Adjust value to household size

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| **Types of value** | **Considerations (pros and cons)** |
| **Fixed** | Administratively simpler, and, therefore potentially increases the speed with which transfers can be made.  The value is relatively lower for larger households, and higher for smaller households.  Staff or others involved in registration do not have the power to decide on how much assistance people will receive.  Beneficiaries might try to ‘split’ their households at registration in order to receive more than one grant. |
| **Adjusted to household size** | Administratively more complex, as it requires specific registration and payment procedures. This can delay assistance.  More indicated where grants are intended to meet basic needs, particularly food needs, which are related to household size (a ceiling can be set for a maximum amount).  Information on household sizes is not always available or reliable, particularly in emergencies. An option is to start the project with fixed grants and adjust them to household size at a second stage, when reliable information is available.  Households can be clustered in three or more groups (e.g., small households with one to three members, medium households with four to six members, and large households with seven members or more).  A household might try to increase its size by ‘borrowing’ children or other dependants. |

Adapted from: CaLP (2011) Cash transfer programming in emergencies