17%) and sugar (5%).

<u>Food Availability – 2001-11</u>										
Food Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cereals	10.7	10.7	11.5	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.4	14.8	12.1	12.4
Pulses	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Sugar	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.0
Fats & Oils	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Meat	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7
Milk(Liters)	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	7.9
Vegetables	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Nutrients (per capita/day)										
(i) Calories	2150	2155	2270	2430	2440	2470	2590	2725	2460	2495
(ii) Protein (gm)	60	59	63	67	67	69	72	75	68	69

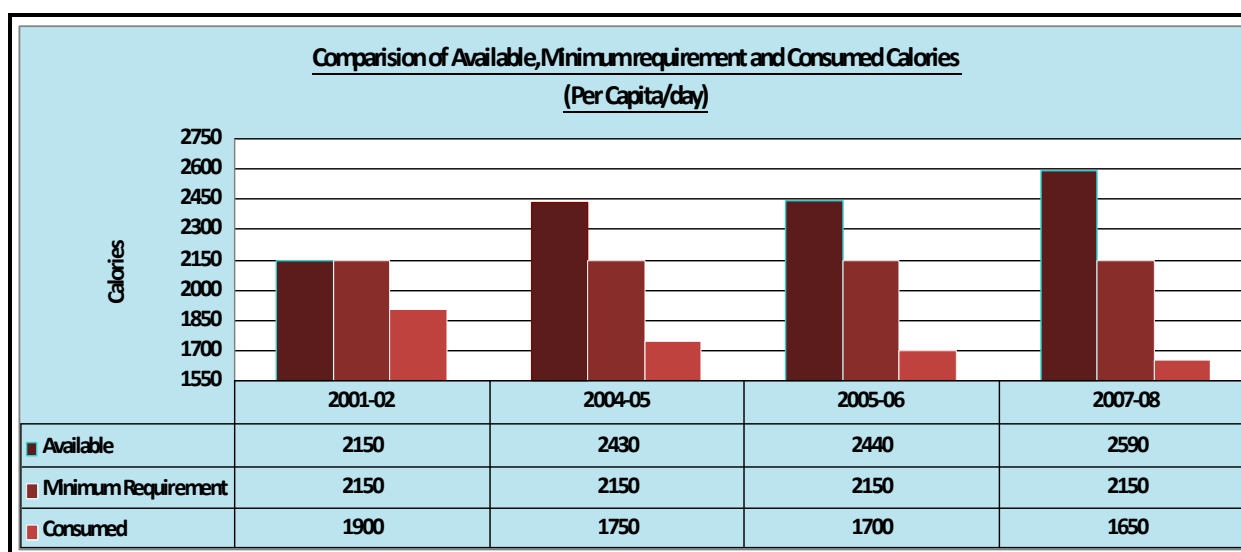


Source: - Agriculture Statistics
 - Economic Survey of Pakistan
 - Data Compiled by Nutrition Section, Planning & Development Division.

Comparison of Calories Available, Minimum requirement & Consumed

- Minimum energy requirement for the time period have been estimated at 2150 calories based on a suggestive least cost Food Basket.
- Every intake estimated through food surveys remains all time lower then the food available as estimated through perspective Food Balance Sheets.
- Energy intake has declined from 1900calories in 2001-02 to 1650 calories in 2007-08.
- The calories availability of steadily increased to the level 2590 in 2010-2011 from the consumption level of 1650 in 2007-08.

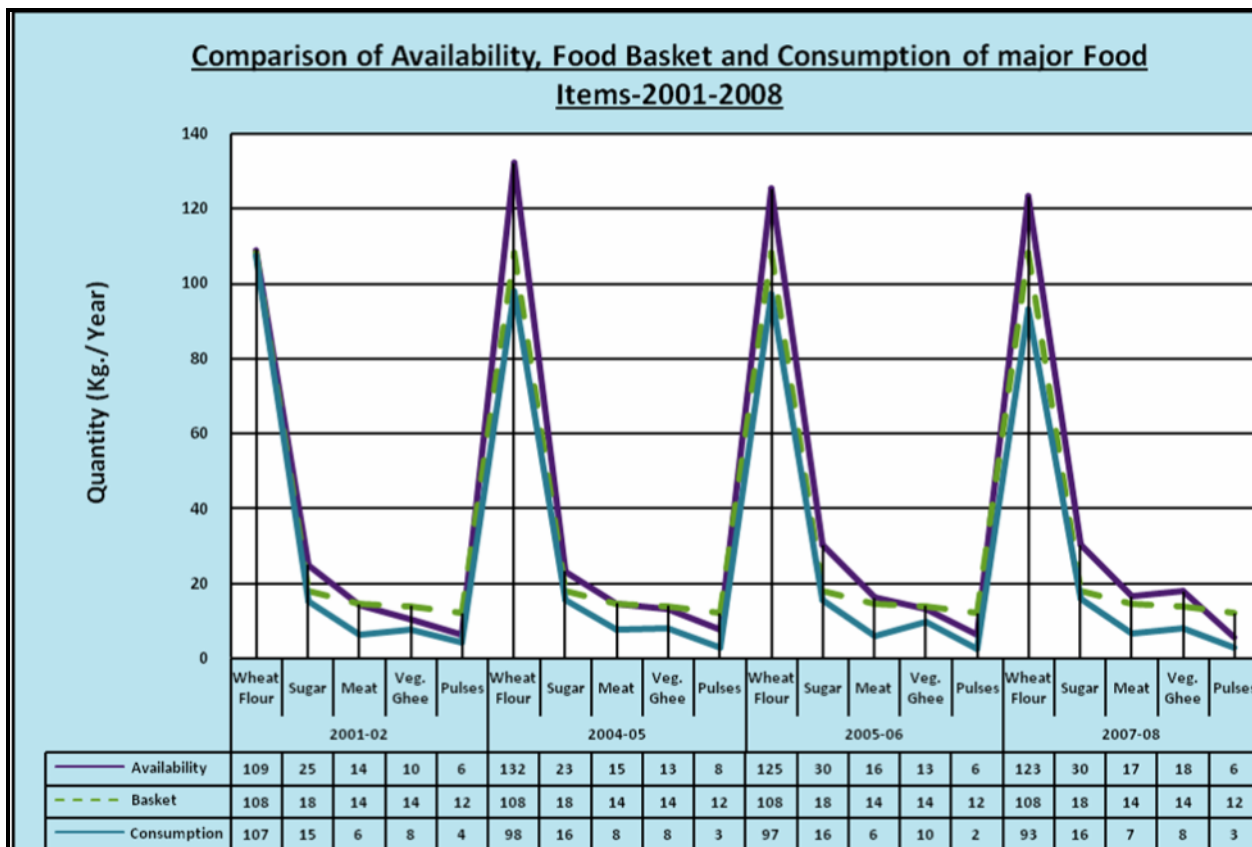
<u>Food Basket, Availability and Consumption</u>									
Food Items	Per Capita/Month	Food Availability				Consumption HIES			
		2001-02	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2001-02	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08
Wheat	9.00	10.7	12.8	12.1	12.4	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.8
Rice	2.30	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Pulses	0.90	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sugar	1.50	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Fats & Oils	1.20	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Meat	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Milk(Liters)	4.50	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.5	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.8
Vegetables	10.50	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.5
Nutrient (per capita/day)									
(i) Calories	2150	2150	2430	2440	2590	1900	1750	1700	1650
(ii) Protein (gm)	60	60	67	67	72	49	45	43	42



Source: (i) PLSM & HIES
(ii) Data Compilation Nutrition Section, Planning & Development Division.

Comparison of Availability, Food Basket and Consumption of Major Food Items-2001-2008

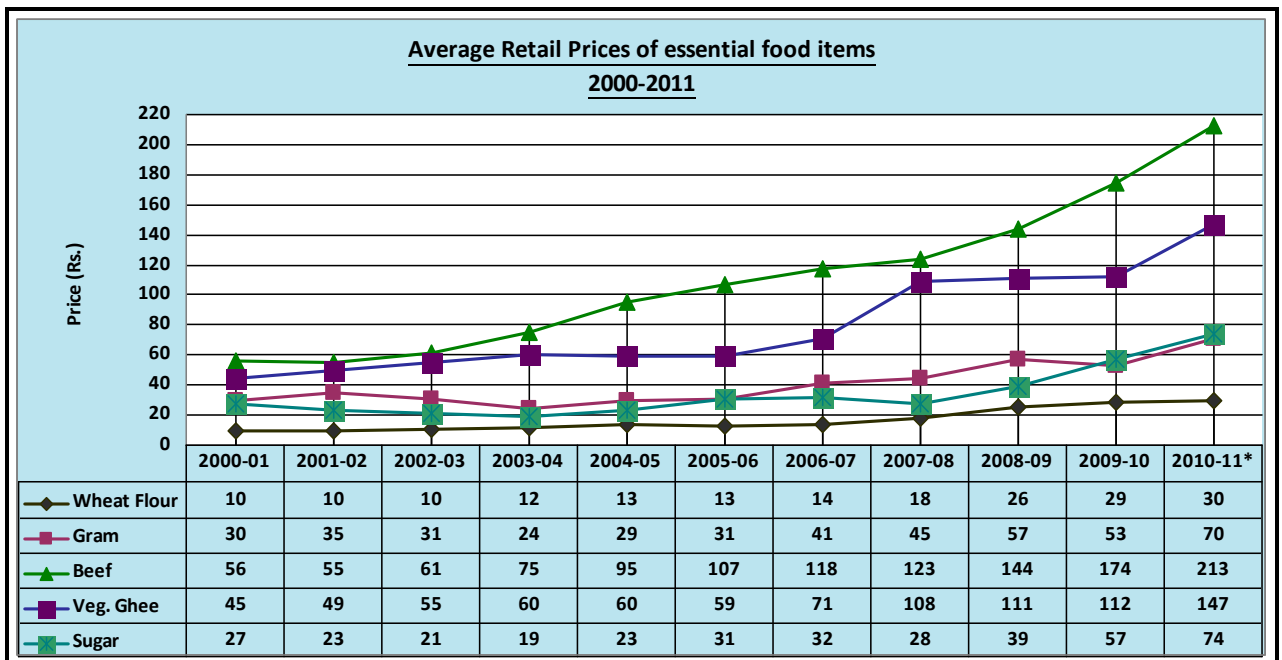
- Availability, consumption and minimum energy requirement have been compared for the years for which comparative data is available.
- All time general trend shows that availability is higher than the food basket, while intake remains lower than food basket and availability.



- The years of consumption surveys have been taken for comparison.

Average Retail Prices of Essential Food Items for the period 2000-11:

- Price of wheat, major staple food, registered an increase of 200 percent during the period 2000-11, and vegetable ghee the main energy source, by 227 percent.
- The prices of gram and sugar had an irregular but increasing trend. The over all increase over the period has been 133 percent and 174 percent, respectively.
- Price of wheat increased from Rs.10 in 2000-2001 to Rs.30 per kg in 2010-2011.



*July- April

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Food Basket, based on minimum Nutrition Requirement (Per Capita)

- A national level food basket was developed based on minimum essential common food items. The food basket was targeted to provide 2150 calories and about 65 gm of protein per day per person.
- The food basket has been used in the consecutive Five Year Plan 2001 – 05 and MTFD 2005 – 10, for targeted dietary change.
- The food basket has been used for the purposes of cost and estimating minimum national food needs.

