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RESEARCH TOPIC

**IMPACT OF FOOD AID ON FOOD SECURITY IN
CHIPINGE RURAL DISTRICT, ZIMBABWE**

BY

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APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have supervised **Florence Chikwanda's** dissertation with the title , **Impact of food aid on food security in Chipinge Rural District, Zimbabwe**. The dissertation was submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies offered by Midlands State University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely father Rodgers Chikwanda who has been my source of support and my late mother Gladys Chikwanda who never lived to see me come this far in life. Lastly I also dedicate this work to my friends, my sisters and brothers in hard times they have been my source of support and comfort.

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ABSTRACT

The research study focusses on the effects of food aid on food security using the case of Chipinge Rural district, Zimbabwe. The research assesses the negative and positive impact of food aid. Food aid has received much attention worldwide as scholars argue that food aid leads to negative dependency among beneficiaries which is a threat to livelihood activities and leads to underdevelopment while others views food aid as the answer to the problem of food insecurity hence development. Quantitative research method was employed. Ward 1 was randomly selected. Data collection methods included questionnaires and published documents. Questionnaires were administered by 50 household heads, which were calculated using Yamane method of 1967. The research findings showed that food aid has disincentive effects in Chipinge as most of the respondents indicated that as a result of food aid they dropped their livelihood activities and focus their attention on food aid, and a very few wished for food aid to end in the area thus further showing their dependency syndrome. However, on the other hand almost the largest percentage pointed that food aid contributes about 100 percent of the food consumed in their houses hence right targeting by the donor officials. The study recommends that NGOs should address the root cause of food insecurity thus structuring their programs in the way that helps the communities to be sustainably independent rather than dependent.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
ENSURE	Enhancing Nutrition Stepping up Resilience and Enterprise
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDP	Food Distribution Point
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency
IRIN	Intergrated Regional Information Network
LSRO	Life Science Research Office
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
UN	United Nations
USAID	United Nations Agency for International development
WFP	World Food Program
WH	World Hunger
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

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CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

1.1 Introduction to the Study

Food security is considered to be a benchmark for measuring development of a country worldwide. Food security exists when all people at all times have access to physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO 1996). However this measure has been threatened over and over again especially in Africa due to climate change, bad governance and occurrence of conflicts worldwide. As a result developed countries (western countries) saw it necessary to assist the developing countries having realized that, food insecurity is a global problem whose looming threats have led to conflicts with millions of deaths recorded worldwide (Muzungu 2017) hence the earliest definition of food aid. Food aid refers to provision of food commodities by one country to another free of charge or under highly concessional terms, to assist the country in meeting its food needs, (FAO 1996). Therefore this study seeks to show the impact of food aid on food security in Chipinge Rural district, Zimbabwe.

Different Non-governmental Organizations play a pivotal role in Chipinge Rural District in addressing the problem of hunger, among these are World Vision, Plan International, Care, Goal, Red Cross and so on. These NGOs have got a number of programs they implement such as supplementary feeding for women and children, construction of dams, chicken and goat rearing, village savings and lending, creation of gardens and Lean season assistance. Therefore the purpose of this study is to show the after effects of these programs structured to solve food insecurity in Chipinge Rural District.

1.2 Background of the Study

Food is the basic need of all human beings and principally a human being is expected to have three meals a day comprising of proteins, starch, vitamins and minerals (Ndlovu 2011). However this principle has been broken over and over again as a result of climate change as supported by (World Hunger 2000), which states that Africa and the rest of Asia have approximately 40 percent of all completely hungry people and the remaining hungry people are found in Latin America and other parts of the world. This clearly shows that Africa alone possesses the highest percentage of hunger worldwide.

In Zimbabwe the reason that has been given for the failure to meet the demand of food for the citizens has been the issue of climate change and economic hardships affecting Zimbabwe since 2000 even up to date (Muzungu 2017). Zimbabwe is Agro-based with more than 75% of the population relying on agriculture for a living (World Food program 2012), as a result of continuous climate change the country is likely to face the problems of hunger as supported by an article wrote by Majaka in 2017. Majaka stated that Zimbabwe's agriculture is likely to decline in the next years due to changing weather patterns and lack of strong economic policies. Therefore the economy of Zimbabwe is faced with serious threats particularly from climate change thus food shortages are inevitable.

Another stumbling block to food security in the country has been the economic hardships. In 2000 the country adopted a politically motivated fast track land reform which led to the chasing away of white farmers on their farms and sometimes they were burnt down, as a result of this the west had no choice but to technically separate Zimbabwe from the rest of the world through sanctions(Muzungu 2017). The after effects of the land reform are experienced even up to date as alluded by (World Bank 2017) that the country's economic growth will taper down to 0.9 percent

in 2018 from 2017's 2.7 percent before plummeting further to 0.2 percent in 2019.

However the government of Zimbabwe adopted a number of measures that were aimed at solving the problem of both climate change and economic crisis. Among these strategies was the Command Agriculture which was launched during the 2016 to 2017 farming season thus there was urgent need to empower farmers through inputs. Basing on the report by the (NewZimbabwe.com 2017) the term command has echoes of military and command economies where the state gives orders on which good to produce. The scheme commanded farmers on what to produce and this raised suspicion among the Zimbabweans as to whether the scheme is really intended to end the food insecurity problem in the country as in some cases the people who participated in the command agriculture are failing to pay the loans back.

Despite the efforts by the government to curb the problems of food insecurity the country is still facing serious threat from hunger as the effects of the 2015 to 2016 Elnino induced drought are still lingering among the people. Tatsunga Mazivokufa a resident in Chipinge explained that he has withdrawn his two children from school because of the disastrous famine as they were fainting in class after having left home for school on an empty stomach, (Chaunza 2016). Therefore this clearly shows that the situation in Chipinge was unfavorable for the people in the District. As the crisis reached its peak in Chipinge since from 2015 up to the present date this saw the coming in of NGOs such as World Vision with programs intended to solve the problem of hunger that has befallen Chipinge. According to the ZimVAC reports of 2016 Chipinge was among the areas that were greatly affected by the Elino. According to the (USAID 2017) the USAID office of food for peace provided 36.6 million dollars in 2017 to continue helping communities to recover from two years of historic drought following the ZimVAC report of 2017 which states that 1.1 million people will face acute food insecurity during the January to

March 2018 peak hunger period.

Chipinge Rural district is an area located in Manicaland Province, in southern eastern part of Zimbabwe close to the border with Mozambique. The district is consisted of a population of 298,841, (Zimbabwe Population census Results 2012). The district is consisted of the eastern highlands and the valley. The eastern highlands have cool weather conditions and farming in this region is very favorable, while the valley part of Chipinge is characterized by hot weather conditions and this is where the rest of the population lies. The population in valley relies on drought resistant crops such as millet, sorghum and rapoko for survival.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Countless development agencies have tried to solve the problem of hunger with food aid but the problem of hunger continues to persist in Africa. The people in Chipinge district have been receiving food aid almost on yearly basis for a number of years now yet there is no tangible results as supported by (Jaka 2009). To add on despite almost 16 years of receiving food aid the communities are not able to respond to drought using local resources.

Amongst the few who have articulated on the effects of food aid on food security (Watson 2003) argues that food aid does not address the root cause of food insecurity. Therefore, this study seeks to explore the hidden facts and issues emanating from the provision of food aid in Chipinge, Zimbabwe. This study will also add more knowledge on the existing information on food aid and will pave way for the creation of new policies, practices and other substantial contributions to the knowledge at hand.

1.4 Research Objectives

- Explore the impact of food aid on food security.

- To find if food aid was designed to address food shortages.
- Impact of food aid on livelihood activities.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

This study made use of the dependency theory to explain the reason why Africa continues to be left behind in terms of economic development and food security. The theory was constructed in the late 1950s by Paul Prebisch and his colleague Hans Singer as a direct response to the modernization theory that alluded that all countries develop at the same level. As noted by (Ferraro 1996) that these authors observed that the terms of trade between developed and underdeveloped countries has worsened as the underdeveloped countries were able to purchase fewer manufactured goods from the developed countries in return for a given quantity of their raw materials exports. In other words the western powers were destroying the process of sustainable development for Africa as they were further taking from the environment in exchange for very little gain.

