Seasonality

Timing and Duration of food aid programmes

A case Study from Malawi, 2002-2003

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Significance of Emergency Food Aid Programme

	GDP (2001)	8%
	ODA (2001)	33%
135 million USD 228 thousand MT	Government spending on HIV/AIDS (2002/03)	1042%
	TIP (2002/03)	964%
	National production	15%

Duration of "Emergency": Conceptual problem

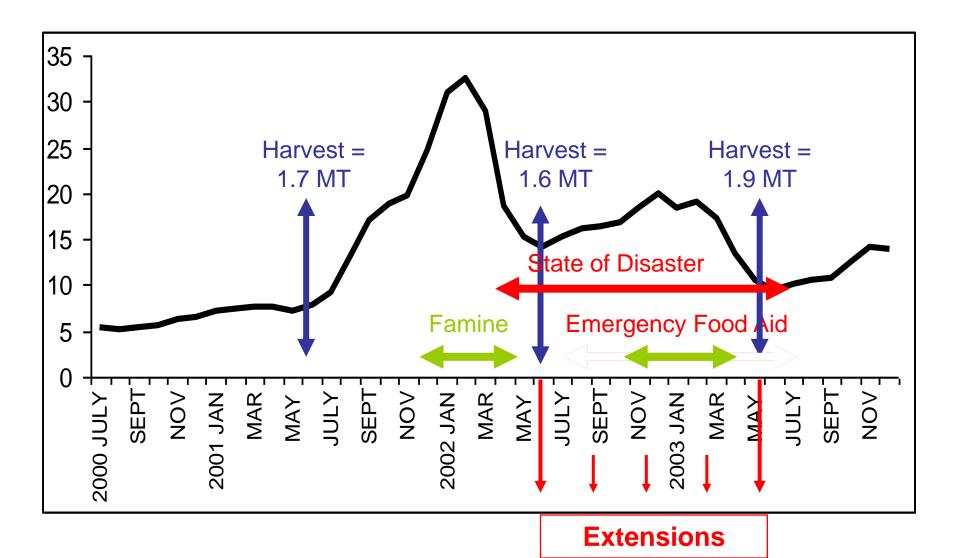
Malawi Disaster Preparedness Act:

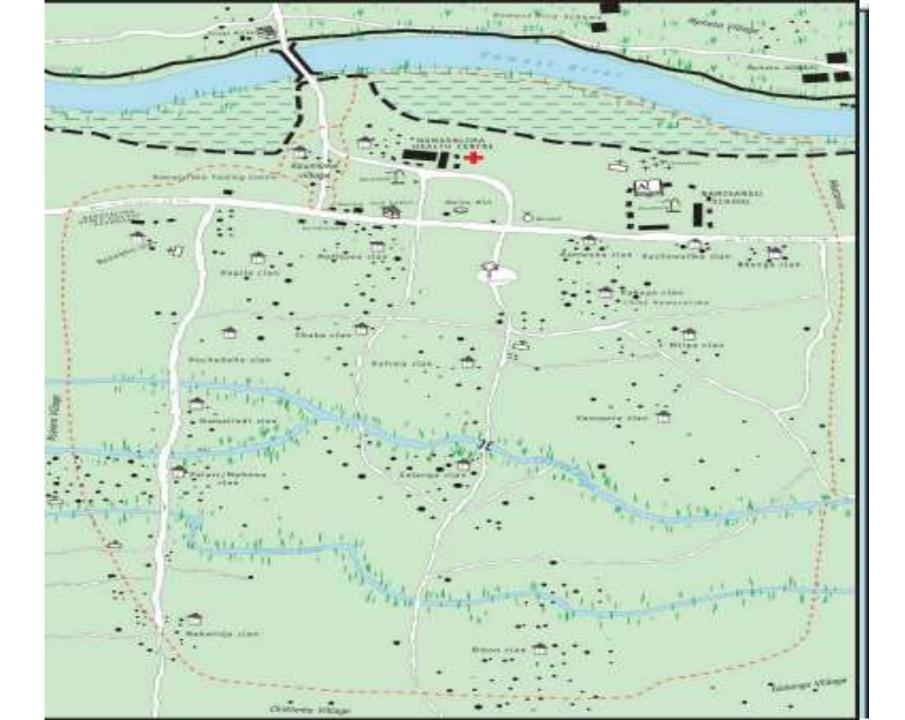
"The declaration of a state of disaster [...] shall remain in force for a period of *three months* from the date specified in the declaration. [...] The president may, from time to time, extend or further extend such period by *not more than* another three months" (GOM 1991).