Food Items	Units	Quantity
Wheat	Kg/month	10.00
Rice	Kg/month	2.30
Pulses	Kg/month	1.00
Sugar	Kg/month	1.50
Fats & Oils	Kg/month	1.25
Meat	Kg/month	1.30
Milk	Liters/month	4.50
Vegetables	Kg/month	10.50

Nutrient:		
Energy	K. Calories/day	2150
Protein	gms/day	65

Source : MTFD 2005-2010 Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan.

Food Expenditure per person based on the minimum Food Basket:

- The minimum food basket adopted for MTFD (2005-2010), for providing minimum average energy of 2150 calories.
- The cost of the 2150 calories has been updated since 2007-08 and following subsequent six months.
- The cost comparisons have shown a consistent increase since 2007 from Rs.960 to Rs.1670 based on the retail prices of June 2011.

Food Expenditure based on the minimum Food Basket

Food Items	Cost (Rs.) per Month				
	2007-08	Dec-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11
Wheat Flour	160	230	215	310	285
Rice	90	100	100	115	130
Pulses	45	45	50	85	85
Sugar	40	80	90	110	105
Veg. Ghee	145	130	140	210	240
Meat	160	205	230	300	325
Milk	135	190	210	220	250
Vegetables	180	325	315	400	250
Total cost (Rs.)	955	1305	1350	1750	1670

Source: National Average Consumer Prices by Federal Bureau of Statistics
Nutrition Section P&D Division

Food Expenditure based on the Consumption Per Capita/Month

- Food expenditure surveys conducted at certain cross sections of time provide information on the food consumption estimates.
- The food consumption from the last 2007 survey is taken as bench mark and food consumption cost have been estimated and compared for the subsequent years.
- The cost has increased from Rs.660 in 2007 to Rs.1125 in 2011, based on the retail prices of June 2011.

Food Items	Consumption* (kg/month)	Cost (Rs.)/Month			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Wheat Flour	7.8	140	205	225	235
Rice	0.9	35	45	40	45
Pulses	0.2	10	15	15	20
Sugar	1.3	40	50	75	100
Veg. Ghee	0.7	85	90	90	110
Meat	0.6	80	90	110	130
Milk	6.8	205	255	290	335
Vegetables	4.5	80	105	115	150
Total cost (Rs.)	----	675	855	960	1125

*Consumption - PLSM 2007-08

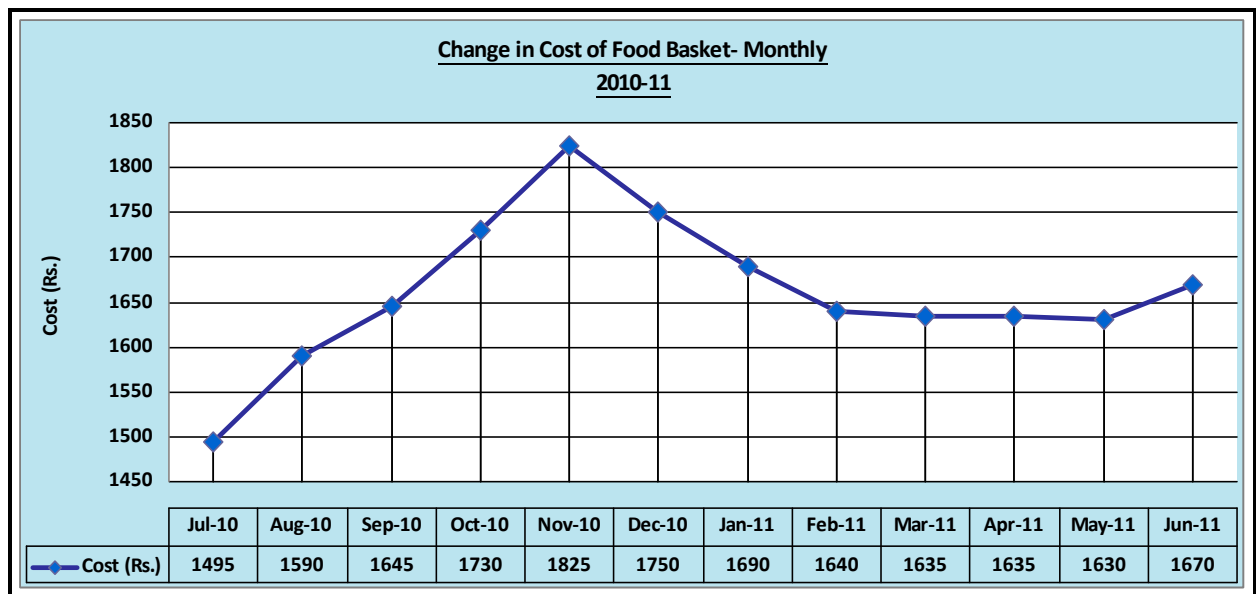
Source: PLSM-2007-08

Source: National Average Consumer Prices by Federal Bureau of Statistics

Nutrition Section P&D Division

Monthly per capita cost of Food Basket – 2011:

- Overall cost of food basket at national level during the year registered sharp increase, following decrease and stability during the year July 2010 to June 2011.
- Sharp increase witnessed in the month July – November, 2010.
- Sharp decline since December 2010 to February, 2011.
- The cost of food basket remained sustained and stable since February 2011 onward.

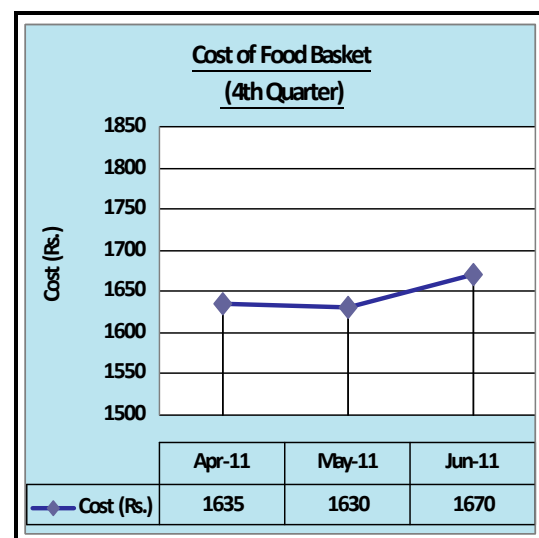
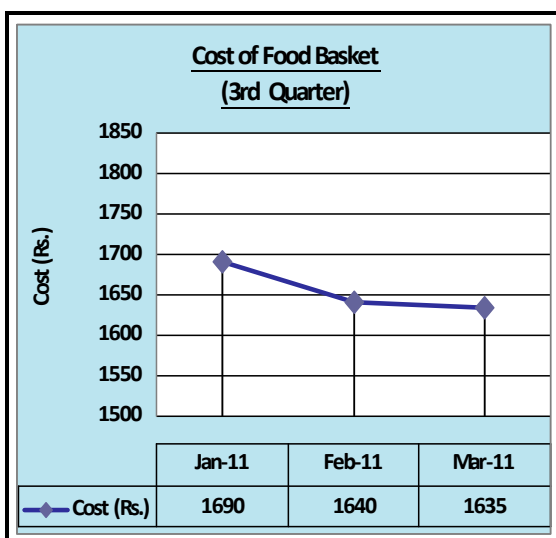
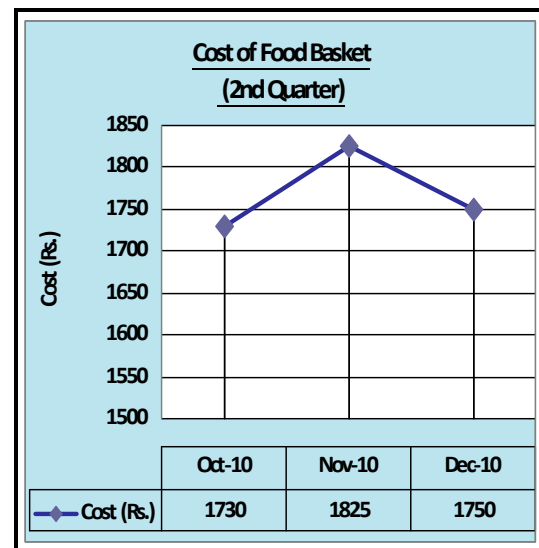
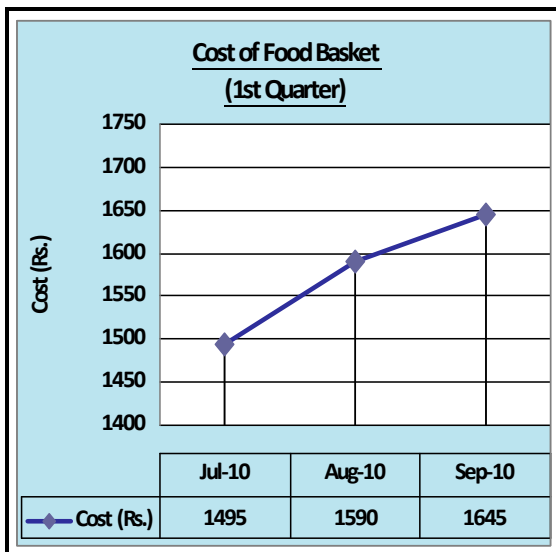


Major Source of Change:

- The sharp increases in the cost of food basket during four months have been a cumulative increase in almost all items; wheat, rice, pulses, ghee & oil. The cumulative increase has been about 11 percent for the period July, November 2010. The sugar prices increased by about 35 percent.
- The reduction in the cost of the food basket during the period December 2010 to February 2011 has been mainly due reversal of high spike in the price of sugar, ghee & oil.

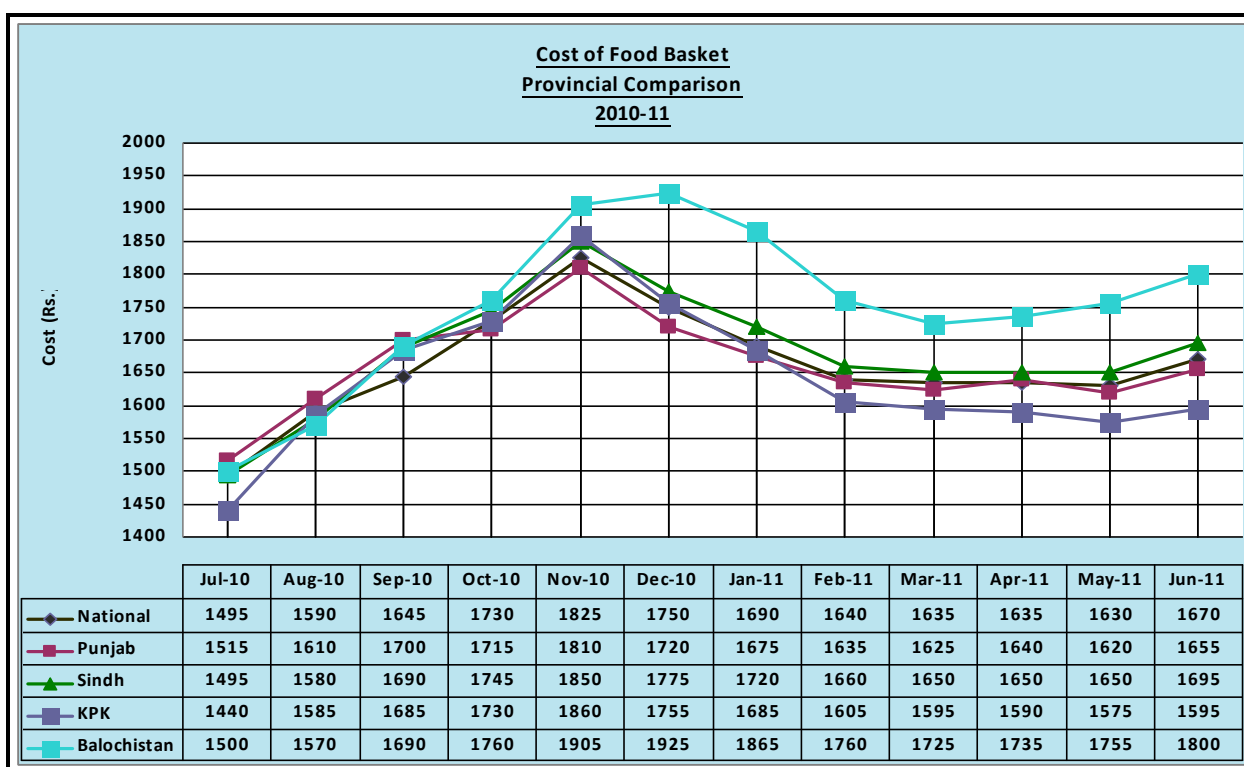
Monthly Cost of Food Basket-National-Quarterly 2010-11