The above explanation by Ferraro holds much water basing on the situation in Zimbabwe and Chipinge in particular today. Chipinge Rural district is very rich in agricultural products such as coffee, tea, banana, and macadamia nuts. As a result of lack of technological advancement in the country the region exports the products rather than process them and import finished goods. These products are exported to the Western countries, Australia and Vietnam and also to Asian countries such as China and Hong Kong. Kernel that is macadamia nut without a shell is exported to the United States. This is very costly as propounded by Ferraro that poor countries exports primary commodities to the rich countries who then manufacture product out of those commodities and sell them back to the poor countries. He went on further to explain that the

value added by manufacturing a usable product always cost more than the primary products used to create those products. Therefore the profit in making that product for the poor countries is farfetched thereby leading to loss and underdevelopment in the long run.

Crossman (2018) further explained that dependency theory is relevant to the underdevelopment of Africa and its food insecurity. According to him non-industrialized countries have failed to develop economically despite investments made into them from industrialized nations. Africa received many billions of dollars in the form of loans from wealthy nations between the early 1970s and 2002(Crossman 2018). Those loans compounded interest although Africa has effectively paid off the initial investments into its land, it still owes billions of dollars in interest. Africa therefore has little or no resources to invest in its own economy or human development because the rich countries made the investments available but in exchange of raw materials or natural resources. Therefore despite the presence of investments without natural resources there is no development process that would take place.

Dependency theory is still relevant and has widened in this current era. As seconded by (Matunhu 2011) that Africa was and continues to be dominated economically and politically by external western powers. Most evident here is the economic, political and cultural dependence of the continent on America and Europe. He went on further to explain that countries that resist control are forced into submission by threats that aid will be terminated from them. In 2000 Zimbabwe adopted a Fast Track Land Reform program an action that was viewed as unconstitutional by the European Union (Kabonga 2017). The E.U adopted sanctions against Zimbabwe as a way of punishment and this led to the shunning away of investors thereby leading to economic crisis. Therefore it is not alien that donor aid has strong connection with dependency syndrome as it is being used as a tool to ensure submission of African states to the western

powers.

This theory is of greater significance to this study as it explains clearly how Africa and Chipinge in particular is being further underdeveloped by western countries in the name of aid. Chipinge exports its products to the west at a very low price and buys back the finished products at a very high price. As a result they end up asking for assistance from the western countries so as to meet their needs.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

- The major challenge that the researcher encountered is making people to gather at one point given the fact that it was harvesting season and everyone was very busy.
- Also another challenge that was experienced was transport costs as there was need to travel to two different places of the ward.
- Some people were not understanding the questions being asked.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

- The village heads and the counselor helped the researcher to explain to the people in a much simpler way and this made it easy for the researcher to collect data.
- Some people were afraid to open up because their village heads were thus fear of tension between them and their authorities.

1.8 Significance of the Study

Conducting such a study in Chipinge has a number of advantages to different links in the country as a whole particularly policy makers. The study would promote easy access of critical developmental information that is needed by policy makers in making policies. Given the fact that most of these policy makers are office based, getting hold of grass root information might be difficult therefore this research serves as bridge between policy makers and the people in

general. Therefore the study will be of great significance in policy making as it would provide valuable information to policy makers and prevent them from making up to bottom policies but rather make bottom to up policies.

Given the current economic situation in Zimbabwe this research will be the perfect tool for moving Zimbabwe forward in the sense that, this research will contain a section with research findings collected from ward1 of Chipinge exploring information on the effects of food aid thus they will identify weaknesses in the agricultural sector. Also this study will empower communities through contributing to issues affecting their day to day lives. Lastly this study would benefit scholars and academics that would also want to partake in the same research field by providing baseline information.

1.9 Summary

This chapter is made up of several sections that contain various aspects related to the study at hand. The first section was the introduction where the researcher introduced the topic at hand and the purpose of the study. Also there is background of the study where the researcher traces the background of Africa and the coming in of food aid. Another critical section is theoretical framework where a theory was used to best describe the effects of food aid in Chipinge Rural district. This chapter is also comprised of limitations and delimitations of the study as well as objectives of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This study made use of different literature reviews that deals with food aid and food insecurity as a means to further enlighten the topic under discussion. Literature review is defined as published and non-published documents which contain information, ideas, and evidence written from a particular standpoint to fulfill certain aims or express certain views on the nature of the topic, (Hart 2001). Therefore in this case this chapter is going to review literature patterning the impact of food thus positive and negative; criteria used to select beneficiaries, different types of food aid that are given to recipients and an overlook of the impact of food aid in other countries.

2.2 Historical Background of Food Aid

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (1996) defines food aid as the provision of food commodities by one country to another free of charge or under highly concessional terms, to assist the country in meeting its food needs. It further on explained that food aid can be grouped into three categories which are relief food aid, project food aid and programme food aid and this shall be further explained on the section below. Food aid was started in the 1950s primarily as a way to dispose surplus production of crops in the U.S and this method has since evolved conceptually, politically and institutionally (Makenete, Ortmann and Darroch, 1998). As a result of surplus production there was lack of markets and this lack of markets forced the American government to find a dumping place thus food aid was adopted. They went on to explain that excess production did not affect the farmers only but also agro business, banking and

commercial shipping entrepreneurs therefore there was need to make a strategic plan so that development will continue.

(Rupiya 2004) and (Raffer and Singer 1996) added that politically conscious farmers organisations engaged the government to protect their interest. Legislation in the form of law was passed creating a food aid facility outside U.S. Food aid made it possible for farmers to empty their storages and create exchange between consumers and farmers. Africa is the only continent that has not been able to feed itself since the mid-1970s (Rupiya,2004). As a result Africa was identified as the best potential dumping site for excess production in form of food aid. Today food aid is being distributed to many parts of the world especially the most drought and war hit developing countries worldwide such as Somalia, Syria, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe also became a big food aid receiver during the period of 2008 when it experience the worst inflation as a result of the Zimbabwean dollar which was losing its value after every minute.

However, some scholars like (Tweet and McClelland ,1997) argue against the view that food aid is the dumping of surplus production saying that there is high demand for food assistance in parts of the world that experience food insecurity or food shortages. To conclude one may safely argue that despite the accusations that food aid is a way of dumping excess production it still has a pivotal role to play in the world today as it serve lives and contributes to food security although to some extent it has negative effects.

2.3Types of Food Aid

As previously stated, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO,1996) notes that food aid is divided into three broad categories which are relief food , project food aid and programme food

aid. Relief or emergency food aid this is aid that is donated to people affected by unforeseen natural disasters and armed conflicts. This type of food aid is highly intended to help those in great need of food and help them to recover from shocks thus preventing double vulnerability. Currently United Nations is one of the biggest emergency responder worldwide, today there is crisis in Syria against the government of Bashar al-Assad who failed to meet the demand of the nation, as reported by (BBC News, 2018) and UN is at the forefront providing emergency relief to the Syrians.

Project food aid is aid that is provided in form of grants or loans and the resources are used in a variety of projects that has to do with development. The projects included rural road or dam construction using food payments for workers for vulnerable groups such as children in schools thus providing nutritional health to young children. World Vision Zimbabwe currently has a grant called Enhancing Nutrition stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise (ENSURE). This grant operated in three districts which are Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera. Under ENSURE there is a project called Food For Asset where the villagers are encouraged to construct or repair damaged roads and dams in return of food thus helping them to feed their families thereby ensuring food security.

Programme food aid refers to a situation when one country is in need of food and it is then given food by another country for free or in exchange of something. The recipient government then sells the food as a means of generating funds to promote domestic economic development, a process Bread for the World Institute calls monetization. Shelton, (2005) explains that emergency food aid represents 60% of food aid while project food aid represents 20% and programme food aid takes the remaining 20%. Therefore in this case relief aid is the most demanding aid in the world given the occurrence of natural disasters and conflicts.

2.4 Criteria Used to Select Beneficiaries of Food Aid

Selecting who will receive food aid and who will not is definitely an uneasy task, it requires hard choice and wisdom, (Canadian Foodgrains Bank 2014) because if anything goes wrong this might result in a conflict. Selection of beneficiaries is done so as to target the right group in need of aid. FAO explains that selection of beneficiaries is done through assessing health status, coping mechanisms and social status such as assets.

