

SET OF INSTRUMENTS

FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISES

INTRODUCTION

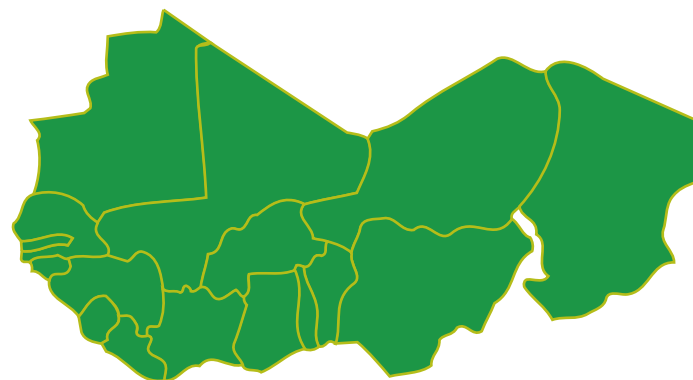
The “Set of Instruments for the Prevention and Management of Food and Nutrition Crises” is a group of tools and practices for responding to food and nutrition crises. It was adopted in 2013 as part of the implementation of the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management in the Sahel and West Africa, known as the PREGEC Charter. Its objective is to promote appropriate selection and better use of response instruments according to the nature, severity and scale of each food and nutrition crisis, thereby improving the effectiveness of food assistance and/or rehabilitation interventions.

The signatories of the PREGEC Charter agreed that the Set of Instruments should be updated every five years to take account of changes in food and nutrition-related issues. The context that motivated this first revision is mainly characterised by multifactorial food and nutrition crises linked to the combination of various shocks: climatic (droughts, floods, etc.), socio-economic (markets, inflation, purchasing power, gender-based violence, etc.), security (conflicts and other forms of violence), and health (Ebola and COVID-19). These challenges around food and nutrition are taking place in a context where countries are increasingly short of resources due to the accumulation of crises and the sharp increase in demand for basic social services, driven by rapid population growth.

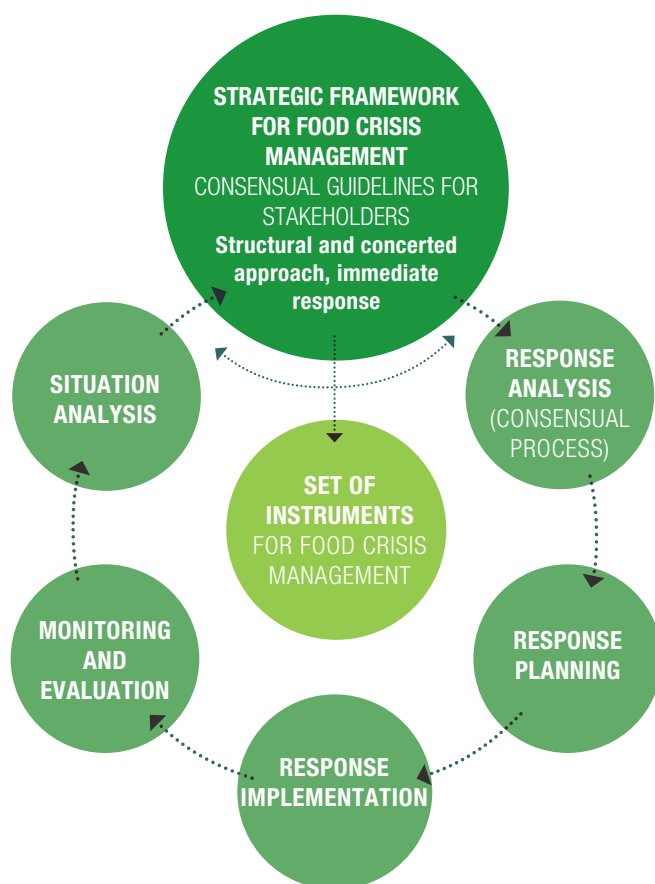
This new environment underlines the need for a range of instruments to ensure that responses to food and nutrition crises are as effective as possible. In particular, the aim is to better equip food and nutrition security actors to intervene effectively in multi-risk and hard-to-reach environments, while responding to specific gender-related concerns. In addition, there is a need for tools that do more to prevent crises and strengthen rehabilitation.