- The cost of Food basket steeply increased in 1st quarter by 11 percent, mainly due rising retail prices of wheat (7%), rice (10%), pulses (13%), sugar (20%), meat (5%) and vegetables (27%).
- The upward trend of the 1st quarter continued till mid of 2nd quarter (Sep to Nov-10) with an average 11 percent increase, due to high prices of rice (5%), sugar (8%), edible ghee & oil (5%) and vegetables (16%).
- The 2nd through mid 3rd quarter a downward trend in retail prices of some food items resulted in decrease of food basket cost.
- The prices generally remained stable during the 4th quarter.



Cost of Food Basket Provincial Comparison 2010-11

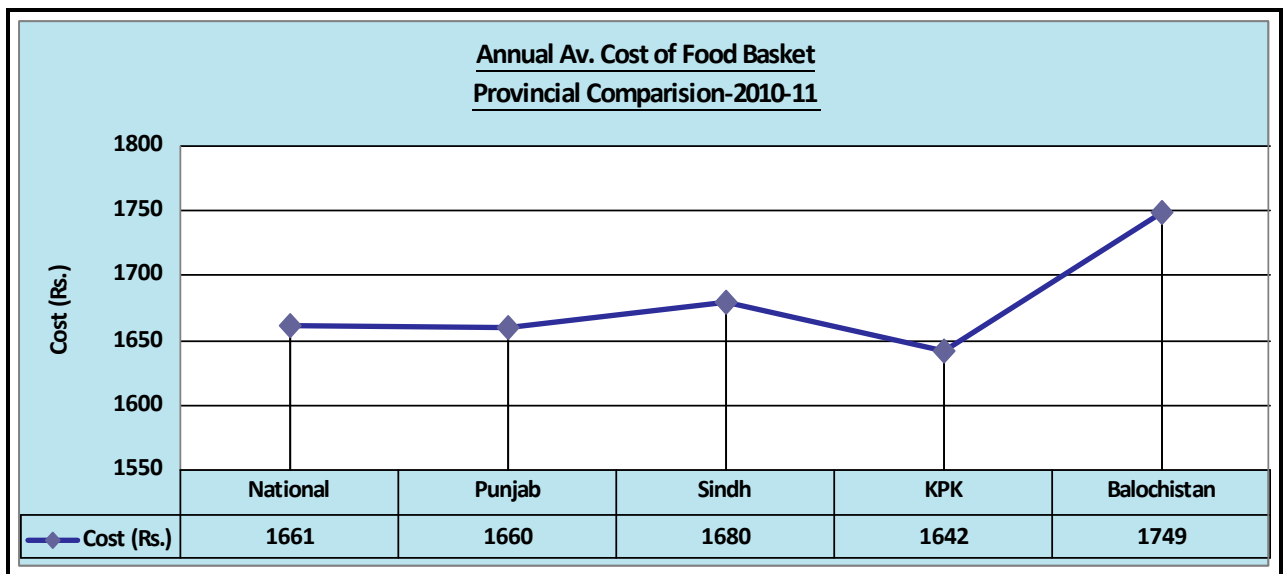
- Overall comparison of provincial and national cost of food basket followed almost similar changing trend in cost of the food basket.
- In Balochistan, from Nov-10 to June-11, the monthly cost had been higher compared to other provinces and also the national average. Among other provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Paktunkhwa marginal cost differences do exist.
- The food basket cost for KPK has been less compared to other 3 provinces; Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and national average. Besides monthly cost in KPK shows steeper upward and downward trend in contrast to Punjab, Sindh and National.



- The over all changing trend in cost of food basket followed a similar pattern across provinces.
- Sharp cost escalation across all provinces observed during June – November 2010 followed by a consistent decline till February, 2011.
- Difference in cost has emerged and continued during remaining part of the year.
- The cost of food basket has been higher in Balochistan and low in case of KPK, as compared with the national average and both the Sindh & Punjab provinces.

Annual Average Cost of Food Basket Provincial Comparison 2010-11

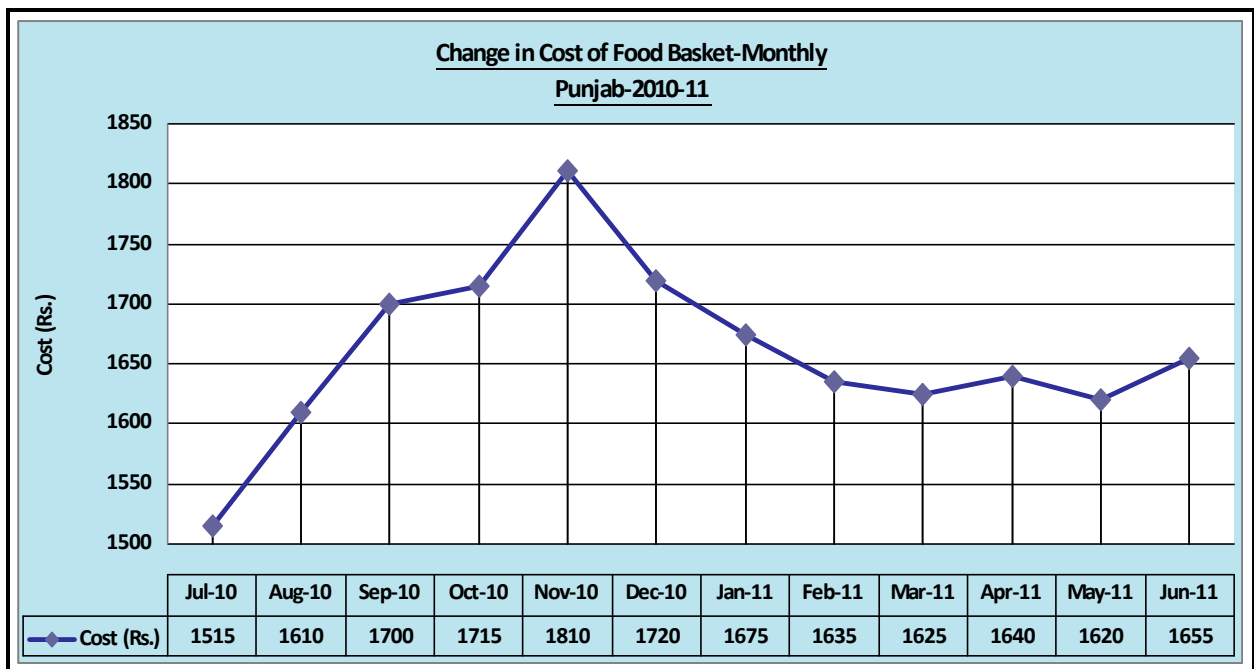
- Annual average monthly cost of food basket approximately has been similar in Punjab and national level.
- Whereas in Sindh, average cost is slightly higher than national because of comparative high prices of wheat (4%) and meat (3%).
- While in KPK, average cost is slightly lower than national due to low prices of wheat (1%), pulses (3%) and meat (3%).
- The prices of food items and thus the cost of food basket in Balochistan, have reportedly higher; wheat (3%), rice (14%), pulses (4%), sugar (1%), meat (8%) and milk (16%) as compared to the national average and other provinces.
- Marginal to sharp food cost difference have been observed across the four provinces.