Health status refers to the status of a person and this may include nutritional measure, physical ability and diseases that the person is suffering from. This alone is important in the sense that any person that shows to have a health problem automatically that individual requires food to survive since he or she might not be in a good state to work or do something so as to earn food. With the criteria of coping mechanisms this refers to livelihood strategies such as farming, trade or employed, this criteria is very important in that it is really a good indicator of vulnerability. Lastly, social status of an individual is very important when selecting beneficiaries in the sense that it shows the current income, housing availability and crop loss.

Selection of beneficiaries is important in the sense that if food is just given to everyone even those who are not vulnerable this would lead to waste of valuable resources and further lead to underdevelopment, (The HARD Learning, 2017). However the selection criteria used by most donors tend to have some loopholes given the ranking strategy that they use. As noted by (Jaka 2009) they rank using information or guidance from the village heads and communities. To this end there might be rigging by village authorities for their won advantage hence there is need for the inclusion of everyone into the programs.

2.5 Impact of Food Aid on Recipient Countries

In an effort to explain the impact of food aid there is need to make use of different types of food aid as they have different socio-economic effect on the recipient country. (Awokuse 2006) asserts that programme food aid target more macroeconomic development and poverty reduction while project food aid on the other hand targets the most food-deficient and poorest beneficiaries thereby tackling the problem of food insecurity. Therefore project food aid is meant to ensure food security while programme food aid is focused on the economic development of the country and this leaves room for debate as to whether food aid is meant to ensure food security or rather it is meant to further ensure the interest of the donor .

2.5.1 Negative impact

More than 850 million people suffer from chronic hunger, (Oxfam, 2005). Reducing by half the number by 2015 was the key target for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but however the present situation is in contrast to key elements of the MDGs despite the continuing presence of food aid and this leads to other scholars like Awokuse to question whether food aid is addressing its mandates or it is rather undermining them. Oxfam report of 2005 states that food aid has emerged to be a controversial issue in trade negotiations at the World Trade Organisation, members of the UN congress have made impassioned calls to save food aid claiming it is under attack while representatives of other countries assert that food aid is often used to disguise export subsidies of the donor country. This claim is also supported by (Webb and Patrick, 2004) who argued that food aid has been used for less noble aims including to dump surplus production and promote donor country exports.

Food aid has not been very instrumental in achieving sustainable development and poverty alleviation goals as seconded by (Clay, et al, 1996) who assessed the contributions of EUs

program food aid and concluded that EUs food aid donations have been ineffective in alleviating food security concerns in recipient country. They discovered that the receiving country's domestic food aid and subsidy programs funded through counterpart funds from program food aid tend to be anti-poor in nature. The reason behind this is that such food aid programs tend to target the middle class population and inaccessible to the poor households who mostly live in rural and remote areas hence this makes the aid incompetence in nature since its targeting the middle class who are not really in need of the food but rather leave out vulnerable people in rural areas.

Programme food aid is said to be aid that is given for free from one government to the other and the recipient country then monetizes the aid for further domestic development (Bread of the World Institute 2013). Programme aid is further criticized for its negative effects on the recipient country in the sense that the supply of inexpensive food aid may have a negative policy effect as the recipient government may ignore needed policy reforms and shift developmental resources away from the agricultural sector (Awokuse, 2006). This type of aid automatically leads the government to be incompetence thereby leading to slow domestic development and in some cases no development at all.

(Mann, 1967) evaluated the effects of food aid in India and found support for the assertion of the disincentive effects of food aid. He showed that food aid imports resulted in a significant decline in Indian agricultural output therefore this shows that not only does food aid make the government reluctant to make economic policies but also cause an outward shift in the domestic supply rate and depress local producer price. This is the case with India because farmers felt that they were producing for nothing as the markets were flooding with the imported food aid. EUs food aid in the form of powdered milk had a negative effect on the local dairy industries (Singer,

et al, 1987). Also to add on (Barret, 2006) provided evidence of the shipment of rice and wheat into the West African Sahel during the mid-1970s and mid -1980s and it was believed that this shifted consumer demand for indigenous coarse grains such as sorghum and millet. Hence imported food aid has got indeed a negative impact on the recipient country.

Also (Quisumbing, 2003) investigated the effects of food aid on individual nutritional status, as measured by indicators of child nutrition in rural Ethiopia. His findings showed that although food aid has a positive effect on nutrition the impact differs by gender of the child and the form of food aid distribution because in some case they tend to favor males at the expense of women. The thinking behind is that men do more demanding tasks hence they require more food but however the thinking is biased given the number of household chores women do on a daily basis. Therefore this leads to scholars like (Ndlovu, 2011) to conclude that food aid is not intended to address the problem of food insecurity.

Efforts to increase household income encompassed Food For Work programs (FFW) which create employment for low income food insecure workers (USA, 2010). FFW sometimes offer high wages than local market and these wages have a negative impact on local productions as recipients would prefer to work for higher wages. As good as it might sound but however this would be a disadvantage for the poor people as they might not have access to the labor. (Barret and Clay, 2003) argued that in structured weak economies higher income households have a greater ability to participate in FFW programs given excess labor, whereas poor households cannot afford to participate as a result of labor scarcity. Therefore there is need for FFWs reach vulnerable households so as to promote development rather than providing work for those who prefers another job over another job at the expense of those who do not even have access to it.

2.5.2 Positive Impact

Food aid can be a form of livelihood support either when provided as general rations to assist in preserving or rebuilding assets which promote livelihood, (Emergency Nutrition Network, 2006) hence food aid can also have some positive impact on the recipient country. Using a case study of Ethiopia, (Yamao, et al, 2005) found out that relative to households who do not receive food aid recipients of food aid experienced less child malnutrition and stunting. They added that food aid has indeed been effective in protecting early child growth from drought and other income shocks. Therefore food aid has proved to be very instrumental in promoting child nutrition.

2.6 Impact of Food Aid on other countries in Africa

Quite a number of researches on how food aid has caused dependency among nationals or communities have been made worldwide. FAO argues that evidence from a number of case studies in Africa shows that food aid does not create dependency because it is too small in ration and its time of coming is unpredictable yearly. However this argument makes one to wonder that if it was true then why most of the countries in Africa are drowning in chronic poverty despite the weather being favorable to agricultural production and this is supported by Oxfam, which acknowledged that food crisis in Africa continues to worsen. Therefore the impact of food aid on other countries is going to be shown on the section below using different literature from other scholars.

2.6.1 Ethiopia

As compared to other countries Ethiopia has proved to be the largest food aid receiver and has received aid for a period of more than 30 years. As a result Ethiopia's case has received much attention among scholars who seek to understand the reason why Ethiopia is continuing to ask for aid from the Western countries. An article by (Kehler, 2004) titled, "When will Ethiopia stop

asking for food aid?” Suggest that indeed the population in Ethiopia is suffering from chronic hunger. As if that is not enough in 2006 Greste published an article titled, “Ethiopia’s food aid addiction”. These titles provides a clear picture of the dependency syndrome in Ethiopia thus they cannot live without food aid. This is further supported by a report from Integrated Regional Information Network, (IRIN, 2006) which published a statement which states that farmers in Ethiopia are no longer concerned whether it rains in Ethiopia or not but whether it rains in America and Canada.

(Jaka,2009) explained that Handino (2006) carried out a research in Southern Ethiopia in 2006 on why despite many years of food aid the number of food insecure households kept on increasing and the food security status getting worse for each household. Jaka went on to say that he carried out in-depth interviews with four wealth categories both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries for comparison reasons. The poor households highlighted that what they needed was not continued food assistance but support to their agricultural production through better access to land, draught power, seed, fertilizer and better farming techniques. Food aid was taking away their morale and dignity thus making them depend entirely on food donations. The respondents who were also non beneficiaries said farming inputs were too expensive for them as subsidies had been removed at the prescription of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Those that used to be self-sufficient sold their assets as a result of the shocks and as a result are failing to get back to their earlier production levels. Therefore in the case of Ethiopia food aid has failed to bring food security but led to food insecurity and this has led to more and more food aid being required in Ethiopia.

2.6.2 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has been characterized by food shortages and a rise in the flow of food aid (Abdulai ,et al, 2005). While food aid has been known to improve food security lot of questions have been asked pertaining its effect on local producers of food crops. Existing literature identifies many factors behind the free fall of maize production; fast track land reform, lack of inputs, poor producer prices, poor farming methods and natural disasters such as drought (Chaumba et al., 2003; Moyo, 2000; Palmer, 1990; Sachikonye, 2003).