Accordingly, the revised Set of Instruments combines measures ranging from prevention, preparedness and management to building resilience and reconstructing sustainable livelihoods. It therefore takes into account:

- Structural determinants of food insecurity, which require appropriate intervention tools to meet various expectations, including local food production, urbanisation, security and environmental issues
- Cross-cutting challenges that must be systematically integrated into the strategies of States and their partners to maximise the sustainability and effectiveness of interventions – these include gender, the “Humanitarian-Development-Peace” nexus and subsidiarity between the different levels of food and nutrition security governance
- Issues related to creating opportunities for young people and women in emergency and precarious situations in urban areas.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSE ANALYSIS



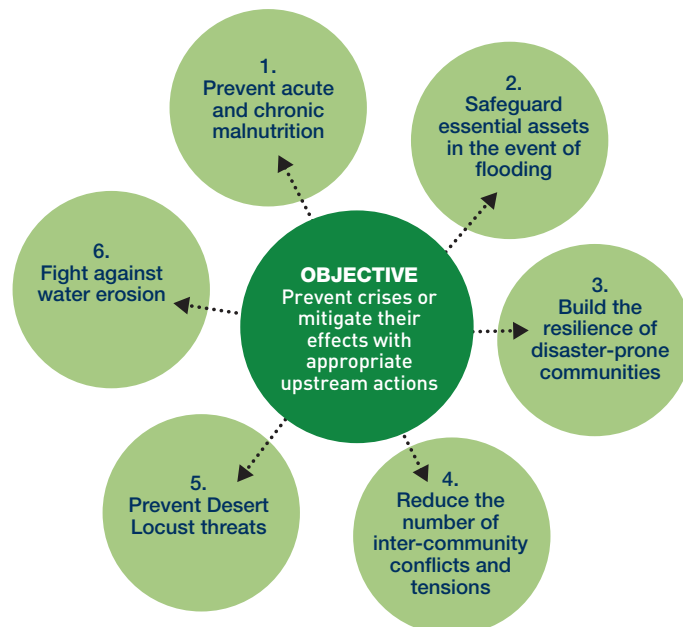
STRUCTURE OF THE SET OF INSTRUMENTS

The Set of Instruments is split into four pillars:

1. SUPPORT FOR **PREVENTION MECHANISMS**
2. **DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE SUPPORT TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY**
3. SUPPORT FOR **REHABILITATION, LIVELIHOOD RECONSTRUCTION AND RESILIENCE**
4. **INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT**

1. Support for prevention mechanisms

The tools proposed in this pillar are intended to avoid the occurrence of certain crises (e.g. those related to inter-community conflict), or to mitigate their effects (with appropriate upstream measures) where they are unavoidable (such as drought and floods). These instruments focus on preventing malnutrition, protecting assets in the event of flooding, delivering community early warning, preventing and managing inter-community tensions, and implementing preventive control of desert locusts.



2. Direct and immediate support to populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity

The instruments recommended in this pillar aim to mitigate the effects of food and nutrition crises on the most vulnerable households, reducing the social, physical, moral and psychological impacts that these crises create, and above all avoiding loss of human life.

This includes free or conditional food distribution (combined with community service or training programmes and use of basic services, such as school canteens and integration programmes), but also cash transfers, voucher systems and 'cash-for-work' programmes. These instruments allow people to choose for themselves the goods and services they wish to purchase on local markets to meet their immediate needs. These types of intervention help to reduce the vulnerability of populations in times of crisis but can also serve as a means of preventing food and nutrition insecurity from worsening.



3. Support for rehabilitation, livelihood reconstruction and resilience

During certain crises (natural disasters or conflicts), people may lose their land, livestock, agricultural equipment and other assets. The instruments proposed in this pillar are designed to help people rebuild and/or strengthen their livelihoods and means of production. This includes:

- i) facilitating access to agricultural and veterinary inputs, equipment and livestock through free distribution or subsidies (including loan subsidies based on preferential rates);
- ii) supporting and protecting local food chains through structuring investments and the implementation of protective measures (such as import restrictions on strategic foodstuffs).

In addition, there is an emphasis on instruments designed to:

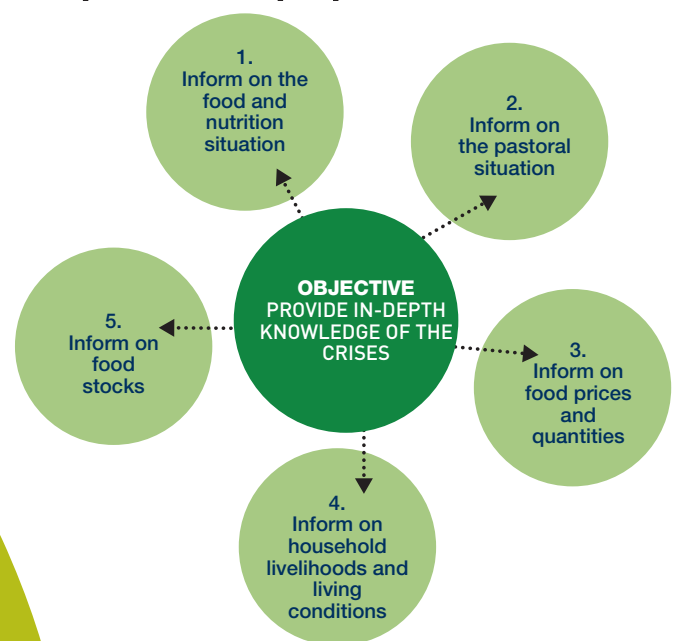
- a) promote sustainable agricultural production through agroecology, agro-food processing at the village level, the building of infrastructure (including roads, facilities for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery products), agricultural insurance and microfinance;
- b) facilitate the social and economic integration of the population through vocational training, income-generating activities (IGA), and so on.