Change in monthly Cost of Food Basket by Month

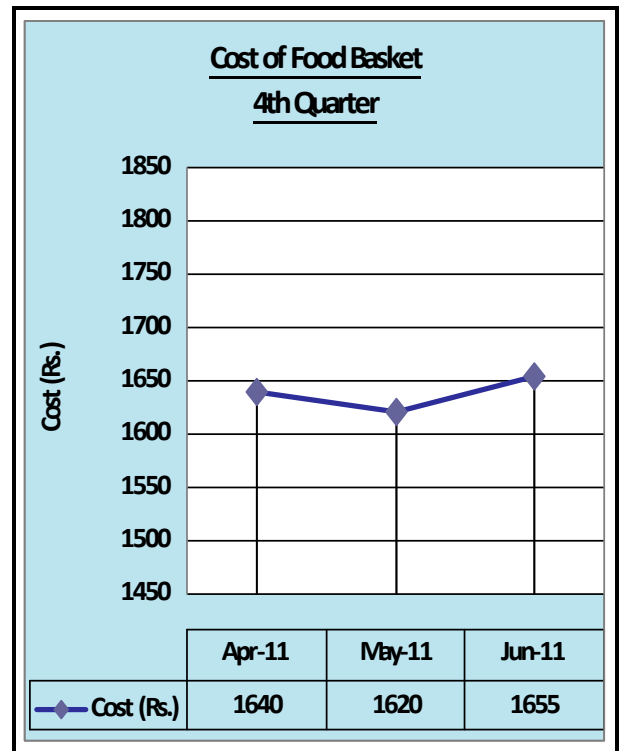
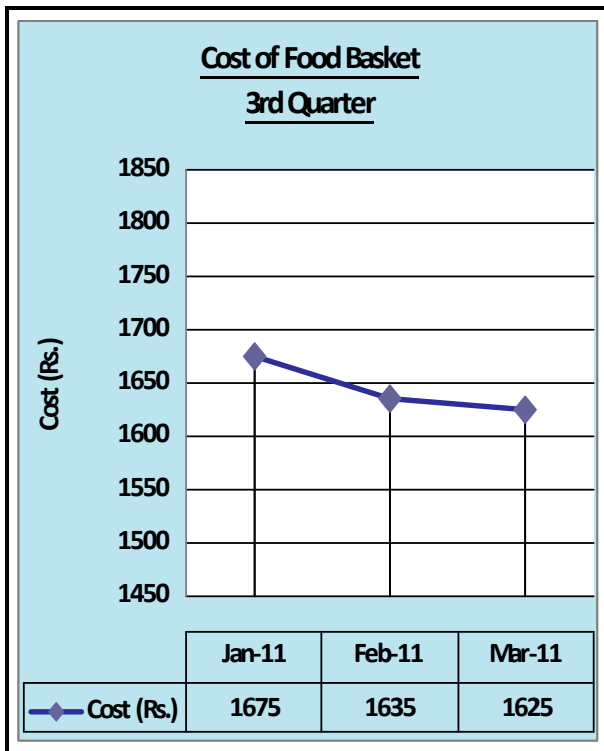
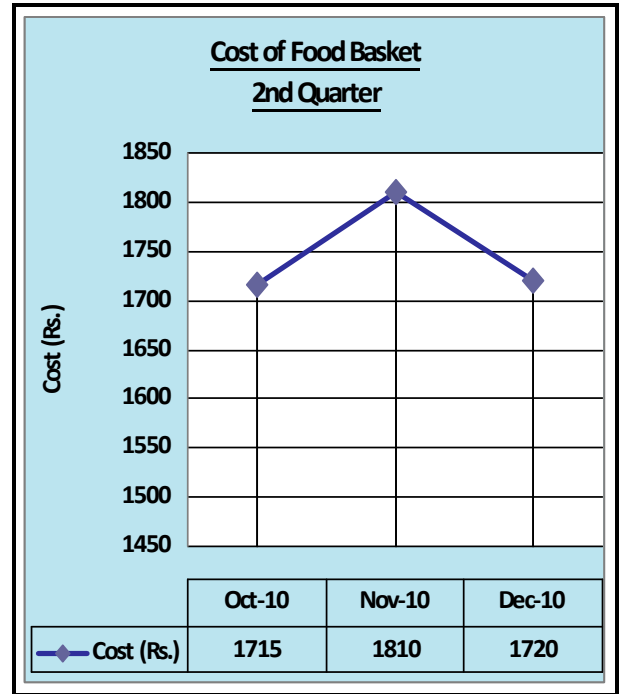
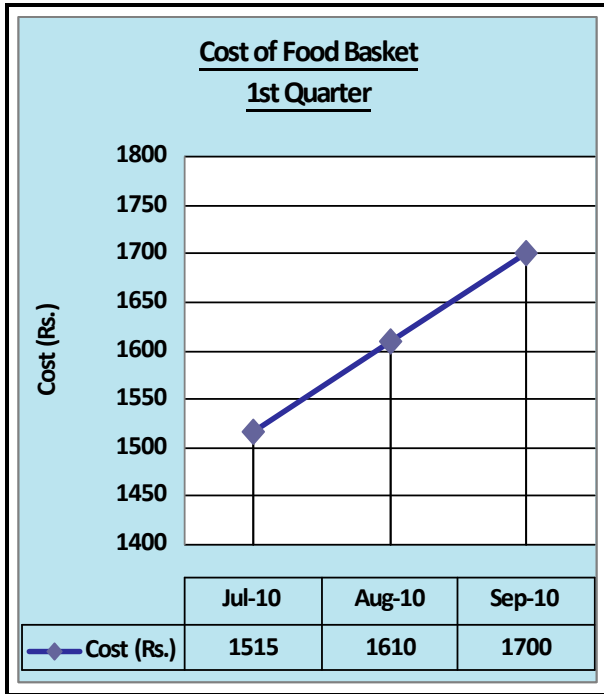
Punjab-2010-11

- Overall cost of food basket in Punjab sharply rose by 20 percent from Jun-10 to Nov-10, followed by a decline (10%) till Feb-11 and stable for the remaining months.
- During July-Sep-10 cost of food basket increased by 12 percent mainly due to increase in prices of wheat (5%), pulses (15%), sugar (22%), ghee & oils (3%), meat (5%), and vegetables (28%).
- Whereas, from Nov-10 to Feb-11 downward trend has been observed with a 10 percent decline, due to decrease in prices of sugar (22%) and vegetables (44%).



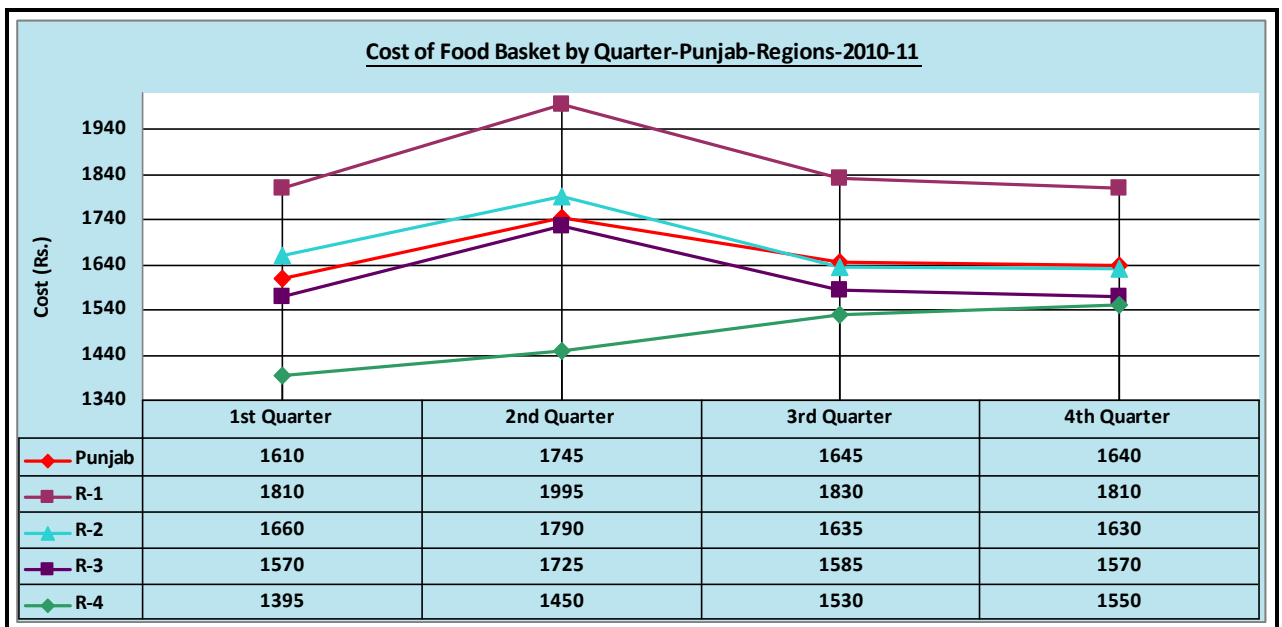
- In Punjab, the cost of food basket in 1st quarter showed steep upward trend with 12 percent rise, contributed by increasing prices of wheat (5%), rice (3%), pulses (15%), sugar (22%), fats and oils (3%), meat (5%), milk (3%) and vegetables (36%).
- During the 2nd quarter, on an average no increase. The increase witnessed during 1st half of the quarter was offset by an equally sharp downward trend in the second half maintaining on average no change.
- A downward trend continued till mid of third quarter with 5 percent decrease in the overall cost mainly due to decrease in prices of sugar (7%) and vegetables (33%).
- The prices and cost remained stable during the 4th quarter.

Quarterly Trends – Punjab



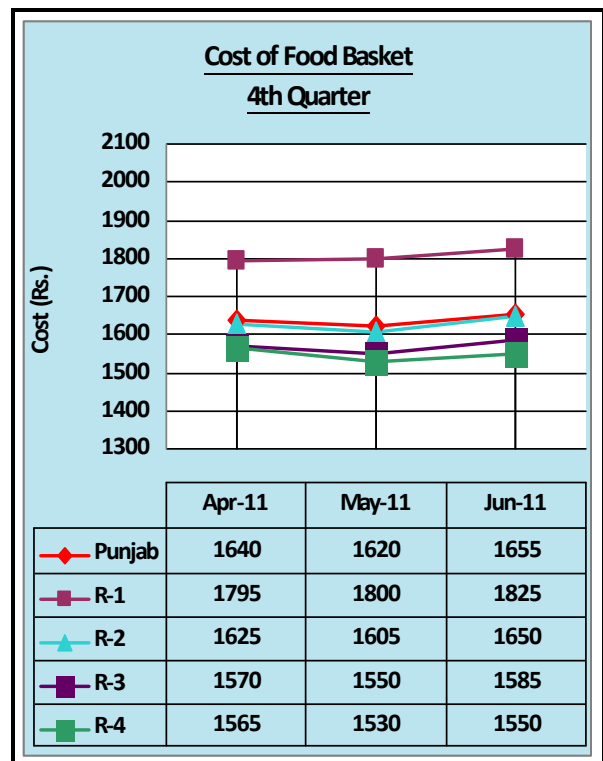
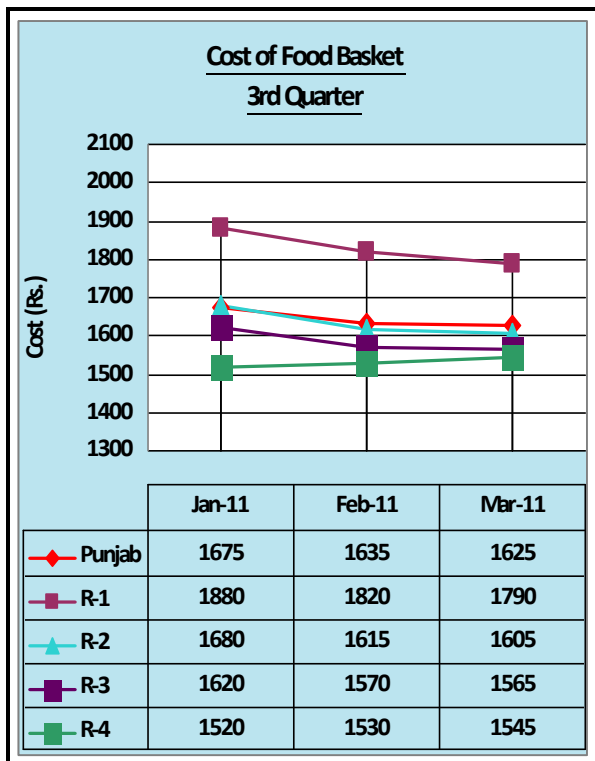
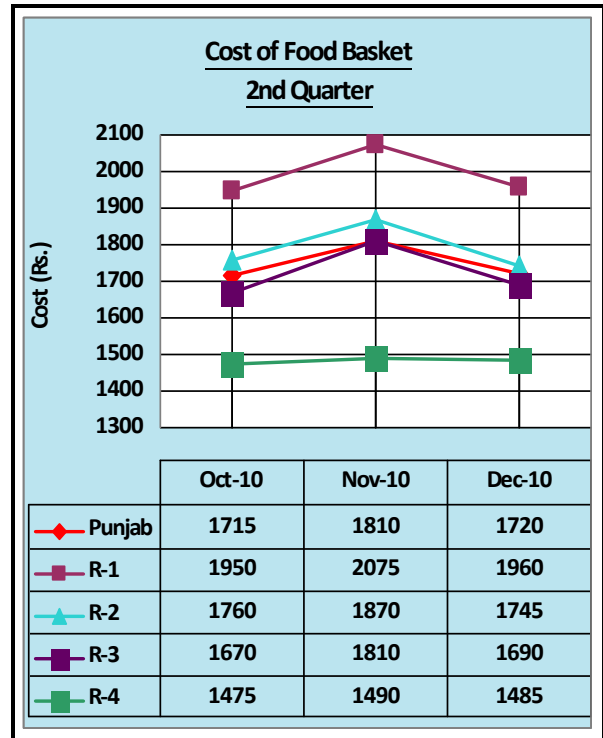
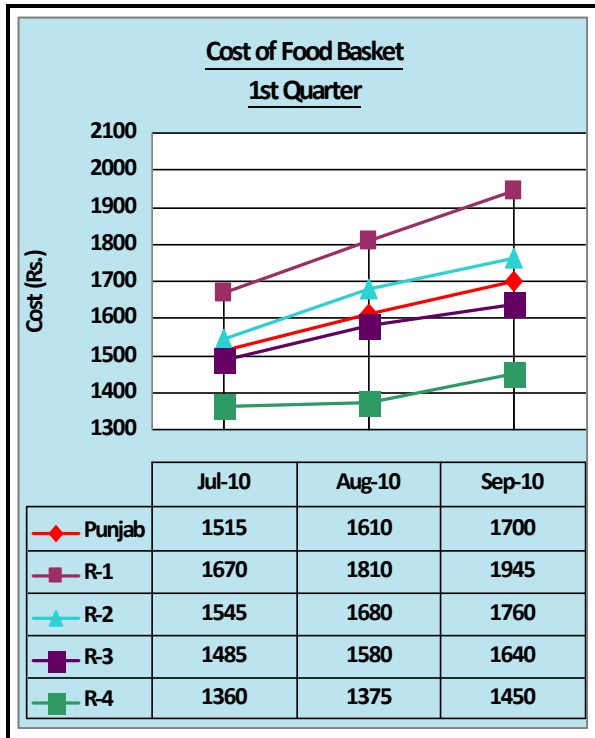
Cost of Food Basket by Quarter Punjab by selective Regions-2010-11