Zimbabwe has received a large amount of food aid since 1980. Statistics from the World Food Program (WFP) and Ministry of Social Welfare reveal that the country received sizable quantities of food aid during 1979-1982, 1990-1992, 1995-1997, and from 2001 to 2008. The trend from 2001 to 2007 portrayed an over dependence on food aid hence it is important to explore whether food aid has an effect on food crop production given the continued shipment of food into the country signifies poor crop output (Tadesse and Shively, 2009). Zimbabwe was known to be a net exporter of maize in Southern Africa in the 1980s and 1990s (Sachikonye, 2003). Of great concern is the speedy fall in maize output resulting in the country being a net importer of maize and a net receiver of food aid.

It is of importance to understand the impact of food aid on maize production in Zimbabwe since it is the staple food consumed by over 90% of the citizens (Muzingiri 2016). Given the consequence of reversing maize output decline in Zimbabwe and the contested assessments of the role that food aid plays in agricultural development, it is of greatest importance to examine whether food aid has a disincentive or incentive effect on food crop production (Barrett, 2006;

Isenman and Singer, 1977; Tadesse and Shively, 2009). World Food Program (WFP 2015), states that rural poverty has increased from 63% in 2003 to 76% in 2014. WFP further explains that most households in the rural areas depend on buying food this is because they do not produce enough food to meet their dietary needs up to the next harvest season and as a result they rely on markets and other non-farm sources such as casual labor so as to make it to the next farming season. Hence a number of people in rural areas struggle to meet their dietary needs. Chronic malnutrition remains relatively high despite the presence of food aid (Zimbabwe Independent 2016).

In efforts to solve the ongoing problem of food security in Zimbabwe since 1980, in July 2015 the World Food Programme (WFP) and the government of Zimbabwe launched a Zero Hunger Strategic Review (Zimbabwe Independent,2016). This strategy provides an overview of the food and nutrition security situation in the country and creates an understanding of the country's demographics and socio- economic context. It relates the provisions of the UN Secretary-General's global Zero Hunger Challenge with the prevalent situation regarding food and nutrition security and summaries the causes of hunger in the country and offers the key instruments of food and nutrition security. It aims to transfer attention on the critical issues needed to accelerate the attainment of zero hunger in Zimbabwe.

However in contrary to the 2015 Zero Hunger strategy, in 2016 Zimbabwe declared a national disaster as some parts of the country were hit hard by the Elnino (Zimbabwe Independent 2016). The Agricultural sector reports that about 2,5 million people or more than a quarter of the population, were in need of food aid. The most affected provinces by the drought were

Manicaland and Masvingo province and Chipinge Rural district was also affected as it is situated in Manicaland. Climate change proved to be very serious and should be taken seriously by governments across Africa and the world at large. Therefore this means that the Zero Hunger strategy suffered an early death with the occurrence of a drought.

The 2016 El nino phenomenon, the toughest in recent decades may have passed its severest phase, but changes in global weather will continue to wreak havoc on food production in Zimbabwe for months if not years to come. Last year Zimbabwe received a huge amount of rainfall which was a shock almost to everyone given the past experience of hit wave. This provided hope that Zimbabwe will now go back its original status of being the bread basket of the region. To add on to the heavy rains the government of Robert Mugabe introduced command agriculture scheme where farmers were commanded on what to cultivate and were given seed and in return they would sell the produce to the Grain Marketing Board. Despite the good weather and the command agriculture Chipinge District continue to experience food insecurity given the continuation of shocks from the two year drought which destroyed everything including cattle.

2.7 Summary

In light of this chapter it was discovered that food aid's negative impacts outweighs its positive impacts. This is seconded by Makenete, Ortmann and Darrock who argued that food aid was introduced as a means of dumping excess production although along the line it saves lives through emergency reliefs. Therefore a lot has been said about the effects of food aid across the globe but a very few case studies of the impact of food aid in Chipinge have been published hence the need to conduct a study in Chipinge Rural District.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the research method that was used by the researcher and how it was used. Research methods are the various procedures, schemes and algorithms used in research (Rajasekar, et al, 2013). The researcher made use of Quantitative research method in collecting data in Chipinge Rural District.

3.2 Research Design

Research design refers to the structure, plan and approach of investigation considered so as to obtain answers to the research questions. It refers to a description of the format and theoretical structure under which the study was carried out (Mutambara, Zvinavashe and Mwakiwa, 2010). Also (Jaka 2009) defines a research design as a plan to be followed to answer the research objectives or framework to solve the objective problem. There are a number of research designs but this study made use of descriptive design.

3.2.1 Descriptive design

Descriptive research refers to the type of research question, design, and data analysis that will be applied to a given topic (Educational Communications and Technology, 2001). Descriptive research is unique in the number of variables employed. Like other types of research, descriptive research can include multiple variables for analysis, yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable. Therefore this study made use of descriptive design in collecting data.

3.3 Research Population

Chipinge ward 1 was randomly selected from the 30 wards of Chipinge which consist of 289.841 (National Statistics Agency 2012). Ward 1 consist of 5 villages and all these villages are scattered with about 1887 households. All the 5 villages in ward 1 have benefited from food aid programmes. 900 hundred households were systematically selected from the sampling frame of 1887 households representing 50%. This was done to ensure that the selected households are scattered evenly throughout ward 1. At least 50 households were randomly selected from each of the villages providing a total sample size of 250 households.

3.4 Research Sample

Sampling involves getting a certain percentage of the population from which to gather data, the results of which then can be generalized for the population (Jaka,2009). The chosen sample should therefore represent the population because it is naturally difficult to carry out a research on each and every individual element of the population (Tinarwo, 2013). Therefore sampling is very important when carrying out a research and this study made use of random sampling. Since Chipinge Rural district is a very big districts consisting of 31 wads the researcher could not carry out a research on the whole district but randomly selected ward 1. Ward 1 consist of 5 villages and all these villages are scattered with about 1887 households. The sample size was calculated using Yamane's formula (Yamane 1967).

Sample size

$$n = N/(1+Ne^2)$$

Where, n= the sample size

N=the known population

e=the error of 5 percentage points

Testing at 90% confidence level implies e-10% the researcher followed the argument by Smith (2013) that no sample is perfect and the researcher must choose the error level in selecting the confidence level to use.

Therefore sample size for Chipinge Rural district ward 1: = $250/(1+250 \times 0.1^2)$

50 households.

A sample size of 50 households was collected which represented the whole population.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

This study made use of quantitative research method.(Ouwegebuze, 2003),defined Quantitative research as that method which relies largely on numeric data. He further states that quantitative data is usually presented in form of graphs, charts and or statistical data, thus views, ideas, feelings and perceptions are expressed in figures. It is used to answer questions on relationship within measurable variables with an intention of explaining, predict and control phenomenon (Leedy, 1993). In that manner Quantitative research paradigm is regarded as highly objective and often used in the environment of interpretative judgement and presentation of data. Hence quantitative research allow for a broader study involving a greater number of subject and enhancing the generalization of results. This design is relevant as the researcher seeks to determine the effectiveness of food aid to food security in Chipinge Rural District.

3.5.1 Benefits of using quantitative method

There are a number of advantages associated with using quantitative research method in collecting data of a research. This section is going to discuss these advantages relating to the study at hand. One of the important reasons why most researchers choose quantitative method is that it totally eliminates bias. It encourages researchers to keep a short distance from the participant subjects (Daniel, 2011) because once the researcher is attached to the research there is

high chances of getting biased information. Therefore it is beneficial in the sense that it filters away all external factors that might lead to an attachment between the researcher and the study and if well designed it provides unbiased and real results. Therefore quantitative method ensured that results collected in Chipinge Rural District of the impact of food aid on food security were unbiased as the researcher was separated from the research.

Quantitative method also allow to greater objectivity and accuracy of results (O'Neil, 2006). He further explained that generally quantitative methods are designed to provide summaries of data that support generalization about the phenomenon under study. In order to accomplish this quantitative method usually uses a few variables and employ prescribed procedures to ensure validity and reliability.

