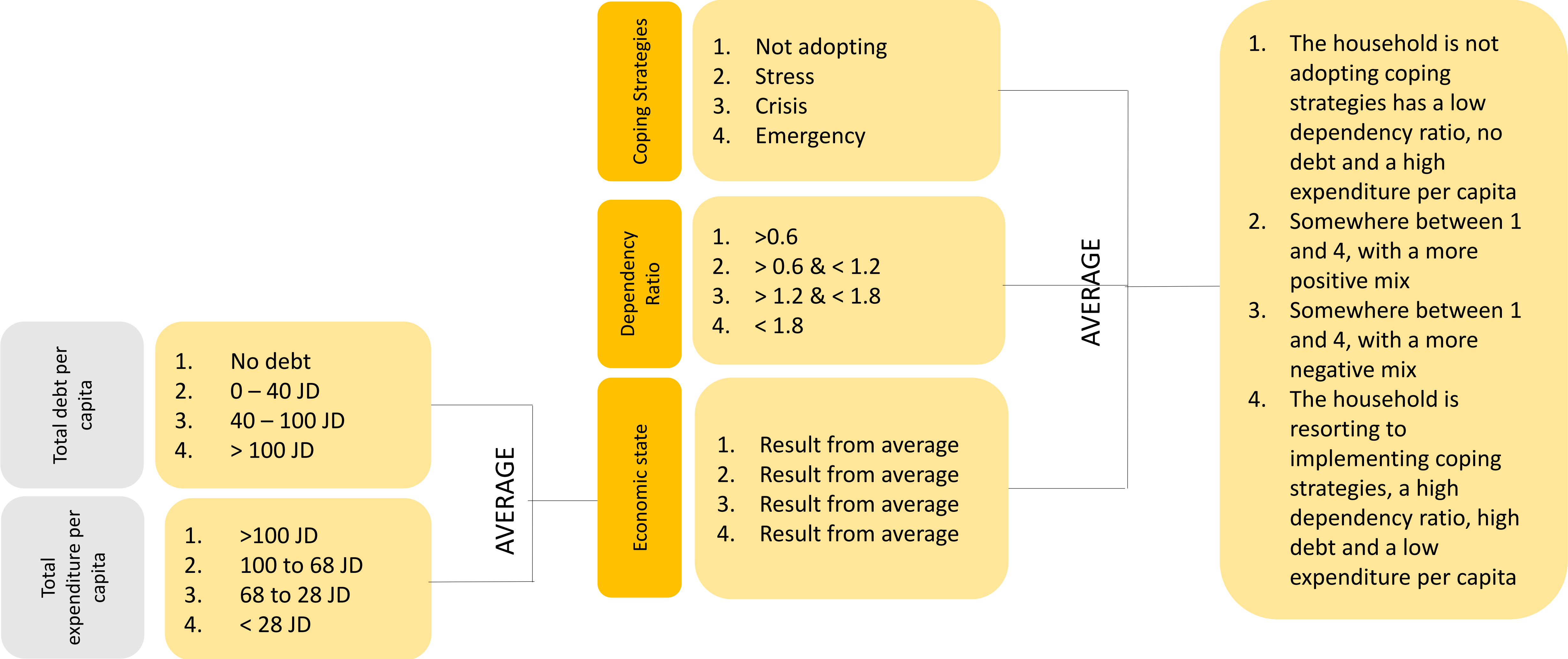
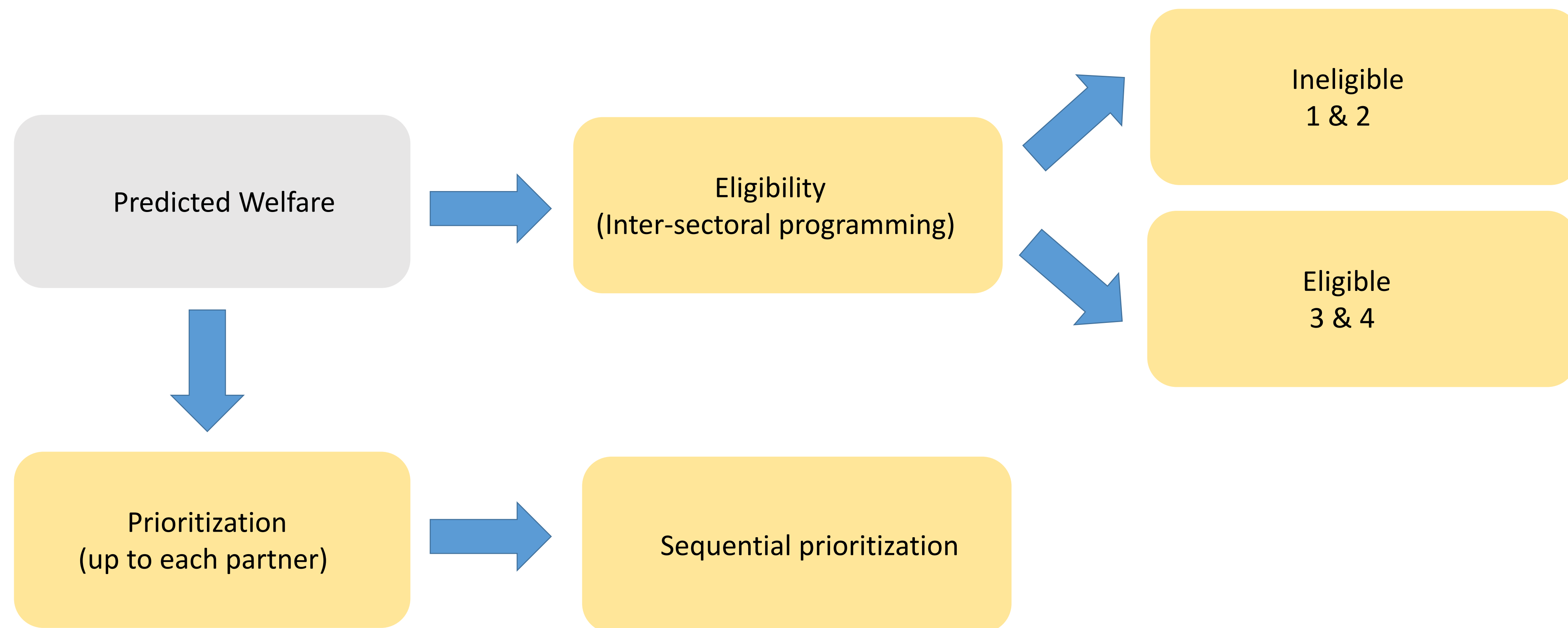


Basic Needs original sector tree



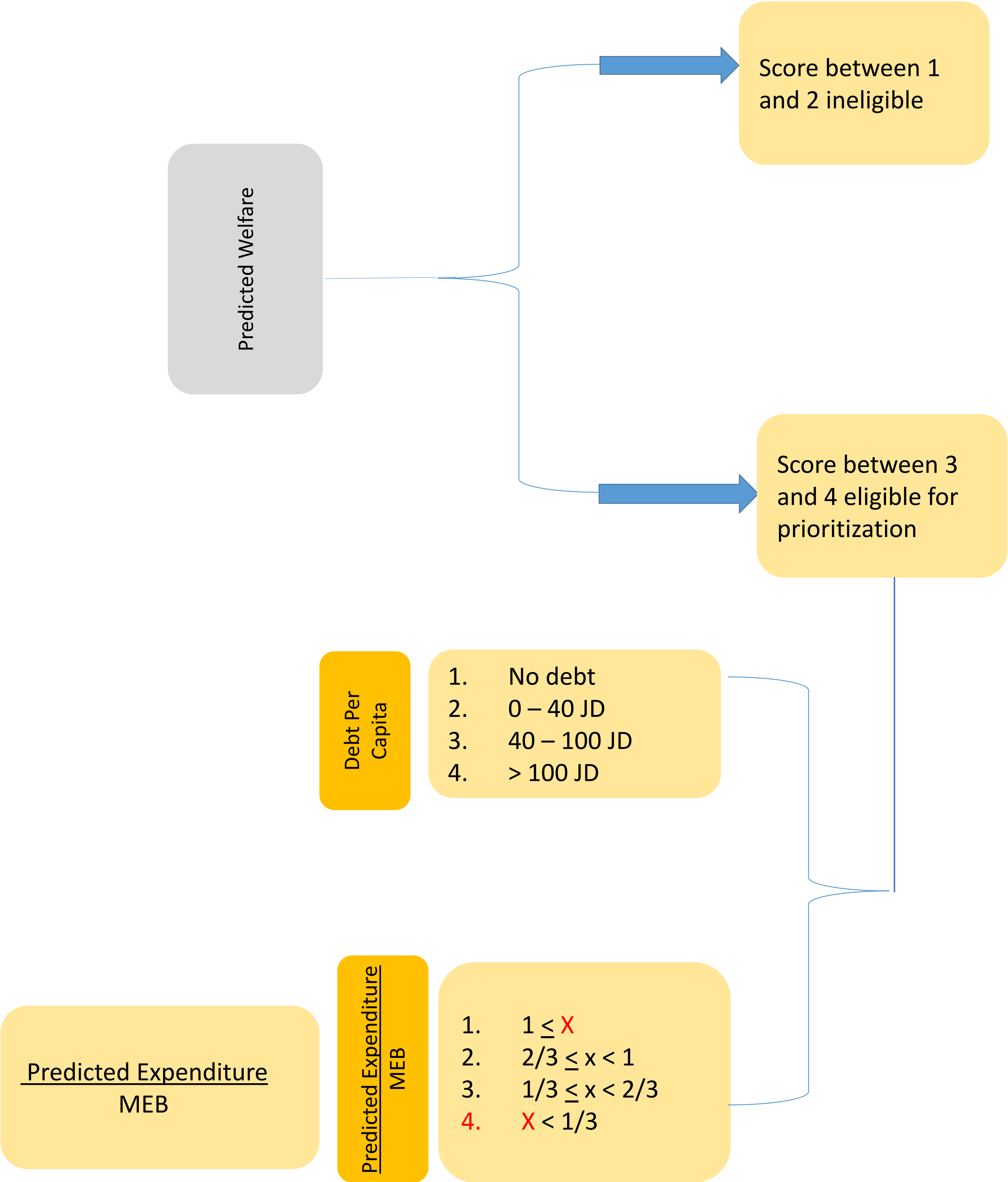
Option 1 – Simplified