- The price trend and thus the cost of food basket have also been reviewed across few important locations within the province of Punjab. These four regions are; Islamabad (Labeled as R1), Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sialkot & Lahore (Labeled as R2), Faisalabad & Sargodha (Labeled as R3), Multan & Bahawalpur (Labeled as R4).
- Generally the trend followed similar pattern across regions but with apparent cost differences across regions during the year.
- Overall change mostly has been consistent with the national & provincial pattern demonstrating that cost increased sharply from 1st quarter to 2nd quarter followed by a sharp decrease up to 3rd quarter. A slight decrease till 4th quarter in all regions except R4.
- The cost of food basket in region-4, has been lowest compared to all other regions, and demonstrated steady increase over the year.
- Among regions R1 i.e. Islamabad demonstrated all time higher cost of food basket compared with all regions in Punjab.



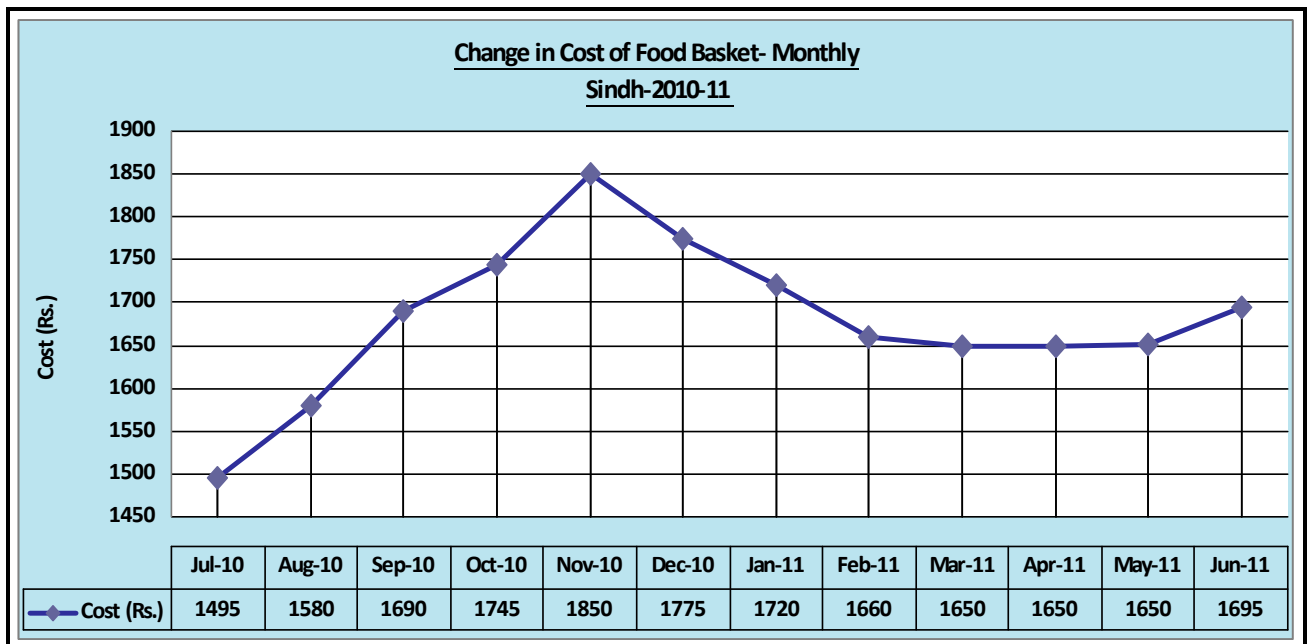
- In 1st quarter all regions and Punjab showed sharp increasing trend except regions R4, which had moderate and regular increase.
- While in 2nd till mid 3rd quarter, cost continued to increase moderately in Region - R4 while sharply in other regions. The upward cost trend was reversed, except for region R-4, where it followed a very consistent upward increase.
- Similar decreasing trend in cost is found till mid of 3rd quarter, which became stable during 4th quarter.
- On the other hand, Region-4 slight increase in cost during 3rd quarter was reversed in 4th quarter.

Quarterly Trends – Punjab Regions



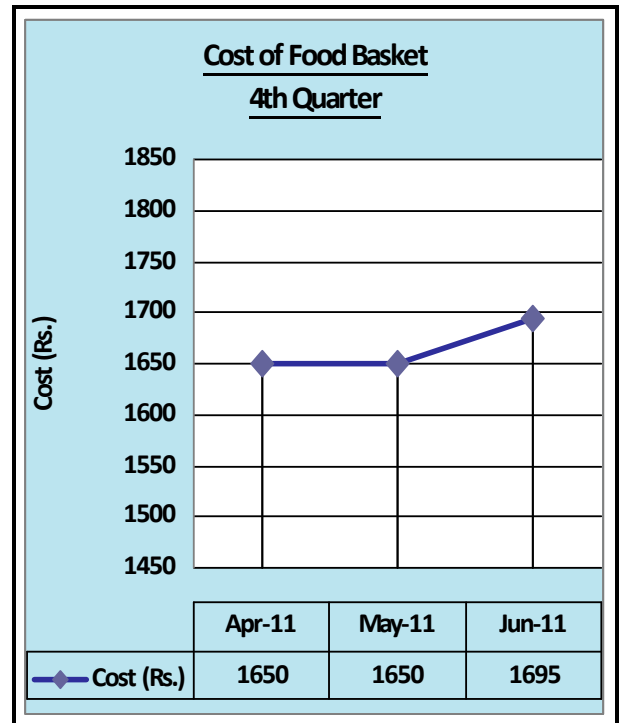
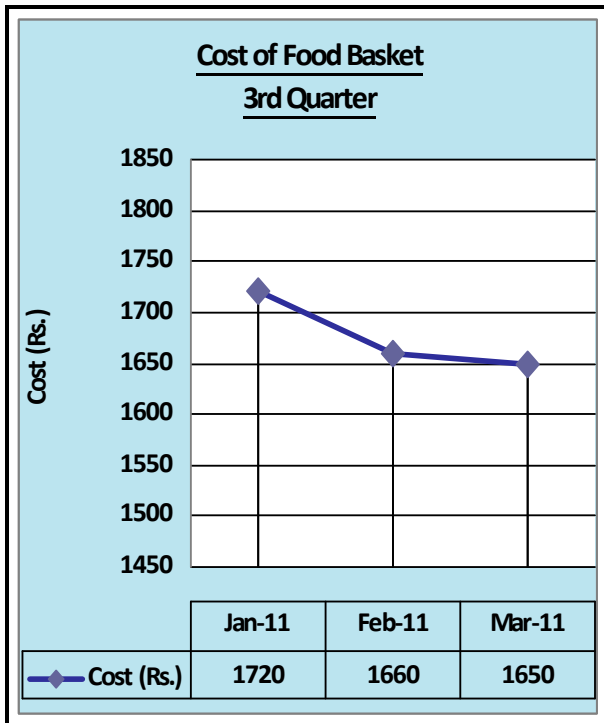
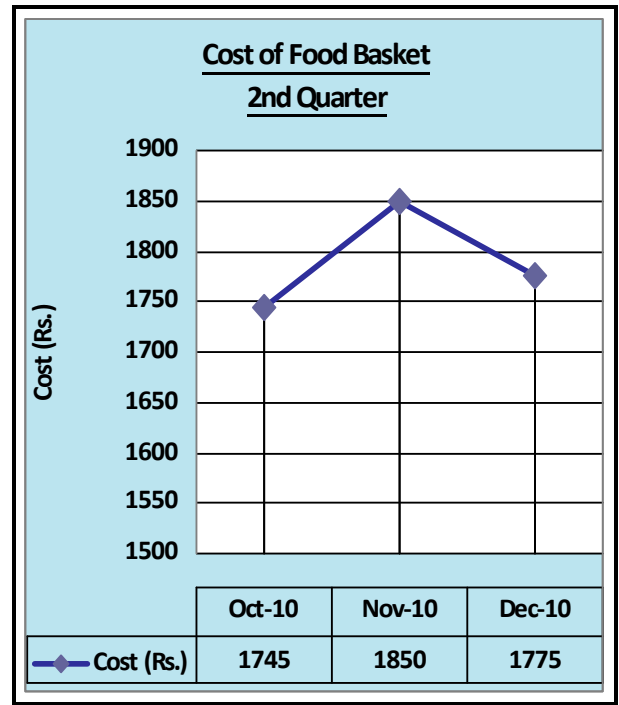
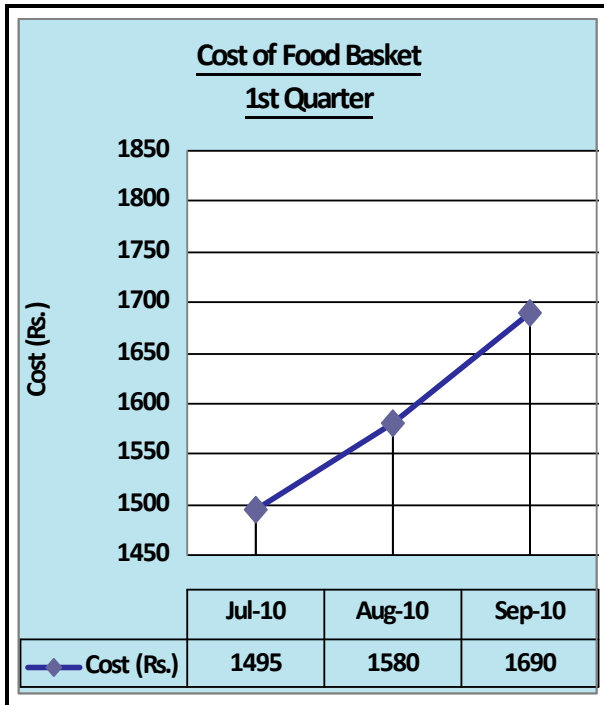
Change in monthly Cost of Food Basket Sindh-2010-11

- Overall trend of monthly cost of food basket for the province Sindh has been consistent with and following national trends.
- The food basket cost registered an increase of 25 percent from July to November 2010 due to rise in prices of wheat (12%), rice (6%), pulses (13%) sugar (38%), fats and oils (12%), meat (7%), milk (6%) and vegetables (86%).
- Since November 2010 to February 2011 the cost decreased by 10 percent, mainly due to decline in prices of sugar (28%) and vegetables (47%).