To add on quantitative research is a greater method of finalizing results that is disprove or prove a hypothesis. It is useful for testing results collected from doing various quantitative experiments thereby leading to the final and exact answer hence the researcher tested the data collected using different calculations.

3.6 Primary Data Collection

Primary data was collected using individual questionnaires and interviews. Questionnaires were administered to 50 household heads and interviews were conducted to the same respondents in Chipinge ward 1.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions or other types of prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents (Gault 1907). Questionnaires have advantages over some other types of surveys in that they are cheap, do not

require as much effort from verbal or telephone surveys, and often have standardized answers that make it simple to compile data. However, questionnaires are limited by the fact that respondents must be able to read the questions and respond to them. Thus, for some demographic groups conducting a survey by questionnaire may not be concrete.

3.6.2 Questionnaire Administration

The researcher gave out a number of questionnaires to the people of Chipinge Rural District ward 1 with different questions which were meant to extract information. These questions were asked to the households heads thus the questionnaire was completed by household heads only. The information to be provided included how food aid has helped them on their livelihood, for how long have they been receiving food aid and besides food aid what are other sources of livelihood they have, and lastly whether food aid programmes in Chipinge Rural District were designed to ensure food security in the district. The researcher also goes through different literature on food-aid to make sure that the questionnaire addressed all key aspects of the subject at hand.

The counselor and village head helped the researcher to translate some of the questions on the questionnaire to their local language. This was important in the sense that it helped the researcher from not collecting wrong information because some were going to answer what they feel is the best but at the same time not addressing the question. A questionnaire is very easy to use and the data collected was straight forward. However, although the counselor translated the questions to the local language due to high rate of illiteracy in Chipinge district some of the people still did not understand the questions. Also some had a tendency of lying thinking that if they provide the information they think is the best it would lead to the coming of more food aid.

3.7 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was collected from different literature reviews , articles and journals containing information about food aid . All these reports provided information on the food security situation in Zimbabwe as a country and for Chipinge as a district. They provided statistics for district, provincial and national cereal production, estimated population figures, food requirements, food availability, food access, estimated food deficits or surpluses, food insecure populations and crisis coping strategies.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Research ethics has always been a cornerstone for conducting effective and meaningful research. These ethics include plagiarism, honesty, safety, confidentiality and permission from authorities such as village heads of the area before conducting a research. The researcher observed these rules as permission was granted by the counselor of the ward that the researcher should carry out a research in ward 1 and personal information of the respondents was protected as even the questionnaire did not have a section of the personal information such as name of respondents. Also the researcher acknowledged all the works of other scholars used in the study. Therefore the researcher abided by these codes in the whole process of writing the dissertation.

3.9 Summary

This chapter consist mainly of the research method that was used in carrying out a research or in collecting data in Chipinge Rural district. In this case the researcher used quantitative method of collecting data and also explored its advantages. Also this chapter deals with the research instruments that were used thus questionnaires. Lastly it also explored the sample size that was selected to be used in the research process. The research will proceed to chapter four which is presentation and analysis of data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter concentrated on the research methods used by the researcher in collecting data in the field that is quantitative method, this chapter is going to put much of its focus on data presentation and discuss the results of the findings that were collected by the researcher in the field. Data will be presented using tables, graphs and pie charts thus the data will be numerical.

4.2 Demographic Information of Beneficiaries

4.2.1 Gender of the household head

Table 1 show the gender of the household heads who participated in the data collection process of the researcher. The results shows that from the 50 households that were sampled by the researcher 50% were male headed and 50% were female headed households.

Table 1:Gender of household head sampled

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	25	50
Female	25	50
Total	50	100

4.2.2 Marital Status of household head

Marital status of household head was important in the sense that it shows the vulnerability status of the beneficiaries of food aid. The results shows that most of the households who receive food

aid who are headed by married people are 18%, followed by separated at 10%,divorced 20%, widowed 30% and single 22%. Single headed households are orphans who could have lost both parents as a result of HIV and AIDS, also in some cases are those children left alone maybe both parents migrated out of the country in search of jobs and never return home. These kind of children will be performing both duties thus being a child and a household head thus going to school and providing for siblings at the same time a situation called double tragedy. Their vulnerability is usually undisputable as they need help to live a better life. Table 2 below shows the marital status of households sampled by the researcher.

Table 2: Marital status of household head of beneficiaries of food aid.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	9	18
Separated	5	10
Single	11	22
Widowed	15	30
Divorced	10	20
Total	50	100

The statistics on the above table shows that most of Chipinge population is prone to disasters as it is characterized by households who have got different types of vulnerabilities.

4.3 Beneficiary Target, Selection and Distribution process

4.3.1 Household Targeting

Beneficiary targeting is very important in the sense that targeting the right people in need of food would lead to development while targeting the wrong people would lead to waste of resources and conflict in some cases (Canadian Foodgrains Bank 2014). There are a number of vulnerabilities that are considered when targeting beneficiaries in Chipinge these include:

- Household headed by the elderly.
- Child headed households.
- The chronically ill headed households.
- Households headed by the disabled.
- Households with a large number of orphans.
- Households whose under 5 were found malnourished through measuring MUAC.
- Have no assets like cattle and goats.

The thinking behind is that these people or households with these qualities automatically they need help for example a household headed by an elderly person, that person cannot partake in livelihood activities like gardening due to age. World Vision ENSURE when it came with its Lean Season assistance in August 2016 used these indicators to select its beneficiaries into the program. ENSURE LSA program had a target of feeding 69000 people in Chipinge and managed to meet its target by 85 percent. This is because the people in Chipinge were getting familiar with the selection criteria and some used this to their advantage. In some cases it was reported that the village heads would make their own list of the deserving people and try and convince the LSA staff to use that although they did not agree to that. Also in order to select a beneficiary the community would have to agree first as well as the Village head that the person deserves to be a

beneficiary this was used an advantage as well because they will select each other leaving the most vulnerable. This resulted in some deserving cases being left out and some undeserving being captured into the program. On the ranking form the most vulnerable were on the top of the list and the wealthy households would be last thus including all villagers.

4.3.2 Analysis of the selection criteria

The selection did not include those with assets such as cattle, television and scotch cuts in the program but included those with vulnerabilities that were well known by the whole community. The reason behind this is that the households with assets should sell these assets in order to buy food as a coping mechanism. During the Elnino which hit most parts of Chipinge in 2016 (Zim VAC 2016) many cattle's were dying due to lack of food and the elite took advantage of this and bought more cattle and even provided food for the cattle.

Use of vulnerability in selection was theoretical and very sound as it allowed a clear selection process of beneficiaries into the program. However village head and the elite took advantage of this to win the votes of the people saying that they are vulnerable, people voted for them at the expense of the most deserving. This is because they fear to be chased away from the village by the village head and from the elite the reason was that they are the ones who give them piece jobs that sustain them in the absence of food aid.

4.3.3 Verification of beneficiaries

This is one of the important processes and the final step of selecting the deserving beneficiaries. Verification of beneficiaries is usually done at a village level where staff is sent into the field to go and verify the information that was given by villagers at the meeting if it was true or not. World Vision hired more Monitoring and Evaluation team to go and verify household per

household during the Lean Season Assistance of 2016 to March 2017. During the verification they found out that 15 % of the people who were registered as deserving did not deserve to be in the program probably this was the act of the villagers who voted for the wrong people maybe in fear of something if they do not vote.

4.3.4 Distribution of food commodities to beneficiaries

The question of how food was distributed was important to ask because this would explain if food was delivered to the rightful person other than being taken by aggressors. During distributions beneficiaries are asked to come with their national identity cards as a way of confirming it the food was collected by the right person and for those who would collect for the elderly and the chronically ill will come with the national identity card for that person who was captured in the system. Also respondent said that another way that was used to confirm beneficiaries was through naming the member of the family that was captured into the system and the ENSURE staff will confirm using Last Mile Mobile Solution System(LMMS). LMMS is the use of CAT phones to capture beneficiaries into the system as well as distributing the food to them. With the World Vision ENSURE program distribution was done in accordance with the number of beneficiaries per household that was captured during the registration system. Households with five people in the program would share together following four, three, two and one the reason was that their rations would be the same. A monitoring and evaluation teams would go around measuring and seeing if they are sharing equally.