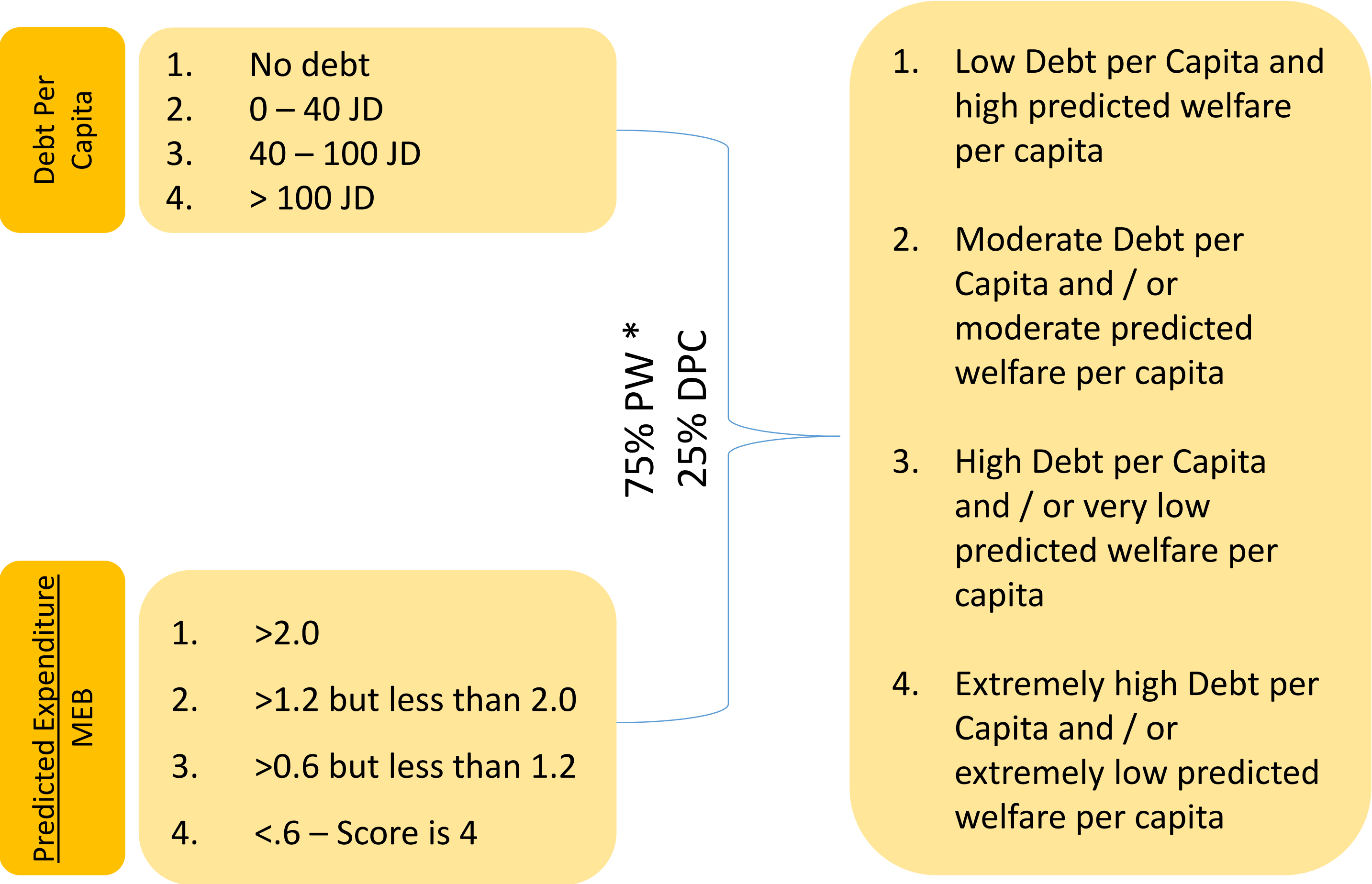
- Option 2
 - Too complicated and focused only on BN items
 - The group was more interested in seeing households' ability to meet their overall