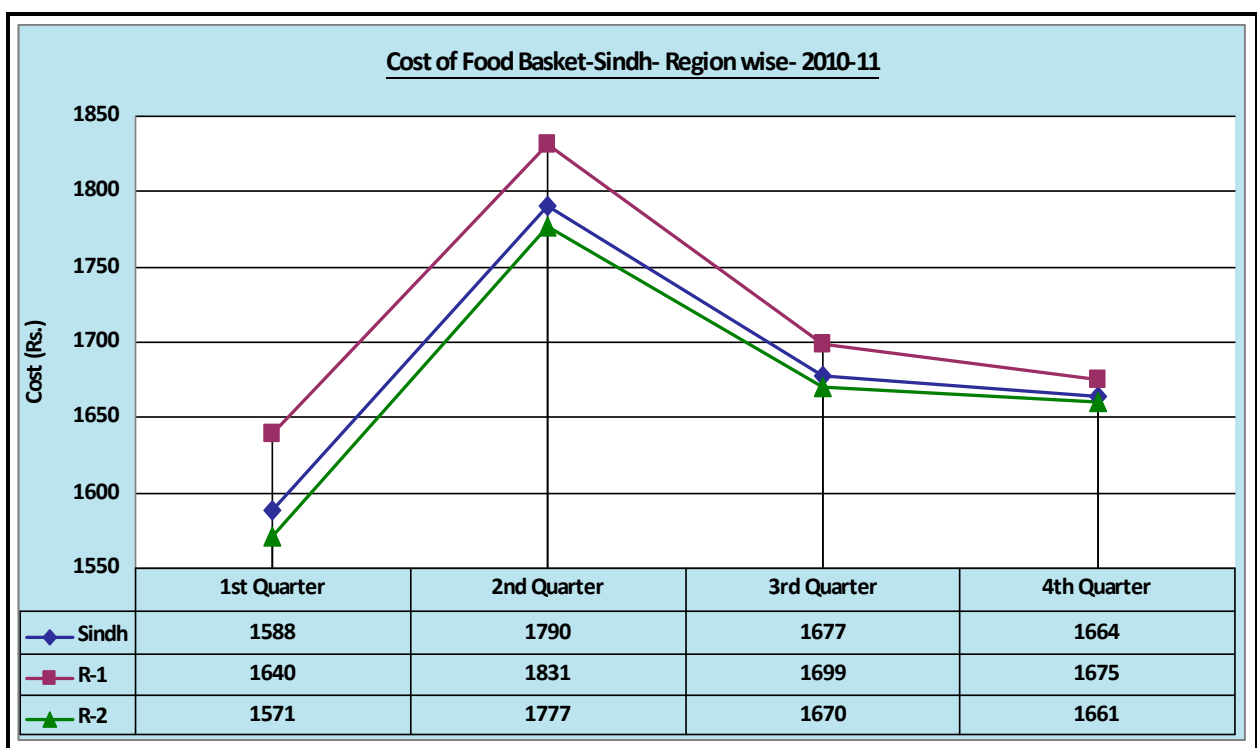
- The monthly cost rise during 1st quarter (July – Sept. 2010) registered 13 percent increase, due to increase in the prices of wheat (5%), pulses (17%), sugar (21%), ghee & oils (2%), meat (5%) and vegetables (50 %).
- During 2nd quarter monthly cost increased by 10 percent because of changing prices of wheat (6%), sugar (14%), ghee and oils (9%), meat (2%), milk (7%) and vegetables (24%). The increase was offset in 2nd half of 2nd quarter and continued till mid of 3rd quarter.
- The prices and cost of food basket mainly remained stable, but with a slight increase in June 2011.

Quarterly Trends – Sindh 2010-11



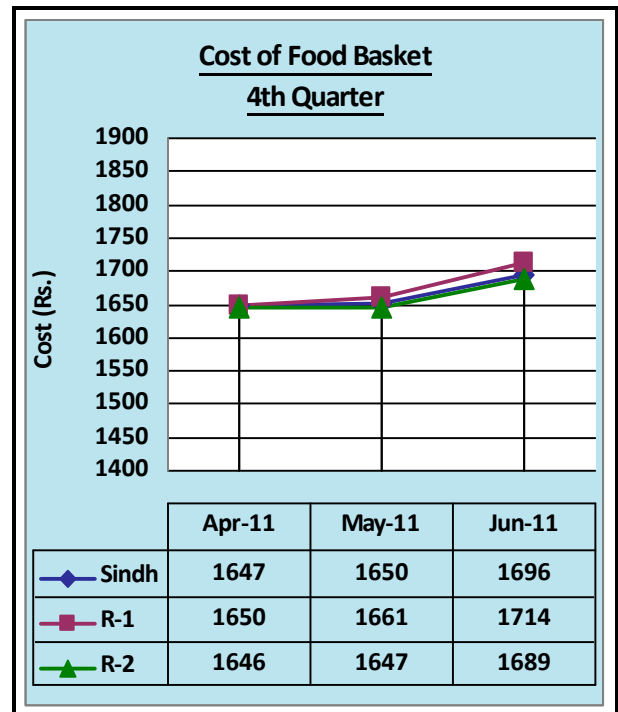
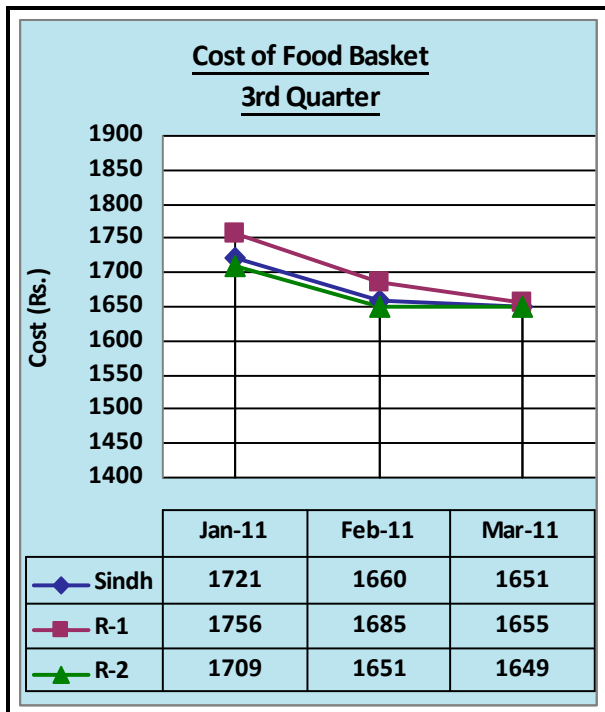
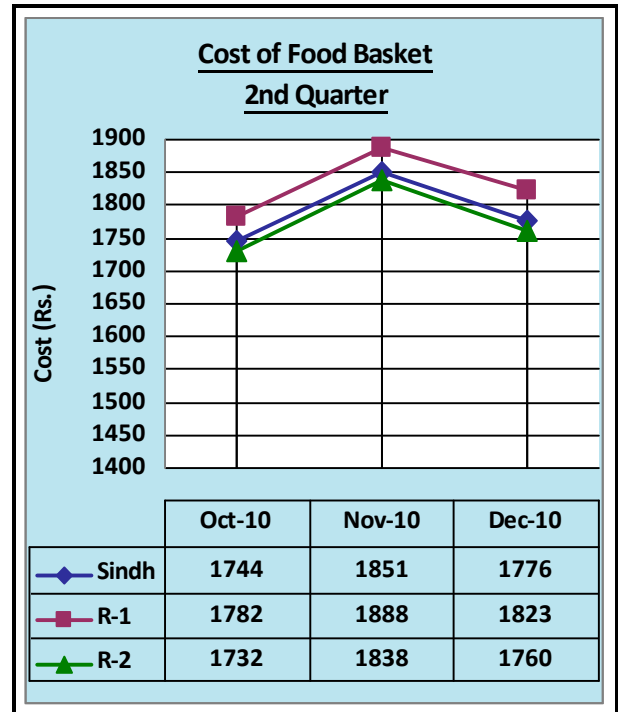
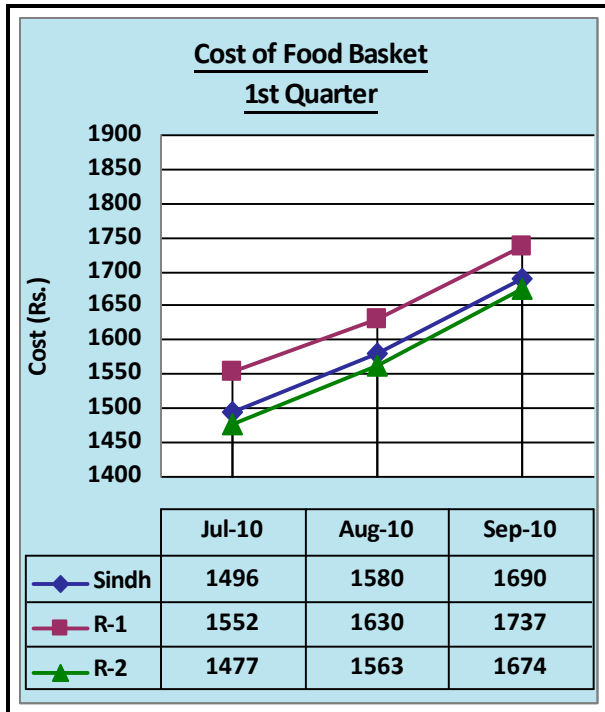
Month wise Cost of Food Basket - Sindh Region wise- 2010-11:

- The province of Sindh have been divided in two regions. Karachi alone is taken a separate region, while remaining Hyderabad, Sukkur & Larkana are labeled as region 2, following the pattern of price reporting by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.
- The monthly cost of food basket in Karachi (Labeled as R1) was comparatively high, whereas Hyderabad, Sukkur & Larkana (Labeled as R2) reportedly have lower cost.
- The cost difference among regions has been sharp and consistent during the 1st & 2nd quarter, while following converging and declining trend during subsequent two quarters.