However the respondents pointed out that sometimes there was error in data capturing as some with five beneficiaries will be called on the list of fours or threes and in that instance food would not be enough to feed the whole household for a month. Also another issue that was risen was that at some point other names would not even appear on the distribution list yet the previous

month they received food this was to show how the LLMS was a threat to smooth distribution process.

4.4 Impact of Food Aid on Food Security

4.4.1 Beneficiary Status

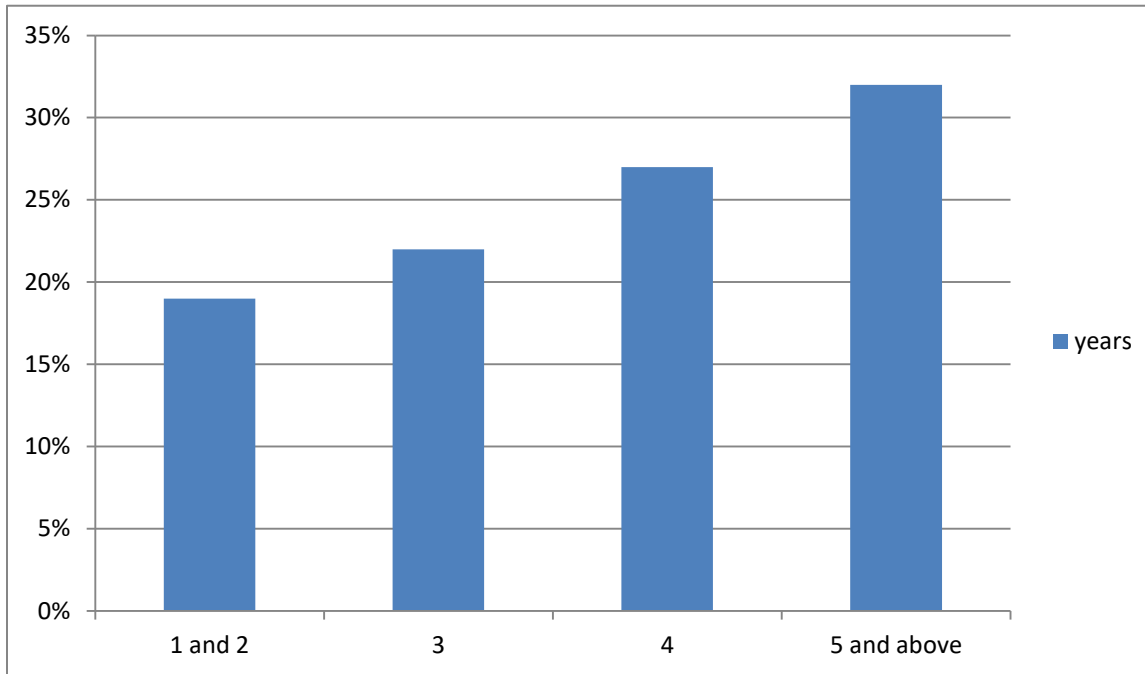


Figure 1:Beneficiary status

All the respondents that were sample by the researcher were beneficiaries of food aid ranging from one year to five years and above of being a beneficiary of food aid. Among those samples 19% have received food aid for the minimum of two years and 32% have received food aid for five years and above. The graph above shows that the percentage of those that have been beneficiaries of food aid for five years and above is high given the other percentages and as a result concerns centers on whether these people would really put effort on developing other livelihood strategies other than waiting for food aid. The reason behind this is that the years they have been beneficiaries to food aid are increasing and as a result this would nature in them the

idea that whenever there is a program they will definitely benefit thus being dependent on aid for survival.

4.4.2 Food ratios

Table 3: food ratios

Household size	Food type	Ratios(Kilograms)
5	Sorghum	37.5
	Split yellow peas	5.0
	Vegetable oil	2.5
4	Sorghum	30
	Split yellow peas	4.0
	Vegetable oil	2.0
3	Sorghum	22.5
	Split yellow peas	3.0
	Vegetable oil	1.5
2	Sorghum	15.0
	Split yellow peas	2.0
	Vegetable oil	1.0
1	Sorghum	7.5
	Split yellow peas	1.0
	Vegetable oil	0.5

The researcher during the data collection process also questioned about the food ratios they received with specific interest on the Lean Season Assistance of World Vision ENSURE that

was distributed to people starting August 2016 up to March 2017. The respondents pointed out that the ratios they received was based on the number of children they had but however the program could only cater for a maximum number of five people per household,(World Vision 2017). They received 1.0 kilogram of split yellow peas, 7.5 kilograms of sorghum and 0.5 kilograms of vegetable oil per head. According to the respondents these ratios were not enough to cater for a person for the whole month, taking into consideration that the program could only capture five people into the program yet most of the households had more than five people. Therefore these ratios would only address the problem of hunger for a few days and the rest of the days there would be nothing to eat as they would be waiting for the next cycle of food aid.

4.4.3 Impact of food aid on household food security

About 63% of the respondents showed that food aid contributes about 100 percent of the food consumed in their households, 21% pointed that it contributes about half, 13% said that contributes between a quarter and half and 3% said that it contributes to less than a quarter of the food they consume in their homes. This shows that food aid is directed to the right people who would be in need of food at that moment since the biggest percent indicated that food aid contributes to 100% of the food consumed in their homes. Wrong targeting leads to waste of useful developmental resources and right targeting leads to development, (The HARD Learning 2017). However if food aid is withdrawn these people will suffer greatly because in some instances they might not have other sources of survival because of their vulnerability thus chronically ill or crippled.

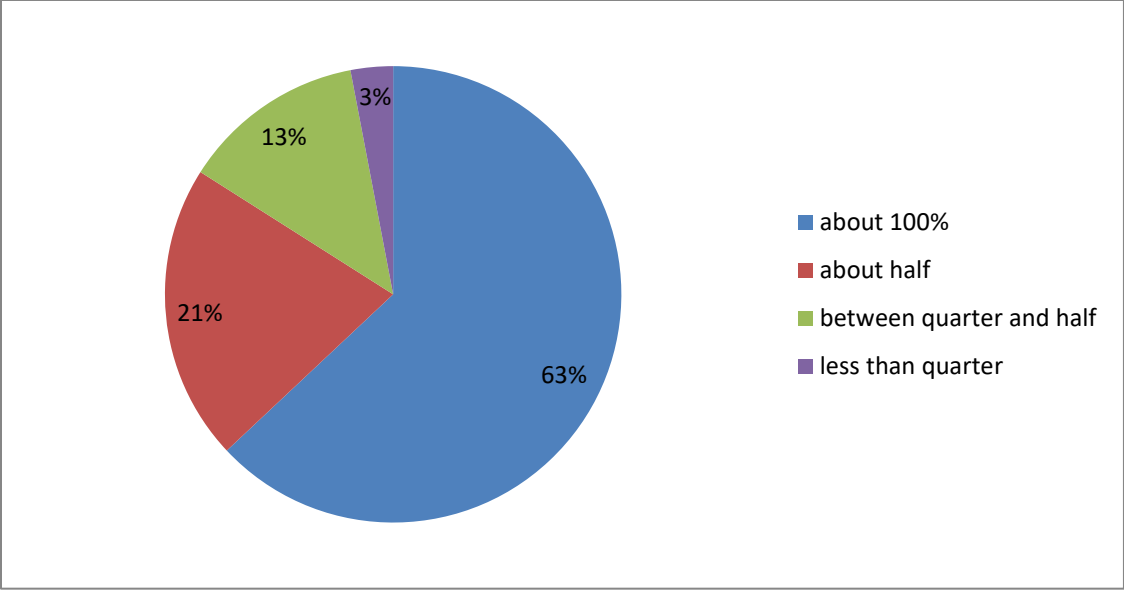


Figure 2:Contribution of food aid on food security

The 21% of the respondents who said that food aid contributes about half of the food consumed in their homes represents those people who do not depend entirely on food aid but at some point they can still partake in livelihood activities to support themselves. If food aid is withdrawn they are not affected to the greater extent as compared to the people who depend on food aid. Also the 13% of people who pointed out that food contributes between quarter and half represents those people who can still engage in livelihood activities and if food aid is withdrawn it does not affect the meals their take per day in their homes and the last group that is the three percent shows an error of target. This group of people shows that there was an error in selection because they are not in actual in need of aid or they do not need food aid at all probably they have strong sources of income.