World Food Programme:

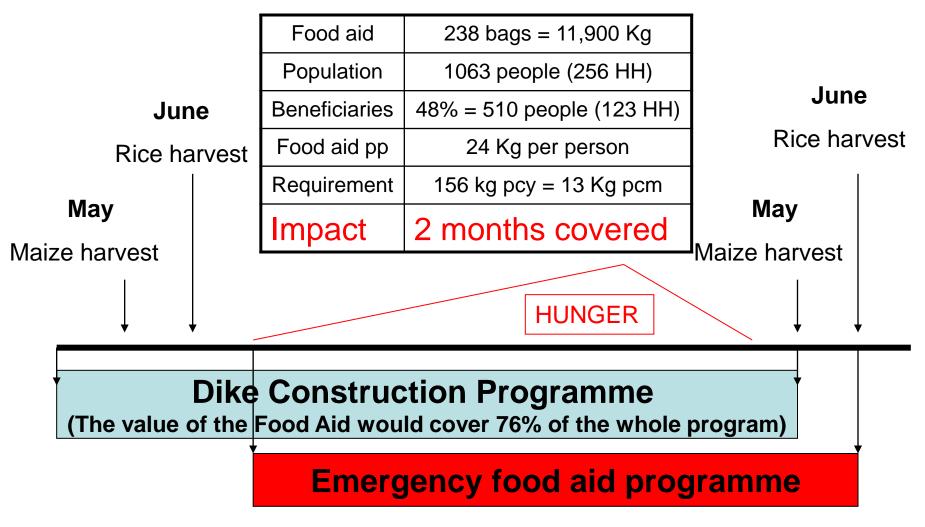
"WFP should provide emergency food aid for *as short a time as possible*, and should seek to bring about as far as possible a shift in assistance from relief operations to more development-oriented projects" (CFA 1981).

Duration of "Emergency": In Practice

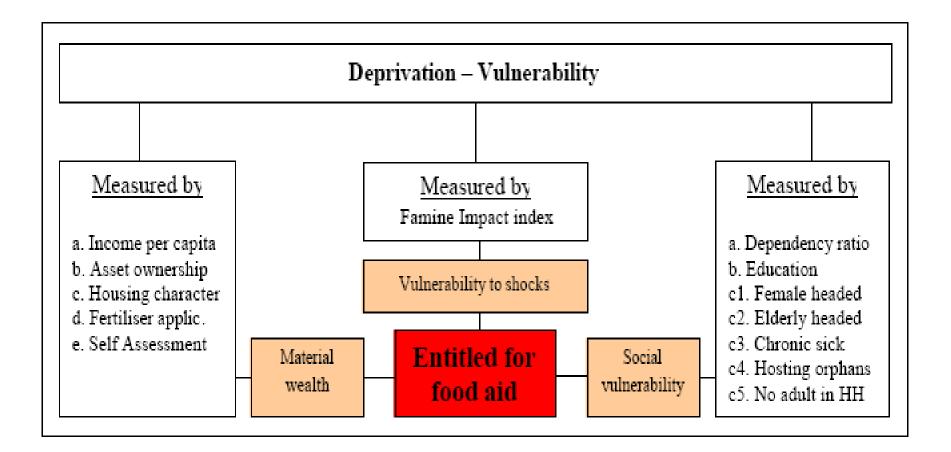




Timing and Duration of Emergency Food aid



Targeting: Who should receive food aid?



Targeting

$F\text{-mistake} = P^{nc} / P;$ E-mistake = NP^c / NP

	Number and proportion of households			Errors of targeting ⁽¹⁾		
	Eligible	Not eligible	Total	F -	E-	
	(% of total)	(% of total)	(% of total)	mistake	mistake	
Income	64 (25)	192 (75)	256 (100)	45	46	
Possession score	59 (23)	197 (77)	256 (100)	49	48	
Housing index	48 (19)	208 (81)	256 (100)	67	52	
Fertiliser applic.	85 (33)	171 (67)	256 (100)	54	50	
Self assessment	60 (23)	196 (77)	256 (100)	53	49	
Dependency ratio	89 (35)	165 (65)	254 (99)	54	49	
HED	59 (26)	170 (74)	229 (90)	49	45	
FED	67 (34)	127 (65)	194 (76)	49	43	
FI Index	80 (31)	176 (69)	256 (100)	55	50	
Binary indices of social vulnerability						
Female headed	97 (38)	159 (62)	256 (100)	52	Na ⁽²⁾	
Elderly headed	22 (9)	234 (91)	256 (100)	23		
Chronically sick	36 (14)	220 (86)	256 (100)	39		
Hosting orphans	41 (16)	215 (84)	256 (100)	53		
AVERAGE				49.3	48	