4. Information systems for food and nutrition crisis prevention, preparedness and management

This pillar calls for measures to better understand, prevent, prepare for and manage food and nutrition crises. The aim is to better assess the scale and severity of such crises, as well as how they are changing, and consequently better target the households likely to be affected and choose the most appropriate response instruments. This information is also extremely useful and facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Pillars 2 and 3 include specific instruments focused on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who have needs other than food or production. Experience of providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by food and nutrition insecurity in urban areas has yet to be capitalised on. However, production-related instruments (e.g. for vegetable and flower cultivation, livestock fattening and poultry farming) and support for local value chains (such as food processing and distribution) can be useful for these target groups, in addition to some of those previously mentioned (cash transfers, vocational training, microfinance, income-generating activities, etc.).



1. SUPPORT FOR PREVENTION MECHANISMS

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity and other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Prevention of malnutrition	Combination of several actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, nutrition education and promotion of good hygiene practices Training of qualified health personnel Improved access to clean water and high-quality health services Access to essential nutrition (high nutritional value and diverse varieties) and health supplies Promotion of infant and young child feeding Combination of educational talks and cash transfers Microloans to help women develop income-generating activities Implementation of integrated community case management (iccm) guidelines (malnutrition screening, breastfeeding, supplementation, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent acute and chronic malnutrition, especially in children under 5 years of age Avoid contamination of infant food Reduce infant mortality 	Areas at risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High acute and chronic malnutrition Nutritional deficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, they are the main beneficiaries 	YES, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-defining indicators on the nutritional situation Training community health workers Putting in place essential nutrition and health supplies Promoting locally produced nutritious foods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant and visible impacts on children's nutritional status Reduction in the social and economic costs of malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of basic education for women in general limits the effectiveness of prevention efforts Weak framework for promoting infant and young child feeding practices High cost of interventions in hard-to-reach areas
Protection of essential assets in case of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free distribution of watertight containers for protecting assets where there is a flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard essential assets (seeds, grain, small tools or administrative records) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high flood-risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, priority targeting of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, difficult to implement (risk of theft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important assets are protected in case of flooding Priority targeting of women Targeting of flood-prone areas (along waterways and in low-lying areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High logistical costs Large containers, difficult for women to handle when full
Community early warning system	Emergency preparedness through a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community training programmes on risk management Popularisation/dissemination of risk management tools Community provision of materials for implementing risk management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build resilience in disaster-prone communities Protect lives and livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with recurrent climatic shocks (drought, floods and locust invasion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, they already participate in the local collection of weather data (especially rainfall) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, Vital mechanism in conflict areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a way of anticipating disaster risks and taking very swift action to mitigate the impact of these hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for capacity building of local populations in data collection, data analysis and issuing warnings Need for capacity building for community intervention Too high a risk of retaliation in conflict and occupied areas when collecting and transmitting weather data
Mechanisms for preventing and managing conflicts related to access to natural resources	Combination of several actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory identification of the main causes of conflict – these will be used to develop the conflict management mechanism Establishment of structures to encourage dialogue and social mediation Identification and training of community outreach workers Development of land charters or local natural resource management agreements for equitable land distribution Development of basic infrastructure (in particular for water) in pastoral zones, both nationally and in cross-border areas Dissemination and popularisation of the rules, rights and responsibilities of users and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly reduce the number of inter-community conflicts and tensions Save lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with a high risk of inter-community conflict Areas at risk of armed conflict Areas where there is high pressure on natural resources (land, water, pasture, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women can be mediators and members of land charter monitoring committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, as long as the mediation mechanism remains endogenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A positive shift in attitudes and knowledge regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's and children's rights The causes of conflicts and how to resolve them within communities Better mutual understanding and communication between previously hostile communities Freedom, especially for women to speak in public The right of communities to defend their interests and submit claims to the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term investment (action over time) to produce tangible and lasting results It is always possible to question the consensus reached
Contribution to efforts to prevent desert locusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of locust swarming and breeding areas Locating and eradicating any threat Assessment of the health and environmental impact of chemical control Monitoring and evaluation of all actions carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent locust threats and thus food crises related to locust invasions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of swarming zones in the Sahel Existence of meteorological factors likely to encourage locust multiplication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women can be members of community surveillance and control committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, via community outreach workers Satellite monitoring of weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to safeguard agricultural and pastoral production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties of implementation on the ground in insecure areas
Contribution to preventing erosion	Construction of various structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-erosion dykes and bunds Stone lines Half moons Assisted natural regeneration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control water erosion Reduce food risk Improve water and soil conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas subject to significant erosion, especially water erosion Degraded land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, they can participate in community work and they are also beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, via community outreach workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reclamation Increased production and regeneration of ground cover Improvement in people's living conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for materials, financial resources and technical capabilities

2. DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE SUPPORT TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity and other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Food distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free distribution (general or targeted) of a combination of foodstuffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet immediate food needs and prevent further deterioration of the nutritional situation Protect or recover livelihoods by preventing the sale of assets and allowing households to spend time on productive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency situation Lack of food availability in markets Alternative ways of increasing access to food would take too long 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, targeted at women in vulnerable households, female heads of household and disabled women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, possibility: (i) putting in place and replenishing foodstuffs in small quantities; and (ii) Option of air drops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only possible solution in a context where food markets do not function (lack of food availability) May encourage lower prices depending on the amount and timing of food assistance provided Stimulates local production if the food distributed is purchased locally Suitable for IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long time to reach destination Significant logistical requirements Can undermine markets if food is locally available (competition with local production and lower prices) May not meet local food preferences Significant travel costs for beneficiaries if food is delivered to health centres or clinics Difficulties in targeting the intervention Risk that target populations will become dependant If food is purchased locally, it may contribute to higher local prices and if purchased externally, may lead to lower local prices The food distributed lacks variety and is generally made up of staple foods (cereals or legumes)
Destocking of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase, slaughter and distribution of fresh or dried meat to communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the reproductive core of herds in the event of a pasture crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock feeding situation critical: increasing mortality of weak livestock Difficulty of moving for transhumance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, for livestock to be slaughtered YES, women receive meat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, but involve third-party outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in mortality Availability of animal protein for disaster victims Increased community resilience by avoiding deadweight losses for livestock farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in targeting the intervention High operational costs due to dispersion of livestock farmers Reluctance of farmers to slaughter their livestock Requires adequate funding
Food for Work (FFW) or Food for Assets (FFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public (or individual) works programmes or quick-impact projects following an emergency (such as repair and maintenance of infrastructure, or rehabilitation of degraded land) where workers are paid in food and/or fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide food assistance to the poor and unemployed Rehabilitate and/or build community infrastructure Protect the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow onset or incipient crisis Existence of a potential workforce Infrastructure in poor condition and degraded land Safety guarantee for workers Problems with food access and availability, but not associated with severe food insecurity or high rates of malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES (depending on the strenuousness of the work to be done) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO in insecure areas (need to ensure worker safety) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy targeting – the food ration is calculated as less than the average daily wage so that the poorest self-select Helps to restore community assets in addition to providing food Improves community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not everyone can work – exclusion of people with disabilities and young children Intensity of work sometimes not proportional to the payment Risk of competition for workers with existing economic activities High management and administration costs Requires co-ordination among diverse stakeholders
Nutritional programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free targeted distribution of nutritious foodstuffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet immediate nutritional needs Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rates of malnutrition Nutritional deficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women are the main beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, in IDP reception centres, and in areas under siege if food is already in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick impact Easy targeting (health centres, etc.) Suitable for IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost Significant logistical requirements May not meet local food preferences Significant travel costs for beneficiaries if food is delivered to health centres or clinics Risk of dependence
Monetisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put large quantities of specific foodstuffs on the market – these can be retrieved from public food stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to staple and other foods for consumers Stabilise food prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high local food prices Production deficits in some areas Good purchasing power among the affected population Insecurity preventing direct food distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO in insecure areas under non-state occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for quick impact on a large population Can support local food stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targeting Can undermine local food production and the good functioning of existing local food markets May not meet local food preferences Benefits mainly accrue to large traders
Direct livestock support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of water, fodder, supplementation and veterinary care to livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent loss of livestock and destocking (through sales or slaughter) to protect productive capital Assist herd recovery Avoid decreasing prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of fodder and/or water for livestock; Saturation of pastures Livestock diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, for support for small ruminants and poultry NO for large livestock managed by men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, if the fodder is already in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps safeguard reproductive core Supports local economy and herders' purchasing power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High logistical costs Difficulties in targeting the intervention
Food vouchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of vouchers that can be exchanged for a fixed quantity of certain foodstuffs (and/or fodder) from certified traders, either at distribution outlets, markets or special relief shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet basic needs and provide income support Stimulate food markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second-phase response in acute food emergencies Food availability and functioning markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the purchase of local products Choice of food products can be left to beneficiaries Opportunities to reach agreements with traders Suitable for IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of forgery May create parallel economy (risk of exchanging vouchers against cash at a lower value) May need regular adjustment to protect from inflation