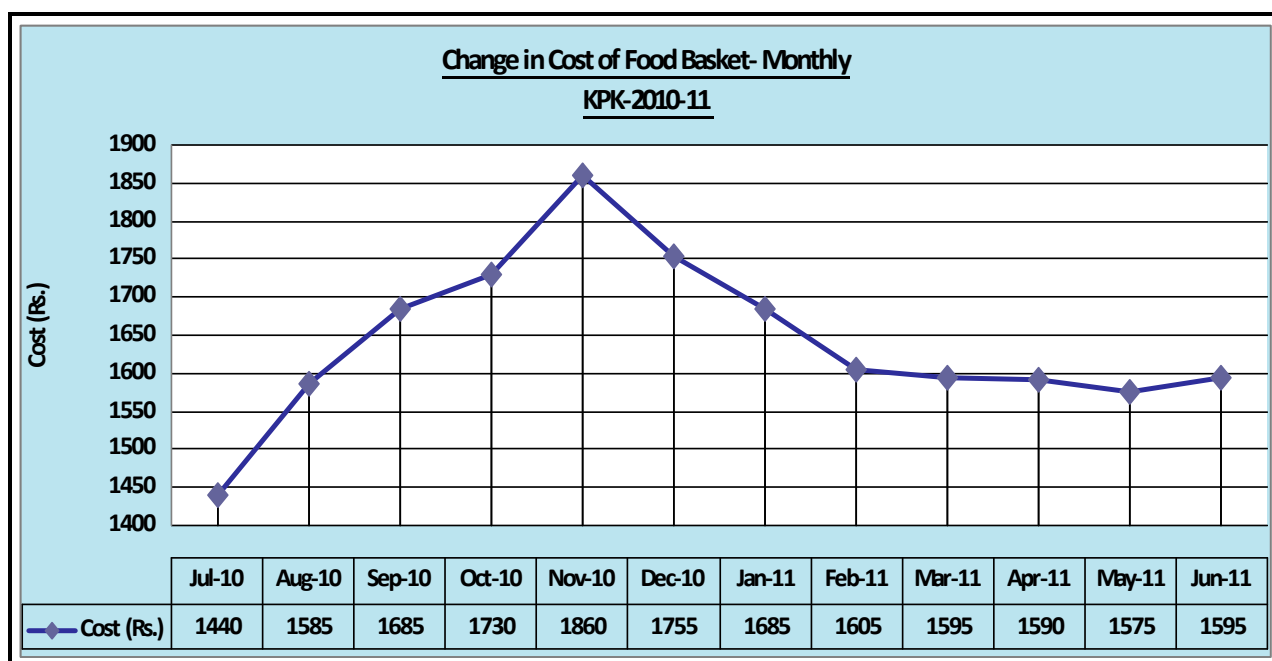
- The monthly cost sharply increased during 1st & 2nd quarter.
- Sharp decline during 3rd quarter up to mid of 3rd quarter, however with a slight increase in June 2011.
- The monthly cost difference among both the regions narrowed to overlap in the last quarter.

Quarterly Trends – Sindh Regions



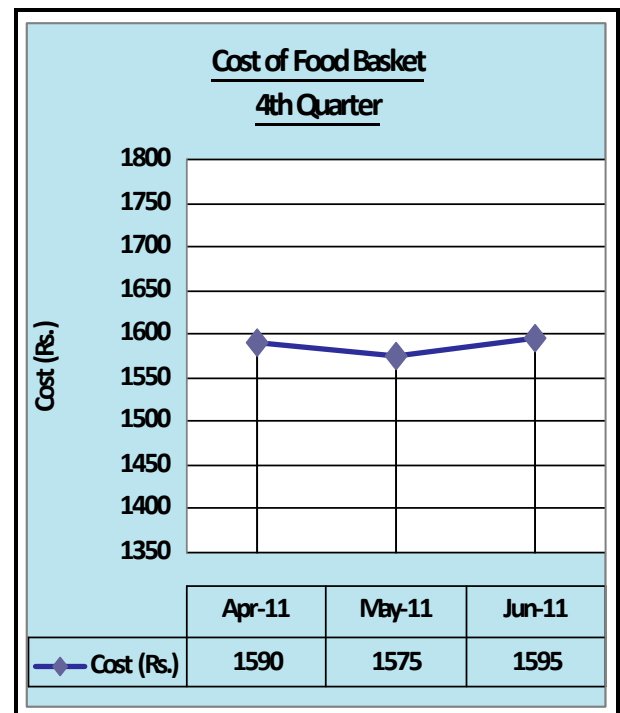
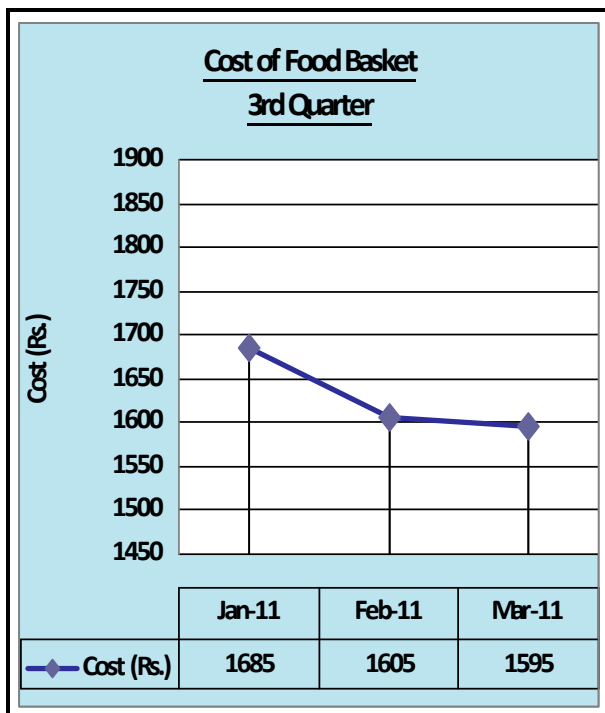
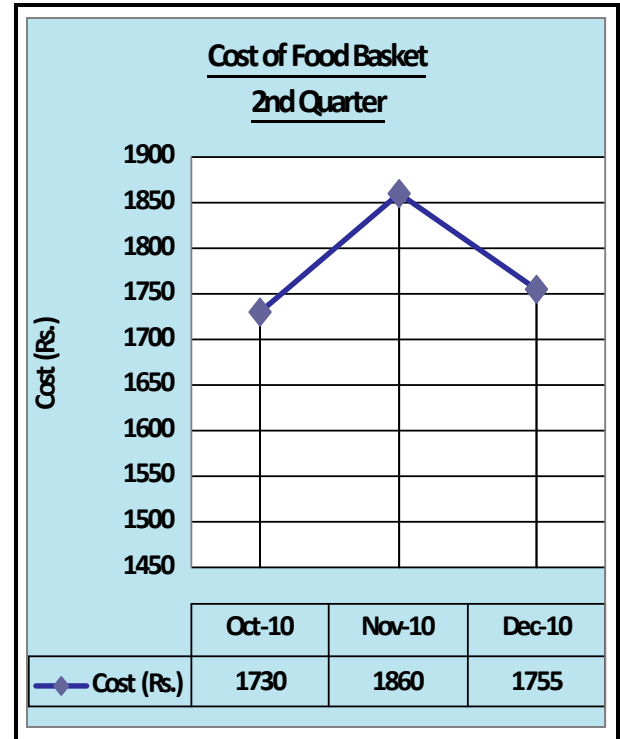
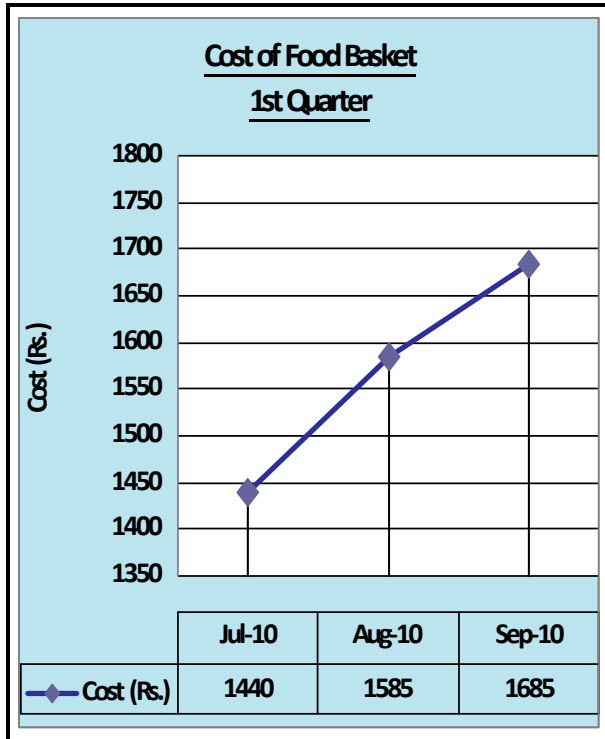
Month wise Change in Cost of Food Basket Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2010-11

- Food Basket cost in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has same national pattern. The monthly cost increased sharply from July to Nov-10, following downward trend till Feb-11, and stability afterwards.
- The four months increase (29%) has been due to rise in prices of wheat (13%), rice (4%), pulses (16%), sugar (40%), fats and oils (12%), meat (9%), milk (8%) and vegetables (108%).
- The subsequent three months decrease (14%) has been due to reduction in prices of sugar (28%) and vegetables (51%).
- Whereas, the monthly cost slightly decreased from Feb to Jun-11 by a 2% drop off, due to fall in prices of wheat (9%), pulses (9%), sugar (2%) and vegetables (10%).



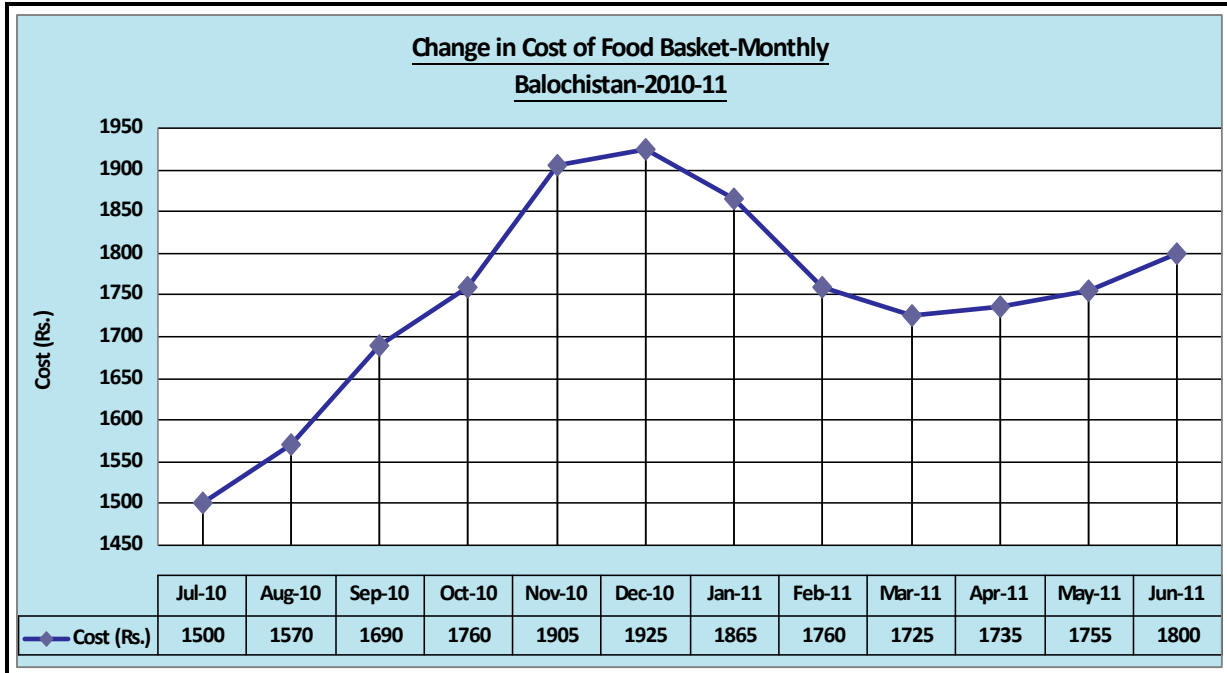
- In 1st quarter, monthly cost rose by 17 percent, and continued till mid of 2nd quarter with 10 percent increase.
- Then monthly cost started declining in 2nd quarter (6 percent) and continued decreasing till mid 3rd quarter adding additional 8 percent decrease.

