WORK-SHOP FOOD VOUCHERS

11-13 September 2013

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL - TARGETING

TARGETING – Long term social safety net

TARGETING	URBAN	RURAL	EXIT STRATEGY
LONG TERM SOCIAL	Revise the 25% target of the Government to		Long term supports:
SAFETY NET TO THE	10% (experiences and surveys/census show		min 2 years
MOST VULNERABLE	that 10% of the population live in 'abject' poverty and are feed by their neighbors – it can be higher in urban areas)		enrolment
			HH visits every 2
			years min.
Who/What	This bottom 10% – but :	should be part of a long	Enrolment of
proportion of the	term safety net program	m (unconditional	beneficiaries in
population should	transfers) – responsibili	ty of the Government	Village Savings and
be targeted ?	Above 10%, transfer sho conditional transfer, pr health sector (education	eferably related to the	Loans Associations- VSLA
	Various Govt institution	s (CNSA/GTSAN, Kore	
	Fanmi, ONPES, MAST, N	linistry of to fight	
	Extreme Poverty, Minist	try Promotion of	
	Peasants) can help defi	ning vulnerability	
profiles of the poorest :		:	
	Focus group discuss	ions	

TARGETING – Long term social safety net

TARGETTING	URBAN	RURAL
LONG TERM SOCIAL SAFETY	Select poor urban neighborhoods	In rural areas, community would
NET TO THE MOST	Consult ENSA for vulnerability	know who are the bottom 10% that
VULNERABLE	profiling	live in desperate situation
	Consults database such as IOM,	Who are the 10% ?
Identifying the Beneficiaries	NGOs or nuns to identify most	Eat less than 1 meal per day
?	vulnerable populations	• Elderly
	Conduct a census	No land
		 No roof (leaves roof)
		No animals
		 No chairs, bed
		Procedures:
		1. Ask communities (priests,
		matrons – group
		2. Validation de la liste en groupe
		au niveau des sections-
		communales
		3. Conduct a hh visit (socio-
		economic census)
Database	Centralized database on vulnerability accessible to various actors	

TARGETING – Responding to Food Emergencies

TARGETING	URBAN	RURAL	EXIT STRATEGY
TARGETING RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY Who should be targeted ?	 URBAN Thresholds food (accentrition (individuals) in a nutrition (individuals) in a nutrition (individuals) in a nutrition (indicators: ✓ Fainfall/crop perfixion for a nutrition (indicators) ✓ Food price monition (indicators) ✓ Food price monition (indicators) Type of emergencies (affected) 	ss at hh level) and nsecurity (fews-net/cnsa/wfp) formance toring nisms (charcoal	EXIT STRATEGY Define the minimum time required to accompany the affected population : Time-bound assistance Scaling down operation

TARGETING – Responding to Food Emergencies

TARGETING	URBAN	RURAL	EXIT STRATEGY
			Define the minimum
RESPONSE TO	2 broad categories of shocks:		time required to
EMERGENCY			accompany the affected
	Shock affecting swiftly the population such as		population : Time-
	cyclone, land slide, floods :		bound assistance
Who should be	✓ Is food the response ? seeds, cash, water,		
targeted ?	housing, etc		Scaling down operation
	✓ Target population dire	ctly affected and in	
	particular people who	lost assets and can't	
	replace them		
	Post-disaster need assessment (CNSA), develop		
	database on population and vulnerability: need		
	capacity building		
	Shock with broader geographical scope (drought,		
	soaring food prices e.g. 20	rable with a food voucher	
		abie with a 1000 voutiler	

TARGETING – Responding to Food Emergencies

TARGETTING	URBAN	RURAL
RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY Who should be targeted ?	Bottom 10% in extreme poverty - need food support and already being fed by neighbors: may not be included in an emergency response – focus on population group above them that have lost	
Identifying the Beneficiaries	Camp population: database IOM Study conducted on urban	Identification of beneficiaries: via the Ministry of Interior/DPC with support of others like the Red Cross, etc
	vulnerability in 2005	