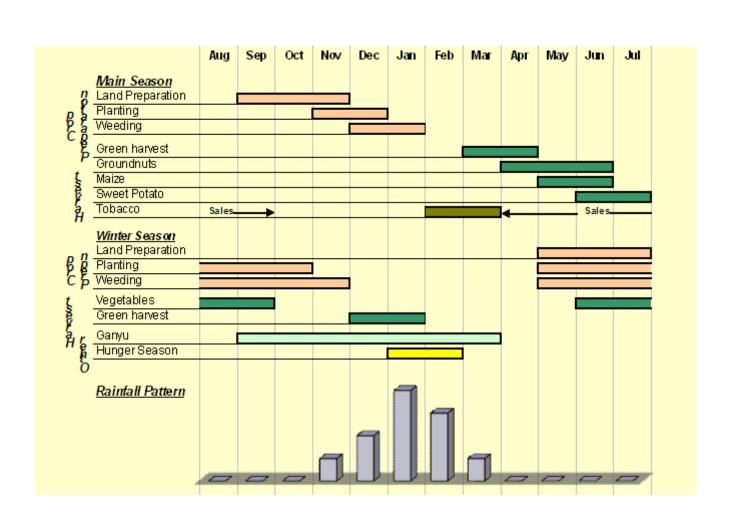
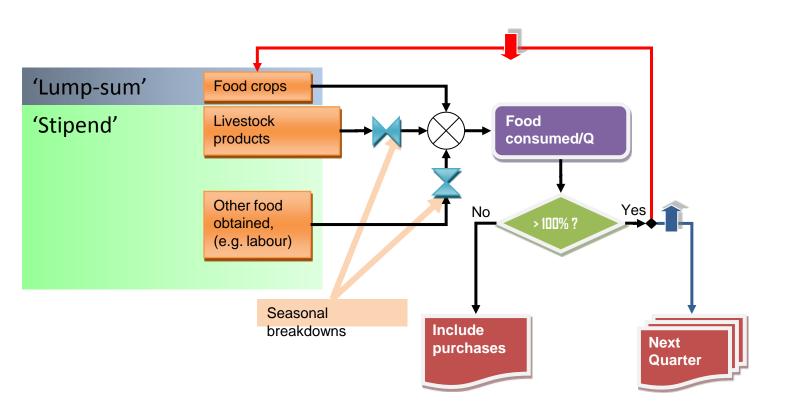
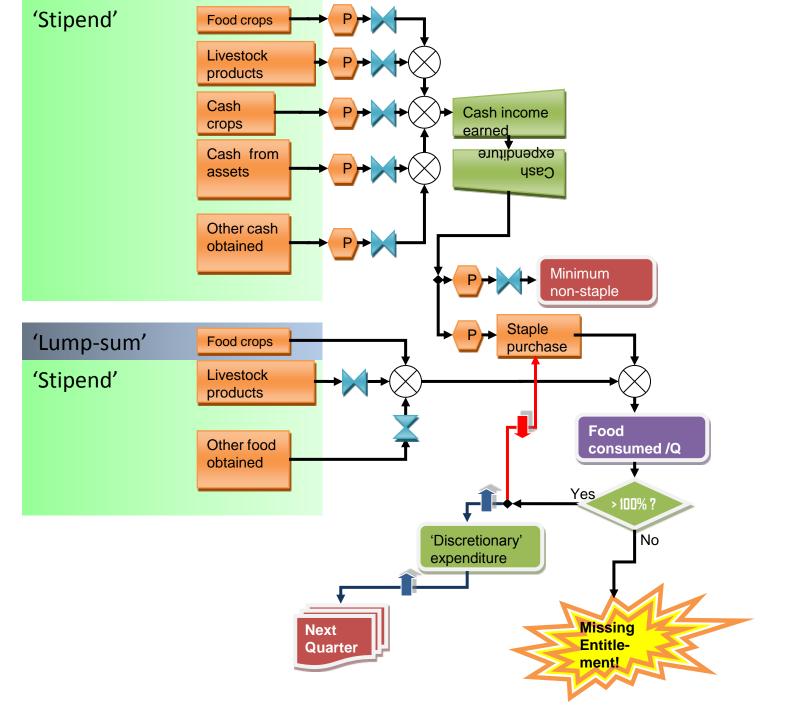
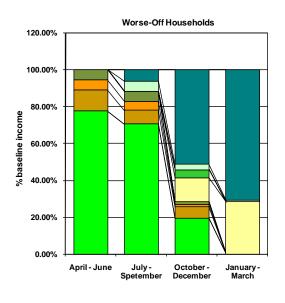
Food crops Food consumed Livestock products e.g. dairy, meat Other food obtained, e.g. from labour Price conversion Sum Cash crops Cash income Cash from earned assets e.g. livestock Cash expenditure Other cash obtained, e.g. from labour Minimum nonstaple purchase The aim is maximise 'food consumed' Staple (up to 2100 kcal/p/d), while purchase protecting 'minimum non-staple purchase'. 'Discretionary 'Discretionary' expenditure' can be foregone. expenditure