Quarterly Trend – Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2010-11



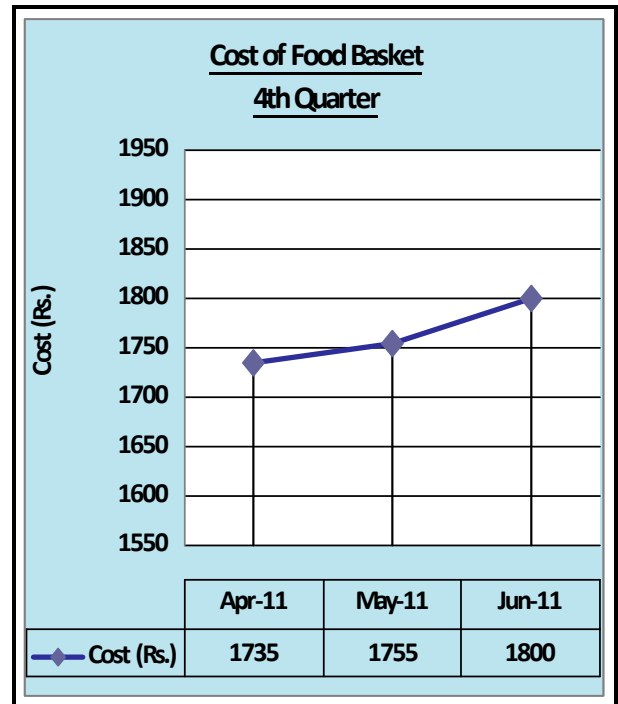
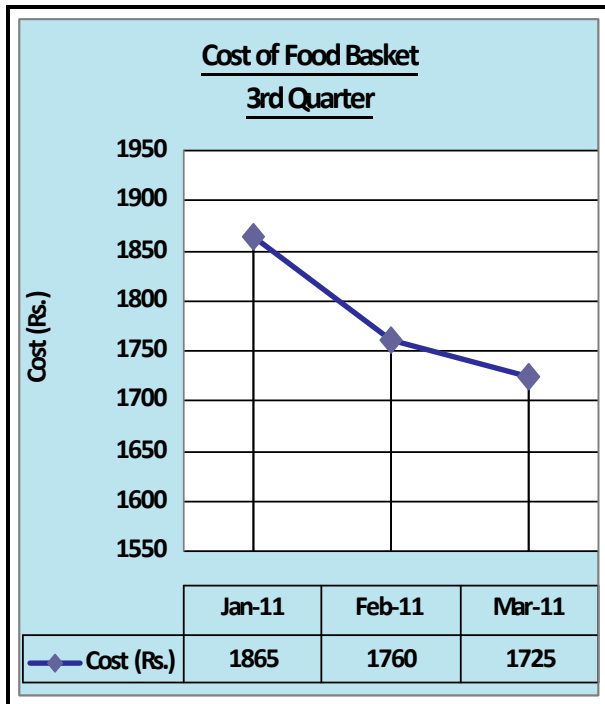
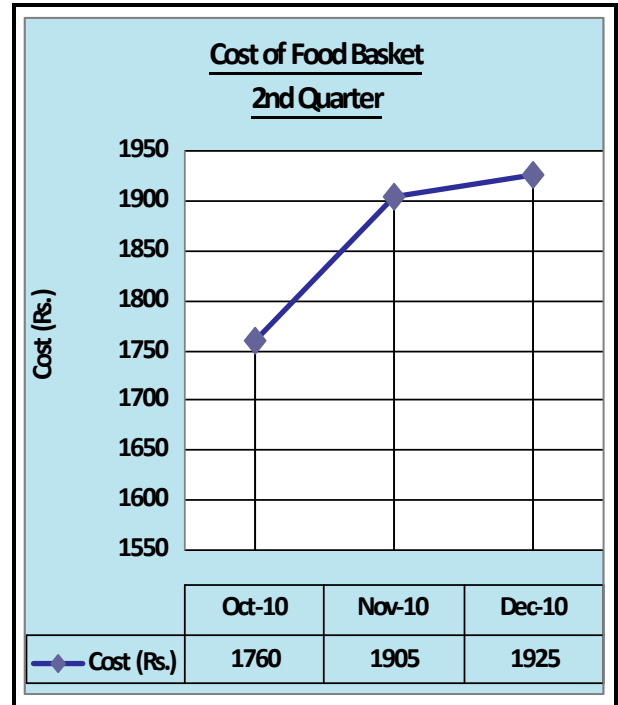
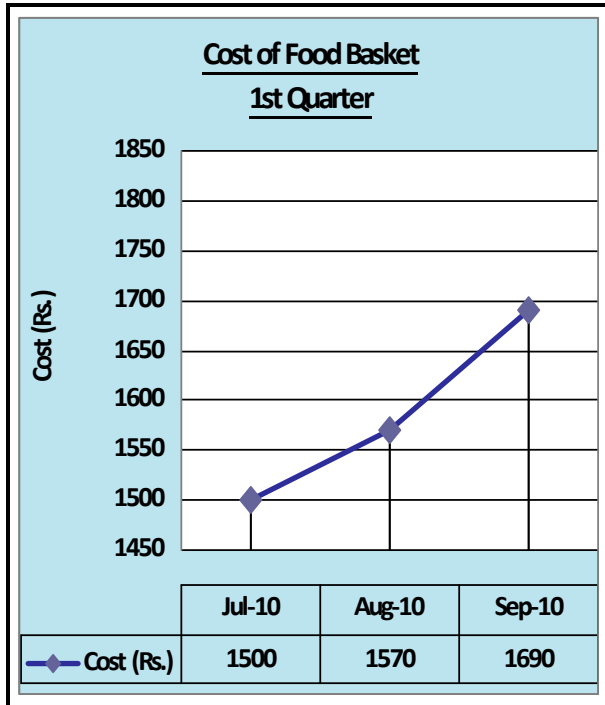
Change in Cost of Food Basket-Monthly Balochistan-2010-11

- During first six months of the year the cost of food basket in Baluchistan, increased abruptly, following sharp decline till Mach-11 then a consistent increase in subsequent months.
- The increase (28%) in the first six months have been mainly due to rising prices of wheat (20%), rice (22%), pulses (23%), sugar (19%), ghee and oils (16%), meat (14%), milk (15%) and vegetables (78%).
- Decline (10%) during next three months, have been due to falling prices of pulses (5%), sugar (16%) and vegetables (49%).
- Then from March to May-11, monthly cost slightly rise with 4 percent, as a result of increasing prices of sugar (6%), ghee and oils (3%) and milk (11%).



- The monthly cost sharply increased during 1st quarter (12%) through end of 2nd quarter (14%).
- The cost increase was reversed by a decline to end of 3rd quarter by 10 percent. The prices have been steadily increasing since then.

Quarterly Trends – Balochistan 2010-11



Impact of Rising Food Prices on Nutrition:

The rising food prices have variable impact on the prevalence of hunger across segments of the population and also the MDG targets relevant to hunger. The prevalence of the malnutrition thus directly impacts the MDGs relevant targets. The immediate cause of malnutrition results when the body's needs for either protein or energy or both can not be met by diet.

Goal – 1 relates to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Specifically target 1 & 2 clearly specify the chronic hunger. Mixed progress in the past has been achieved in reducing the prevalence of hunger. Pakistan suffers from high rates of childhood malnutrition and appears to have made little progress over the last two decades in addressing the issue, with 38 percent of under five children being underweight and 12 percent severely underweight. During the period 1985-2000, the proportion of underweight children declined by 10 percent points. Despite declining prevalence of underweight children in 2001 the overall hunger reduction target since been showing increasing trend. Correspondingly the overall energy consumption estimates during the recent past have shown a decline from 1900 calories to 1600 calories implying that the MDGs Goal on Hunger and Malnutrition envisaged at 20 percent in 2015 against prevalent estimate of 40 percent is becoming a challenge with clearly missing the target.

General estimates suggest an additional 5 percent annual undernourished people would add to over and above the national estimates of proportion of undernourished in 2009-11. Much of this increase is attributed to ever increasing food prices. Therefore estimated proportion of undernourished children would be around 50 percent as of 2011. Given the continued sharp increase in prices of staple mainly the wheat, vegetable ghee and sugar during second half of 2010, and follow up in the first half of 2011, the number of people suffering from chronic hunger is likely to have increased further.

Given the national scenario, conventionally agreed key risk factors underlying causes of vulnerability, such as poverty, hunger, income inequality, and now food prices have added new dimensions to vulnerability.

The increasing food demand and emerging bio-fuels industry internationally is becoming a new and significant user of agricultural commodities such as sugar, maize, oilseeds and palm oil etc.. The increase in demand for these commodities could be an emerging factor among others for the increase in their prices both on domestic and world markets. About estimated 5 percent of cereals are being used for purposes other than human

consumption, which also include bio-fuels production etc. Therefore regular updating of the Food Balance Sheet parameters is necessitated for better estimates for food availability.

Implications of rising food prices would affect more of the poor households both in the urban and rural areas being the net buyers of food. Studies from nine developing countries including Pakistan, on an average, three-quarters of rural households and 97 percent of urban households are net food buyers. Net food buyers stand direct looser to the increase in price of staples. The extent of the impact however depends in part on dietary patterns. Given the Pakistani conventional diet pattern, wheat flour constituting more than 60 percent share, followed by sugar and vegetable ghee/oil as energy source.

Within the overall affected households, female-headed households suffer more from rising food prices in terms of declining food consumption. The specific country empirical analysis shows that overall, among rural households; female-headed households face considerably higher welfare losses in all countries. The explanation for the overall differential impact of price rise on female and male headed households is that at comparable income levels, female-headed households tend to spend a larger proportion of income on food than male-headed households, and thus they are hit harder by the impact of high food prices on consumption.

Brief data presentation highlighted the facts that: - the availability of cereals is increasing indicative of sufficiency in cereal production, -in contrary to food availability energy intake reportedly has a declining trend reflective of increasing food insecurity at household level, -the recent ever increasing food prices phenomenon add another dimension to vulnerability. Given these facts the medium term Nutrition and Food Consumption strategy needs to focus on food security and nutritional adequacy at household level through food self-sufficiency and appropriate nutritional interventions. At household level primarily the focus be on ability of the household to ensure enough and balanced dietary intake for each member all times. Household food insecurity remains a major cause of under nutrition affecting large sections of the population in Pakistan. Therefore, public distributions system and related income transfer schemes can act as an instrument however well targeted aiming at reducing chronic malnutrition and household food insecurity. Maternal malnutrition, protein energy malnutrition (PEM) among infants and children and micronutrient malnutrition, (mainly the Iodine, Iron and Vitamin-A Deficiency) would need focused efforts to enhance nutritional values of foods.

Given the adequate market availability of food and declining intake, a much focused approach to increase local food production capacities, including household capacities to enhance food availability such as their ability to home grown foods. Food diversity is generally advocated to enhance local marketing system.