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Non-food vouchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution of vouchers that can be exchanged for a fixed quantity of certain items from certified traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support economic recovery ■ Stimulate markets and trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Second-phase response in acute food emergencies ■ Food availability and functioning markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Easy to monitor and evaluate ■ Leaves dietary choice to recipients ■ Opportunities to reach agreements with traders ■ Suitable for IDPs and in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Risk of forgery ■ May create parallel economy (risk of exchanging vouchers against cash at a lower value) ■ May need regular adjustment to protect from inflation
Cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution of cash to targeted people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase income and access to food ■ Improve resilience of vulnerable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency situation ■ Food availability and functioning markets ■ Low risk of inflation ■ Security assured ■ Presence of banks in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NO, if security is not assured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cost efficient compared with food distribution ■ Choice left to beneficiaries on how to use the money received ■ Stimulates markets ■ Suitable for IDPs and in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Targeting difficulties ■ Difficult monitoring and evaluation ■ Risk of inflation ■ Security risks ■ Can increase tensions within households if only women are targeted
Cash for work (CFW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public works programmes or quick-impact projects (such as repair and maintenance of infrastructure) where workers are paid in cash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide income support ■ Rehabilitate and/or build community infrastructure ■ Stimulate the local economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Food insecurity as a result of loss of income, assets or employment ■ Food availability and functioning markets ■ Security and access to markets guaranteed for beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES (but depends on the type of work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NO, in insecure areas under non-state occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Easy targeting ■ The daily wage rate can be relatively low for the poorest to self-select ■ Restores community assets in addition to providing cash ■ Stimulates markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exclusion of people with disabilities who cannot work ■ Intensity of work sometimes not proportional to payment ■ Risk of competition for workers with existing economic activities ■ High management and administration costs
Removal of import barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduction/removal of food import tariffs, VAT and/or quotas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stabilise/reduce or control soaring food prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Most of the poor are net food consumers ■ The local market does not meet demand ■ Importers are regulated and there are only a few large ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced trade distortions ■ Stimulates imports ■ Improved access to food for poor populations if the decrease in prices is passed on to local markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No targeting ■ Adverse impact on non-competitive domestic producers
School feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Free food distribution in targeted schools: school canteens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve children's nutritional status and capacity for learning ■ Boost school enrolment and completion rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chronic food and nutrition insecurity in target areas ■ Low school attendance and high dropout rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES, girls can be specifically targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NO, schools are closed in most insecure areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improves children's nutritional status and school completion rates ■ Boosts local food production if food is purchased locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exclusion of poor households with no children in school
Community food stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local grain or other food banks ■ Other local food storage mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide an easy source of supply in the event of a food crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acute food insecurity ■ Malfunctioning markets in times of crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES, they are members of management committees and often treasurers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES, if food is already in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rapid response in a food crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High logistical costs ■ Requires strong management capacities and good governance ■ Difficult to implement in insecure areas (risk of theft, racketeering, etc.)
Warrantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Storage of production in a warrantage warehouse in exchange for a certificate issued to producers, which can be used to obtain credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilitate access to credit ■ Stimulate other market instruments such as market information systems, grading and commodity exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant variability in agricultural commodity prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Better prices for producers who can wait for higher prices to sell their harvests ■ Reduced seasonal price volatility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requires banks' trust in certificates produced by warehouses, which may require certification by a third party ■ Requires efficient market information systems to assess the value of food stocks ■ Requires the option to sell certificates in case of default
Protection from and prevention of gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A set of actions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ condemnation of gender-based violence ■ Advocacy for respect for prisoners' rights ■ Highlighting missing persons ■ Restoration of family ties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect the population from all forms of violence ■ Enforce international human rights law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conflict areas ■ Food and nutrition crisis situations ■ Cases of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES, they are the primary targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES, instrument is suitable for IDPs and refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responds to the principle of neutrality of humanitarian action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Need for discretion ■ Requires extensive capacity for dialogue and negotiation ■ Takes time

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INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity and other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OR REFUGEES							
Logistical support for re-housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free distribution of shelter kits, including tents and mosquito nets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable IDPs or refugees to take shelter from bad weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced displacement of populations to host sites Return of IDPs or refugees to their regions of origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to implement once the equipment is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long time to reach destination Significant logistical requirements Requires availability of adequate funding
Distribution of non-food kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free distribution (general or targeted) of cooking materials, such as cooking utensils, improved cookstoves, briquettes and buckets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complement food distribution and avoid a deterioration of the food situation Reduce fuel use Protect the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency situation (including IDPs, refugees and returnees) Food has already been distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women are the main beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables displaced, refugee and returnee populations to provide healthy food for their families The targets are the same people who have benefited from food assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long time to reach destination Significant logistical requirements Requires availability of adequate funding
Health care provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of mobile clinics for consultations, treatments and vaccinations Awareness-raising on health topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect people's physical and mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency situation (including IDPs, refugees and returnees) Lack of nearby health care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy targeting Support people's well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High operational costs
Water, sanitation and hygiene support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of emergency latrines Free distribution of soap and water treatment products Distribution of privacy kits for girls and women Installation of water supplies and hand-washing facilities Awareness-raising around water, sanitation and hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the hygiene and health of populations in distress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced displacement of populations to host sites Return of IDPs or refugees to their regions of origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps prevent epidemics Easy targeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time required to set up the infrastructure is sometimes long Significant logistical requirements Requires availability of adequate funding
Establishment of a contingency stock for internally displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of foodstuffs in anticipation of an emergency distribution of cereals and other food products following new population movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide healthy food to IDPs quickly following sudden crises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent insecurity High risk of shocks (climate or security) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, in distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid response in case of crisis Stimulates local production if food in stock is purchased locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant logistical requirements High storage costs
Educational support for children/pupils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of temporary shelters for use as classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continuity of children's education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent insecurity School closures in conflict areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, as an assistant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents children from dropping out of school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires voluntary effort Significant logistical requirements