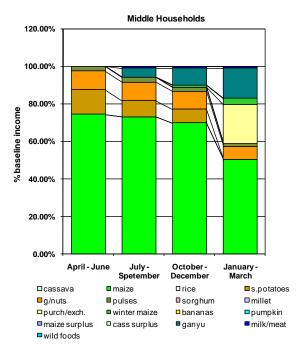
Figure - The HEA Model for a Consumption Year



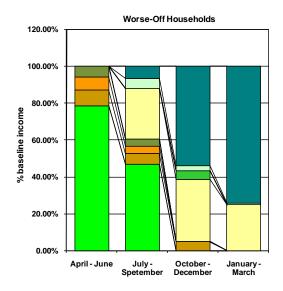


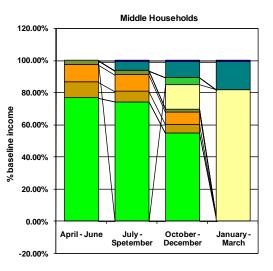






No crop losses, just price changes





■ maize

pulses

■ winter maize

□ cass surplus

□rice

sorghum

bananas

ganyu

s.potatoes

□ millet

pumpkin

milk/meat

□ cassava

purch/exch.

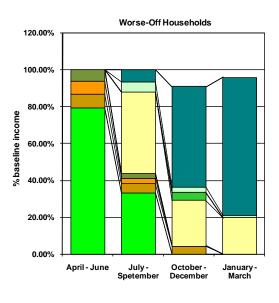
■wild foods

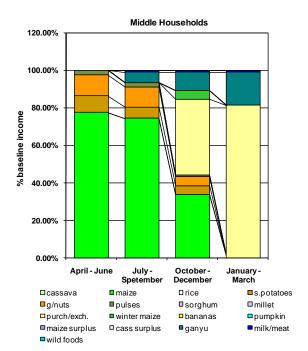
maize surplus

□a/nuts

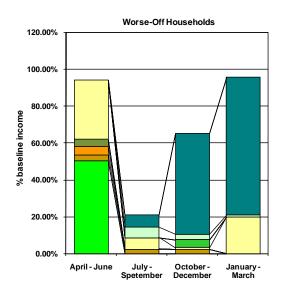
Mild crop failure: lose 13% tobacco and 25% main food crops

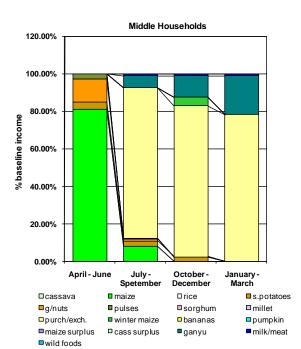
(source of data for model: Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, 2003)





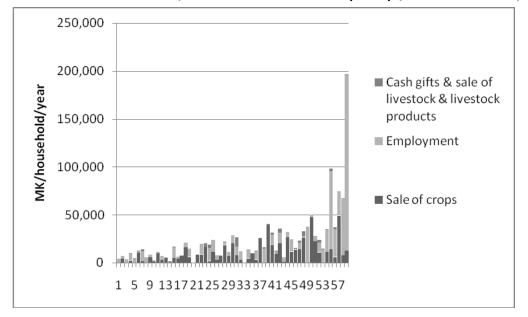
Significant failure: lose 17% tobacco and 33% main food crops



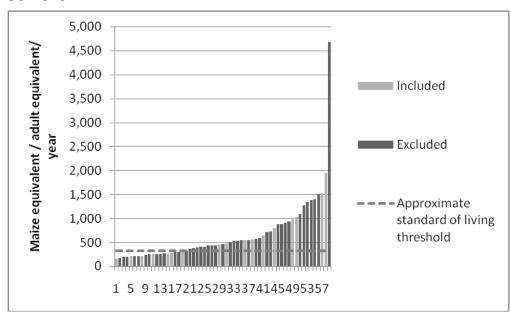


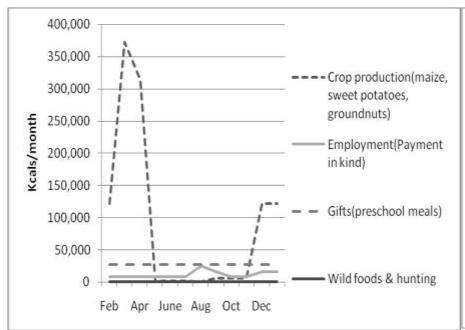
Extreme failure: lose 40% tobacco and 70% main food crops

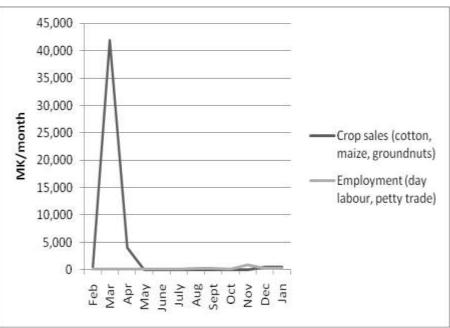
Household cash income, Malawi Kwacha (MK) / household/ year



Households included in the analysis and the approximate standard of living threshold







Estimated seasonal consumption of the poorest household assuming a food intake equivalent to 1,400Kcals averaged over the whole population; 10% of the non-food expenditure required to meet the standard of living threshold and the lower food price