4.4.4 Other means of survival

The food aid provided by foreign donors come with the assumption that it is there to complement other sources of food thus beneficiaries have access to food from other sources other than aid. Basing on the 63% of the respondents which alluded that food aid contributes to 100 percent of the food they consume this means that the food which was distributed to them was inadequate.

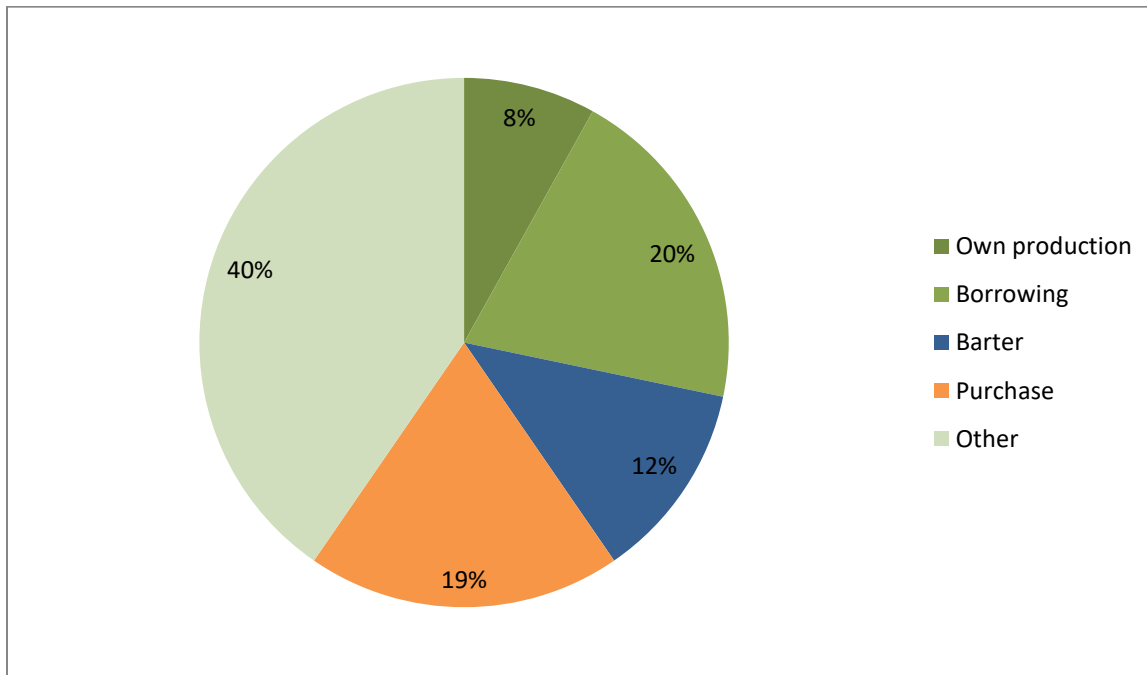


Figure 3: Other means of survival

From the above pie chart statistics shows that 8 % get its food from own production besides food aid, 12 % from barter trade, 20 % from borrowing, 19 % from buying and the largest number 40% from other sources. These statistics shows the limitations of crop production in the area this is because of the unfavorable weather condition for farming. Despite the fact that last year (2017) and this year 2018 the country as a whole experienced heavy rains and in other areas this was an advantage to production but however to the lower part of Chipinge where ward 1 lies the situation is vice versa. In the lower part of Chipinge the rains came later and goes early which

had no positive effect on the agricultural production. The highest percentage is on other sources and borrowing which shows high level of vulnerability in Chipinge district.

4.4.5 Livelihood Activities in the absence of food aid

This question is important because it shows whether food aid has got disincentive effects on the recipients or not. Households heads in ward 1 of Chipinge were asked to explain the activities they do in the absence of aid so as maintain their food diets. About 32% respondents indicated that they partake in gardening, 10% explained that they do trading thus cross border or local trading, 43% pointed out that they partake in piece jobs and the remaining 15% said that they do absolutely nothing but rather they survive with the help of others.

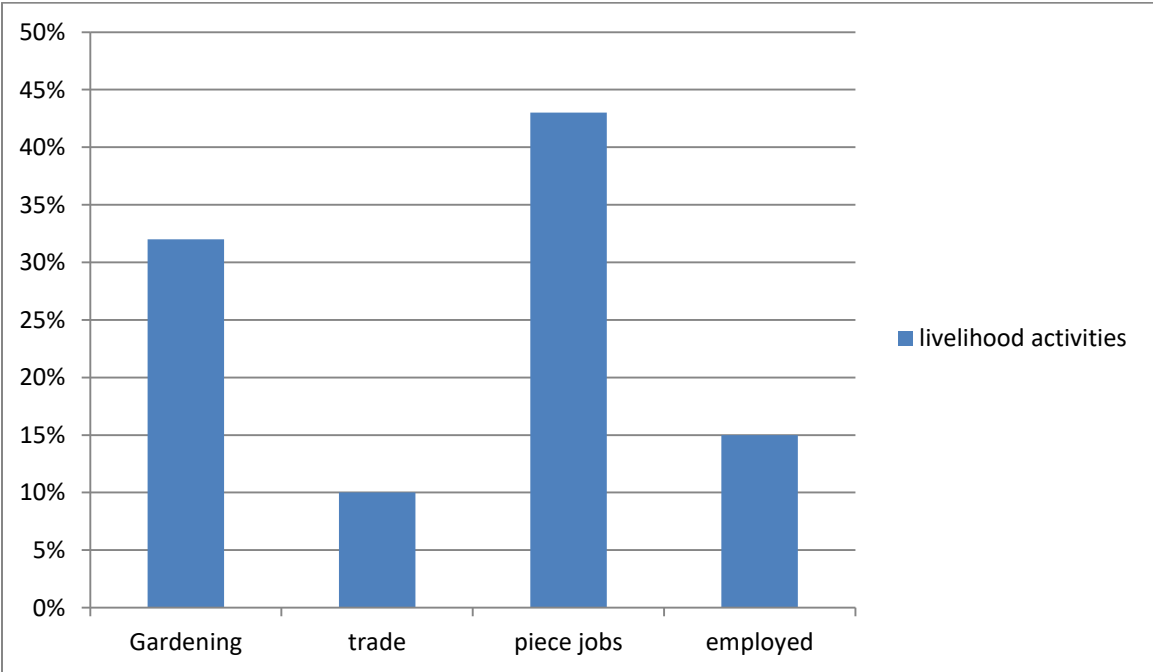


Figure 4: Livelihood Activities

The graph shows that the large number of people are not employed but survive on trade, gardening and piece jobs which are not stable jobs because their paying level depends on the time of the year for example during farming season piece jobs will be many and also trade pays

well during Christmas time. Therefore this shows that these people are already vulnerable and with food aid the situation might triple as food aid leads to dropping of some of the livelihood activities.

The results that were collected during the survey shows that only 23 % of the population managed to adopt some of the livelihood activities but the rest dropped their activities with the coming in of food aid with World Vision Ensure in 2014. ENSURE came with different projects which are Health and Nutrition under this department was the supplementary feeding program for pregnant woman and children under the age of food, there is Agriculture department where there were gardens and poultry, there is also Disaster Management department with Food for Asset program where people build dams that would store water to be used during dry season for irrigation and in return they will be given food and finally there is Village Savings and Lending where communities would bank money and share at the end of the month. All these departments in ENSURE comes back to ensuring the availability of food thus Enhancing Nutrition Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise. As a result of this grant most people dropped their livelihood activities because they would want to partake in the program and also those who did gardening it was disturbed by the agriculture department people because there was competition now and the demand for vegetables decreased. Therefore food aid I Chipinge had a negative impact on the livelihood activities of the community up to the extent that everyone now depends on ENSURE for survival for it is a multipurpose project.

4.4.7 If food was designed to address food shortages

The response that was given by the respondents shows that yes food aid was designed to address food shortages but however it has got its own weaknesses. One of the weaknesses that was given was that food aid only come for a very short period of time and within that time it changes the

living patterns of the people and suddenly they withdraw the programs leaving people helpless without coping mechanisms. Also they pointed out that food rations given to them are not enough for the whole family given the fact that a person needs to eat three times a day. Therefore they suggested that there is need for the donors to structure their projects in the way that they would lead to sustainable development and not short term development because short term developments derails the process of development.