3. SUPPORT FOR REHABILITATION, LIVELIHOOD RECONSTRUCTION AND RESILIENCE

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity or other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Free distribution of agricultural supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donations of supplies, including seeds, tools, pesticides and fertilisers Two forms: (i) direct donations; (ii) indirect donations via vouchers to be redeemed at traders' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalise and increase agricultural production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery phase or prolonged emergencies Food insecurity due to limited agricultural production resulting from low use or poor quality of supplies (such as unsorted seeds), pockets of drought, etc. Supply prices are a disincentive for producers Decline in production due to more extensive agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, if supplies are already in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in agricultural productivity Ability to choose suitable seeds according to rainfall variability e.g. use of seeds suitable for drought conditions (short term and others) Donations in the form of redeemable vouchers Promotes the purchase of local products Beneficiaries can choose supplies Opportunities to make agreements with traders Cheaper than general supply subsidies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term measure only Direct donations High logistical costs Requires knowledge of locally adapted supplies Voucher donations Risk of counterfeiting May create a parallel economy (resale of vouchers) Higher transaction costs than for cash transfers Can generate inflation if low availability of supplies Difficult to control the quality of supplies sold by traders (unlike fairs)
Distribution of livestock kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free distribution of a batch of small ruminants or poultry with a kit of zootechnical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenish lost livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock decimated after a natural disaster (such as a drought or flood), epizootic or other shock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, female heads of household or women's groups are generally targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES (also considering IDPs in host areas or returning to home areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in livestock productivity Restoration of productive capacities of vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term measure only High logistical costs Requires technical knowledge of livestock, with training and support/advisory programmes for beneficiaries
Food stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National buffer stocks and regional food security stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an easy source of supply during a food crisis Stabilise food prices at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic food insecurity Poor operation of food markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, if food stocks are already in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid response in a food crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High logistical costs Requires strong management capacities and good governance Risk of theft or ransacking in insecure areas
Subsidy for agricultural inputs and small equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidised prices for inputs and equipment, e.g. through financing for producers or reducing import taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce supply costs to increase agricultural production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity due to low agricultural production resulting from low supply use or low mechanisation Input prices are a disincentive for producers Proper functioning of markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May increase agricultural productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor targeting – the biggest producers are the main beneficiaries Main benefits sometimes received by input producers High budget cost Risk of distorting production decisions if input markets are functioning properly Risk of overconsumption of inputs with negative environmental impacts Displacement of commercial sales Difficult to reduce or eliminate; must be limited in time
Import restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard mechanism by increasing customs tariffs for certain strategic food products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect domestic producers Make local food production competitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local products not competitive with imported ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, the entire population is impacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects producers from (sometimes unfair) competition from imported products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distortion of trade and the proper functioning of national and regional markets Prices of local products higher for consumers
Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building up savings and obtaining credit after a phase of learning basic budgeting and creating mini investment plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the economic and social empowerment of the beneficiary populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable economy, no hyperinflation Trained workforce Relatively good security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, difficult to implement (risk of theft, racketeering, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easier access to credit for the population Income diversification, including through non-agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires strong management capacities and good governance Gradual process over time and sometimes with no guarantee of success
Productive transfers (CASH+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination of cash transfer and in-kind productive supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to basic foodstuffs and other foods of high nutritional value Increase agricultural or livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency / rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, especially because of the cash transfer element 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for quick impact on a large population Increase in income; Diversification of diet Women are closely involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in targeting High costs of supply transfer