needs, not just the needs that fall under the basic needs working group
- Focus should be on prioritisation
- Leave eligibility to be determined by working group guidelines on a per-activity basis (with final determination to be made by each agency)

- Goal to end up with ranked list of beneficiaries for prioritisation
- Option 1 – Nice and simple
- Option 3 – Sensitive to the precariousness of the case's situation by comparing PW to MEB

Option 3 (Original)



Option 3 (New)



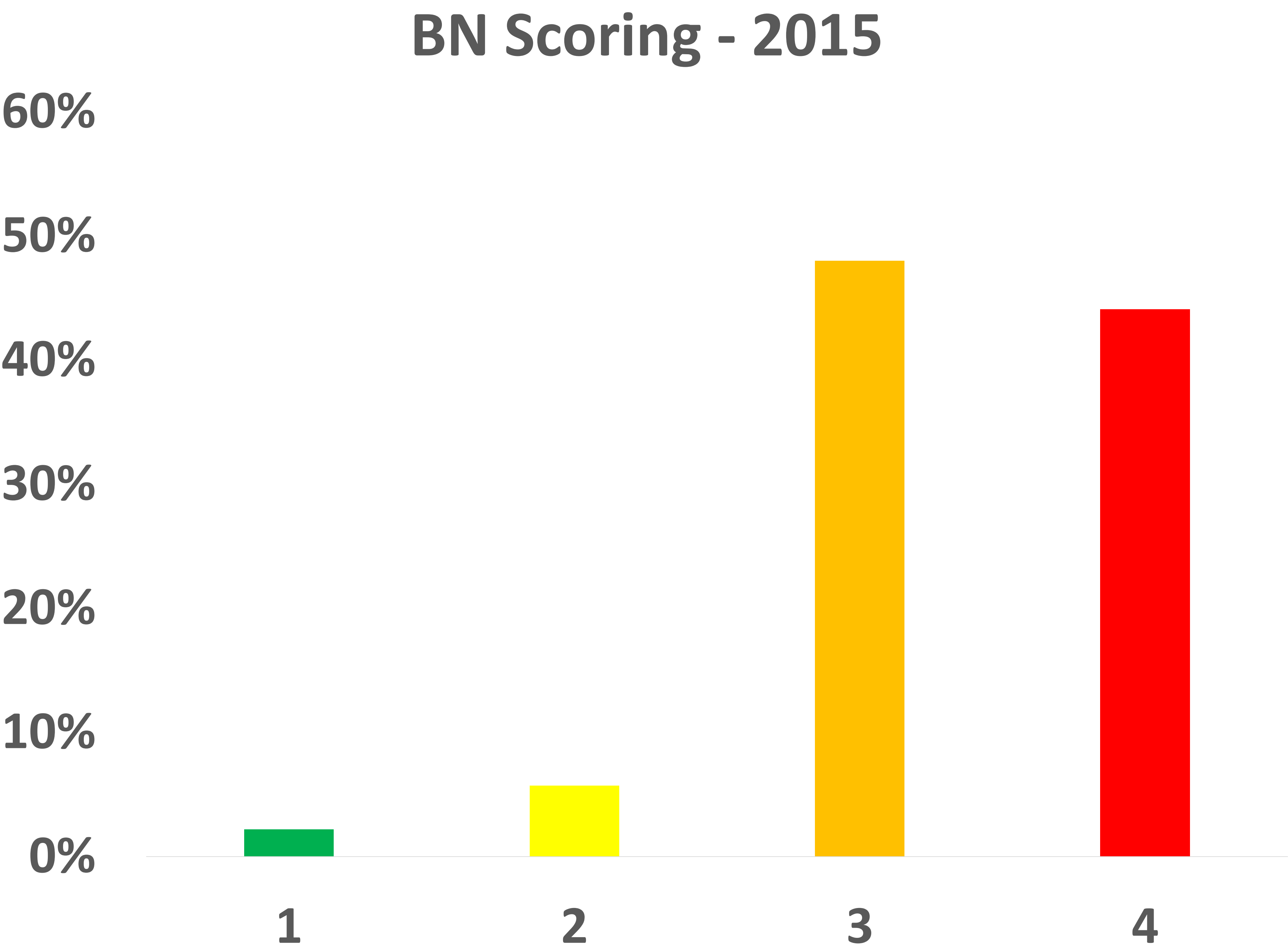
- Is the case meeting its financial needs?