4.4.8 Plans after withdrawal of food aid

It was of importance to know what plans for survival do people have for themselves after the withdrawal of food aid in Ward 1 Chipinge. This was important in the sense that it would show if food aid has crafted dependency among the people or rather it helped them to come up with more coping strategies. From the respondents 40 % said that they would want food aid to continue their reason was that food production is not effective in the ward given the weather conditions and the soil most probably this is one of the dry lands where rains are rarely experienced therefore food aid is the only solution to their problem. 7 % alluded that they would seek employment, followed by 20 % for income generating projects and lastly 33 % said they would do nothing. These results shows that indeed food aid had some negative impacts on the receiving communities as the largest percentage wanted food aid to continue in Chipinge followed by those who would do nothing to earn a living most probably they will be waiting for another donor to come with help.

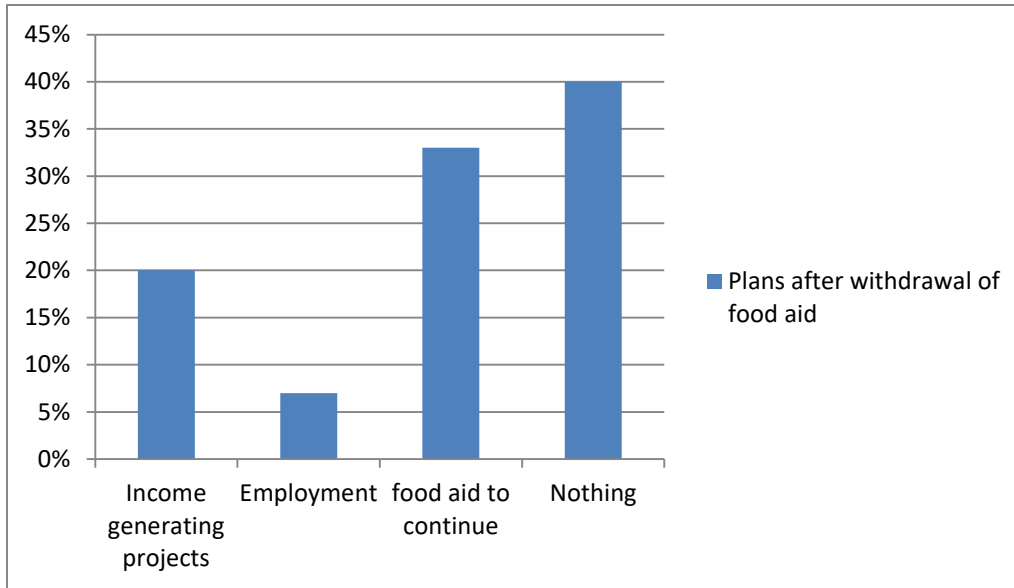


Figure 6: Plans after withdrawal of food aid

4.5 Summary

This chapter focused on the presentation of data as well as analysis of the data that was collected in Chipinge ward 1, Zimbabwe. From the above data presentation one can safely conclude that food aid has got some negative impact on recipients and can lead to dependency in some cases which might affect food security of communities. For example using the questions on the questionnaire the respondents were asked what plans do they have after the withdrawal of food aid in the ward and their response was very shocking?

The highest percentage was for those who wanted food aid to continue and those who had nothing on their plans most probably they will be waiting for another donor to come with food aid programs. Also on the question of how much food aid contributes to the food consumed in their homes about 60 % said it contributes almost everything that is eaten in their home however some would argue that on this point food aid managed to target the rightful people who were in need of food aid and maintains the number of meals taken per day thus contributing to

development. Therefore, food aid has got both negative and positive impacts but in this case negative effects tends to outweigh the positive side of food aid.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overall summary of the study and also recommendations. This research was aimed at assessing the impact of food aid on food security using the case of Chipinge Rural District, Zimbabwe.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Food Ratios

Using the findings on literature it was said that food aid is there to complement what is already there not to start from scratch. In contrary to that the findings collected in Chipinge ward 1 showed that the people want food aid to be everything they consume and not acting as a complement. This was shown when they pointed out that with LSA of World Vision it could only cater for five people per household leaving the rest hungry and to make situations worse the ratios were small as they could not take care of one person throughout the whole month. Therefore this shows that as a result of so many years of receiving food aid they have become dependent on food aid thus food aid should provide everything.

5.2.2 Impact of food aid on food security

It can be summarized that food aid tend to have more negative impacts on the recipients than positive impacts. To illustrate the respondents were questioned using a questionnaire the contribution of food aid to their food security and the highest percentage pointed out that food

aid contributes to 100% of the food they eat and scholars like (Jaka 2009) called this positive dependency and it also shows that the program managed to target the right people who were in great need of food at the moment. However a healthy household should not depend entirely on food aid for survival because with the termination of aid they will suffer thus derailing development of a country.

Also other means of survival was another indicator to show the impact of food aid on the recipients. The respondents indicated that only 8% get food from own production and this is because the area is not conducive for farming due to lack of rains as well as the soil which is not favorable to agriculture. This showed a great threat to food security of the area because without production that automatically means hunger nomatter how people try and do gardening or piece jobs the food they would buy would not be enough to sustain them throughout the year.

5.2.3 Impact of food aid on livelihood activities

In Chipinge food aid showed that it has a great impact on the livelihood activities of the communities. Basing on the results that was presented on chapter four only 23% managed to adopt new livelihood activities with the coming in of World Vision ENSURE with its 5 year program. The reason they give for dropping their livelihood activities was that as for selling vegetables no one was willing to buy because they were given split yellow peas and on the other hand participation in the program like building of dams and creating gardens was so demanding to the extent that they had to let go of their activities since they will benefit on those small meetings in terms of food. Therefore food aid created dependency among its beneficiaries thus affecting the process of development.

5.2.4 If food aid was designed to end food shortages

Food aid indeed was designed to end food shortages but however the way it is implemented contradicts with its actual purpose. The respondents indicated that not only does food aid come late than when it was expected but also its food ratios do not complement but rather they make the situation worse and the distribution dates are not reliable. Also food aid only come for a very short period of time usually it come in August and goes in March or April and during that time in most cases it changed the living patens of people for example their livelihood activities being swept aside by food.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the conclusions above that the valley part of Chipinge depend largely on food aid for survival as there is social welfare given to the elderly by the government and World Vison ENSURE with its programs meant to ensure food security in the area. The researcher recommends that:

- Non-governmental Organizations should structure their programs in the way that they help the beneficiaries to be sustainably independent rather than dependent for example introducing programs that would help them cope rather than just giving them food.
- NGOs should not impose food aid projects and programs on communities but rather they should ask them types of projects they want and that would help them in the long run thus preventing dependence.
- It is wise for NGOs to address the root causes of hunger other than just giving people food because during its absence they would not be able to stand on their own.

- The government should not only allow donors with food aid but should also appeal for donors that would help the people to cope even during the absence of food aid.
- The government should also educate the people about drought resistant crops so that the percentage of agricultural production increases in the lower part of Chipinge(valley).
- Also donors should not have a maximum number per household but should help the whole household thus improving food security.

5.4 Summary

This chapter looked at the conclusions and recommendations to the study. It was concluded that food aid created dependency syndrome in Chipinge as most of the respondents wished for food aid to continue and not to be terminated. It was also recommended that should not just impose programs on communities but rather consult them first thus leading to productive programs.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire

Ward Name.....

Village Name.....

1 What is the gender of the household head?

(a)Male (b)Female

2 What is the marital status of the household head?

(a)Single (b)Married (c)Widowed (d) Divorced
(e)Separated

3 How many years have you been a beneficiary of food aid?

(a) One (b)Two (c)Three (d)Four (e)Five years and above

5 How much did food aid contribute towards your household's food security?

(a) less than a quarter (b)more than a quarter (c)about half
(d)about three quarter (e)about 100%

6 Do you think the food aid programme was properly designed to support your livelihood activities?

(a)Yes (b) No

7 Besides food aid what is your other sources of food/means of survival?

(a) Own production (b)Purchases (C) Borrowing

(d) Barter (e) Other Specify

9 Have you continued with your livelihood activities or adopted some livelihood activities from the time you became a food aid beneficiary/ or when food aid started in your area?

(a) Yes (b)No