Food Strategies Answer Sheet

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DIGNITY FIRST**  **Cash assistance for food** | | **FOOD NOW**  **General In-kind food distribution** | | **FOOD TOMORROW**  **Supplementary foods and seeds** | | | |
| **Potential advantages** | **Potential disadvantages** | **Potential advantages** | **Potential disadvantages** | | **Potential advantages** | **Potential disadvantages** |
| * Affected people can use the money as they want – ensuring flexibility and supporting dignity. * The current population can also buy seeds for planting if they choose to and prioritise this activity themselves. | * If the population size grows there will be a strain on the current food supply at the market. This may lead to tension with the host community. * People may not use the money for its intended purpose. * Food prices in the market may increase with additional demand. * There is no special attention paid to vulnerable groups. | * No strain on the host community’s food supply. * Everyone is provided for in the general ration. * Inputs will go directly to food – and not be used for other purposes. | * Extremely costly due to difficult logistics. * There is no special attention paid to vulnerable groups. * If too much food becomes available without flexibility to account for special needs and tastes, distributed food may be sold on the market at a low price, reducing profits for local farmers. | | * Vulnerable people are more likely to receive the food they need. * The affected population receives tools and seeds to enhance their capacity to provide for themselves. | * There is no guarantee that the seeds will produce a sufficient yield to address the need. * Programme depends on environmental factors that are beyond its control. * Perceptions of permanence may cause tensions once refugees start becoming local farmers. |