3. APPUI À LA RÉHABILITATION, LA RECONSTRUCTION DES MOYENS D'EXISTENCE ET A LA RÉSILIENCE

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity or other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Income-generating activities (IGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of agricultural or non-agricultural income-generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase and diversify revenues Improve resilience Strengthen access to basic social services for the most vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for agricultural diversification Credit systems adapted to suit the most vulnerable Dynamic informal sector in rural and urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, in areas of insecurity; population movements are limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability Increased resilience to external shocks Suitable for IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost Complex management, risk of loan default Must be part of a reform agenda to improve the overall business climate
Promotion of agro-ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated approach to sustainable food and agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable environmental management Optimise interactions between plants, livestock, humans and the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context of significant degradation of land and natural resources in general Sharp increase in food needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, via third parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An alternative to extensive or intensive agriculture based on the exclusive use of chemical supplies (fertilisers, pesticides, etc.) Healthy and sustainable agro-food systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible, long-term results Need for consistent technical support
Infrastructure projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure construction and maintenance, including transport systems, irrigation, storage, information and communication technologies, electricity, water supply points and transhumance routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote investments to increase agricultural production and productivity Improve access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate infrastructure Market fragmentation as a source of food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women are specifically targeted for vegetable growing and agro-food processing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, under certain conditions (using local businesses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates trade Brings sustainable changes in productivity and income Possibility of using solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for in-depth market analysis High financial cost and significant perceived counterparty for already vulnerable beneficiaries
Microfinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of financial services, including insurance, to populations with limited access to the formal banking system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate the local economy through business and job creation Increase productive investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable economy, no hyperinflation; loans Trained workforce Relatively secure context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, high risk of theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be sustainable Can facilitate cash transfers Suitable for urban environments Facilitates consumption for people on low incomes and whose income often fluctuates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High management costs Risk of default on loans Access for the most vulnerable populations is limited when interest rates are too high Weak information and monitoring systems
Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract that indemnifies the policyholder for all specified harms affecting their operations/business in return for payment of a premium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-risk production insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk situation for production units Limited access to private insurance Regular shocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, if they invest in higher value-added production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids sales of assets in case of a shock Stabilises income and thus incentivises investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asymmetric information resulting in adverse selection and moral hazard Beneficiaries need strong management skills
Improved access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of rainwater collection and storage tanks Rehabilitation of water reservoirs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to drinking water for consumption Strengthen family agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas where access to water is very difficult or the cost of tap water is very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, they can be direct beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, if local labour and materials are used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved hygiene Increased community resilience Promotion of local materials Community capacity building in construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in targeting the intervention Difficulties inherent in community or collective management
Resilience funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination of field schools, village savings associations, cash and seed support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify livelihoods Build resilience among vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple risks and recurrent crises (droughts, desertification, floods, economic shocks, diseases, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simultaneous support for productive, financial and social capacities Women are closely involved Modular approach according to intervention context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively cumbersome mechanism Need to collaborate with several actors with different skills and backgrounds Requires technical capacity building among the population Illiteracy within the population creates barriers
Vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train young people (men and women) in agricultural and other trades (gardening, fish farming, agricultural processing, crafts, electricity, plumbing, refrigeration, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate social integration for relevant populations Prevent youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, via third parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the activities people have been trained in Instrument suitable for urban areas and IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk of dropout during training Need to connect with income-generating activities for greater impact Requires qualified and recognised professional training centres
Storage of agricultural and non-timber forest products (NTFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of small-scale processing at the village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the shelf life of certain agricultural products of high nutritional value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main production basins for off-season products and NTFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows year-round availability of certain commodities and prevents sell-off of surplus production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing difficulties (production areas at a distance from consumption areas)

3. APPUI À LA RÉHABILITATION, LA RECONSTRUCTION DES MOYENS D'EXISTENCE ET A LA RÉSILIENCE

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity or other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS IN AREAS OF CONFLICT OR HEIGHTENED INSECURITY							
Conflict intervention approaches sensitive to conflict situations or heightened security crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of a "Humanitarian-Development-Peace" nexus approach Use of local intermediaries to implement food and nutrition security programmes/projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an ongoing minimum level of productive, social and economic activity Strengthen the resilience of affected populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant worsening of food and nutrition insecurity caused by violent conflicts Very hard-to-reach areas with very little state presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, by relying on local intermediaries (development associations, farmers' and rural organisations, NGOs, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Humanitarian-Development-Peace" nexus approach to provide a more effective, integrated response (relief, recovery, resilience and peace) to people's multiple expectations Local intermediaries to maintain a minimum level of productive and social activities and, especially, hope in conflict and hard-to-reach areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of delegated project implementation by local intermediaries difficult to establish given arrangements for funds transfers; monitoring and evaluation; etc. HDP approach requiring very high political support, stronger state leadership, appropriate funding mechanisms, etc.
SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OR REFUGEES							
Improved access to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve IDPs in the management of natural resources around the camps and facilitate their access to public social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the social and economic integration of displaced populations until they can return 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of IDP camps High level of food and nutrition insecurity Risk of conflicts over access to natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women and children are the most numerous among IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents social crises and conflicts between displaced and host populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of host population frustration if resources are limited Need for mediation and negotiations, which can take time
Support for social inclusion of relevant populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help IDPs to recover national identity documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the social integration of displaced populations until they can return 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of IDP camps Loss of essential assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates the identification of IDPs Improves safety in the camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively slow process: need to organise mobile hearings
SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS FOR VULNERABLE URBAN POPULATIONS							
Support for horticultural production (peri-urban agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of supplies and small equipment for vegetable and/or flower cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the social and economic integration of different groups, particularly young people and women Improve food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of food and nutritional insecurity High level of unemployment Existence of a market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women receive support for vegetable cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative ease of implementation: availability of labour from the exodus Promotion of self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires training and follow-up of the young people and women involved Requires availability of land and water (except for off-farm production) Risk of wastewater use due to the high cost of drinking water
Support for livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fattening workshops (especially for small ruminants) Broiler flocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the social and economic integration of different groups, particularly young people and women Improve food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of food and nutritional insecurity High level of unemployment Existence of a market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation is easy to integrate with housing and/or in areas dedicated to peri-urban agriculture Promotion of self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires training and monitoring of the young people and women involved (especially in poultry farming) Problems of noise and odour nuisance Risk of theft
Support for local food processing and distribution chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milk processing and sales outlets Modern butcher's shops Rotisseries Etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate social and economic integration for relevant populations Prevent youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of youth unemployment High level of food and nutrition insecurity Existence of a market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of local products Improvement in the quality of consumer products Promotion of self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires high-quality processing and preserving equipment Technical, managerial and financial training required Good organisation of the raw material supply chain
Support for the development of the craft industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various trades: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hide tanning Basketry Loincloth weaving Etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate mainly female social and economic integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable populations Female heads of household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, they are the primary target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial experience is often required Capacity building for greater efficiency Product marketing support is often required
Training leading to a qualification and business start-up support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vocational training in various trades (plumbing, electricity, electronics, sewing, hairdressing, mechanics, etc.) distribution of kits to help young trainees start working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate social and economic integration Prevent youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, girls can access these courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dropout risk Requires qualified and recognised professional training centres Requires the creation of a fund to help trainees set up their business

4. INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL CRISIS PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	SITUATIONS / CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS INSTRUMENT	POSSIBILITY OF TARGETING WOMEN (YES / NO)	SUITABLE FOR HARD-TO-REACH AREAS (insecurity and other risks) YES / NO	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Geographic Information Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of information by satellite imagery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on the state of natural resources (land, water and forests) in areas with high concentrations of people and livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the agricultural, sylvo-pastoral, hydrological, and food and nutrition security situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, earth observation solutions are highly appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better characterisation of the profile of agricultural and pastoral production: rainfall and biomass estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall qualitative/visual assessment shown on maps Significant requirement for high-resolution satellite imagery and powerful technical and human resources for data processing and analysis
Community-based information system for pastoral monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of information of interest by communities: market data, resource availability, animal health and vaccination campaigns, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-reference and complement satellite imagery data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the pastoral, hydrological, and food and nutrition security situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women can be integrated into data collection staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, using outreach data collectors connected to electronic/digital data transmission systems (mobile telephony and other systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better characterisation of the pastoral situation: availability of pasture and water Provides guidance for livestock farmers during transhumance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires initial and ongoing training of data collectors and good technical infrastructure
Market Information Systems (MIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of data on food prices and quantities and other market indicators on local, regional, national and international markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide data on prices and other market indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of dedicated data collection and analysis structures Good co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, women can be integrated into data collection staff; there is also a need to collect data specific to women in the markets in terms of speculation and the scale of trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, using outreach data collectors connected to electronic/digital data transmission systems (mobile telephony and other systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows for the implementation of instruments that enhance market functioning Allows producers and economic agents to access market information to sell their production or negotiate better prices Allows for analysis of price transmission and market segmentation mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires good management capacities Requires good technical infrastructure to ensure data collection, transmission, processing, analysis and dissemination of information
Household Livelihoods/Living Conditions Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection and processing of information on the vulnerability and socio-economic conditions of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify vulnerable households to ensure better targeting of policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of dedicated data collection and analysis structures Good co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, the sample must be sufficiently representative of women (female heads of household or women in male-headed households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, using outreach data collectors connected to electronic/digital data transmission systems (mobile telephony and other systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures good targeting and therefore more effective interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costly Requires good technical capacities Need for synergy, complementarity and co-ordination of the structures involved
Food stock information systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of stocks on a sample of producers and traders and of the national buffer stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a barometer to monitor changes in stocks and storage practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of food stocks managed by the government and private actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, for women who own stock that is monitored regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, using outreach data collectors connected to electronic/digital data transmission systems (mobile telephony and other systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates the stock mobilisation in case of emergency by ensuring complementarity between different types Promotes good planning of reconstruction activities Enables a more reliable assessment of food security and crisis response tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in data collection: dispersion of stocks (across communities, producer organisations and states) High cost of collecting data on local stocks

The 2022 edition of the Set of Instruments is the result of analysis and synthesis work conducted under the guidance of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) and co-ordinated by the Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD). The reflection was based in particular on the results of two studies conducted by the SWAC/OECD Secretariat in 2021, one on innovative instruments for information collection and intervention in multi-risk and hard-to-reach environments, carried out by Dr Maty BA DIAO, and the other on the revision of the Set of Instruments by Maxime THOMAS, as part of his Master's research. It also benefited from valuable input from several Network members.

The **RPCA** expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to all these individuals for their various contributions.

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