 - MEB divided by Predicted Welfare tells us how financial stable the case is
 - 1 is a case living at the MEB poverty line
 - Below 1 means the case is below the MEB poverty line
 - Above 1 means the case is above the MEB poverty line

This gives enough detail to prioritise and can be converted into a score of 1 through 4 depending on the distribution of scores. For example:

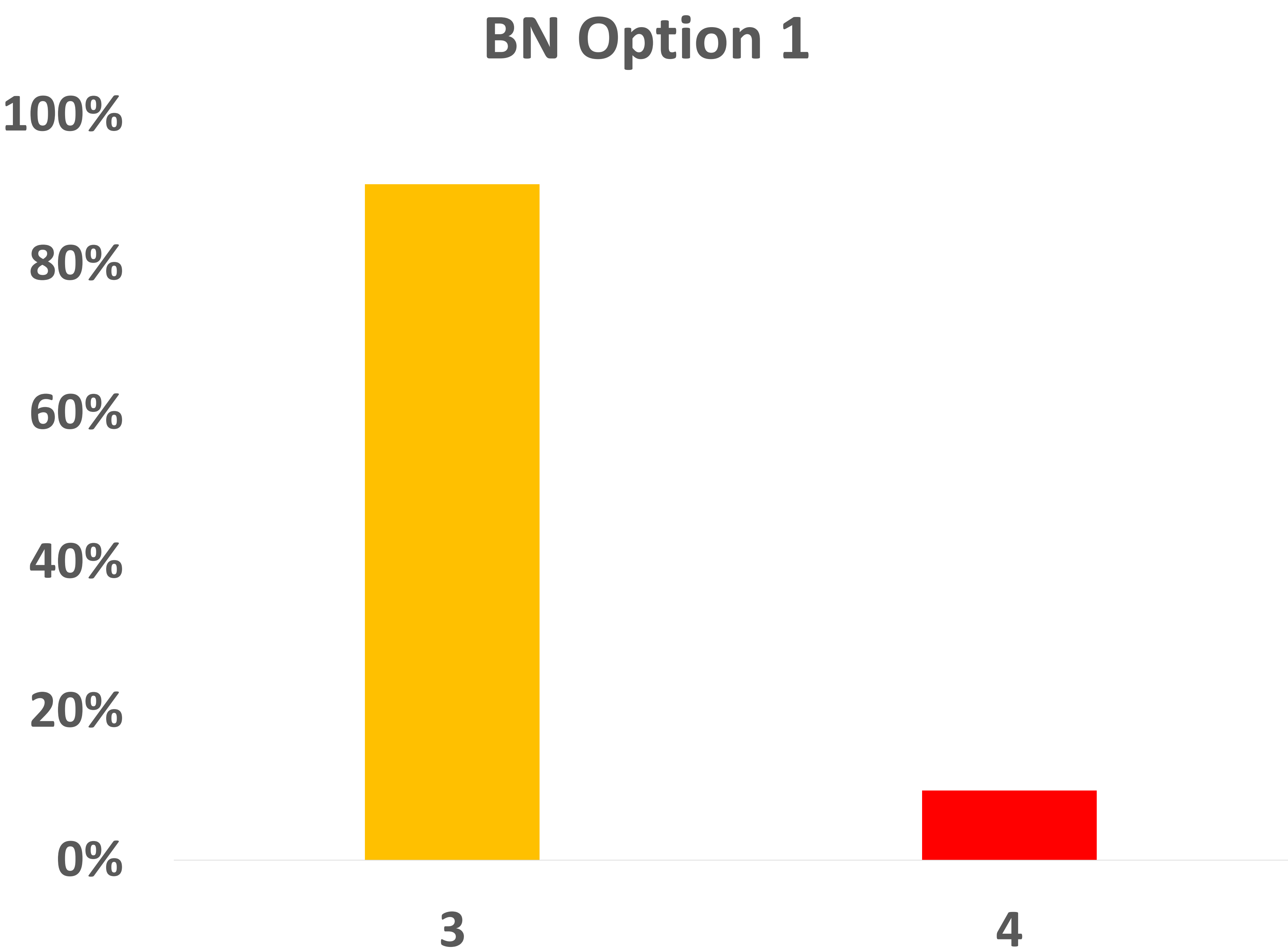
1. >2.0
2. >1.2 but less than 2.0
3. >0.6 but less than 1.2
4. $<.6$ – Score is 4

- How precarious is the financial situation of the case?
 - The Debt Ratio can be used to estimate how vulnerable the case is (high debt ratio leaving fewer options to meet needs)
- Using a weighted average of the two scores (75% PE/MEB and 25% Dependency Ratio) gives
 - Current and anticipated vulnerability; And,
 - Finer distinction in vulnerability levels (3, 3.5, 4, for example)

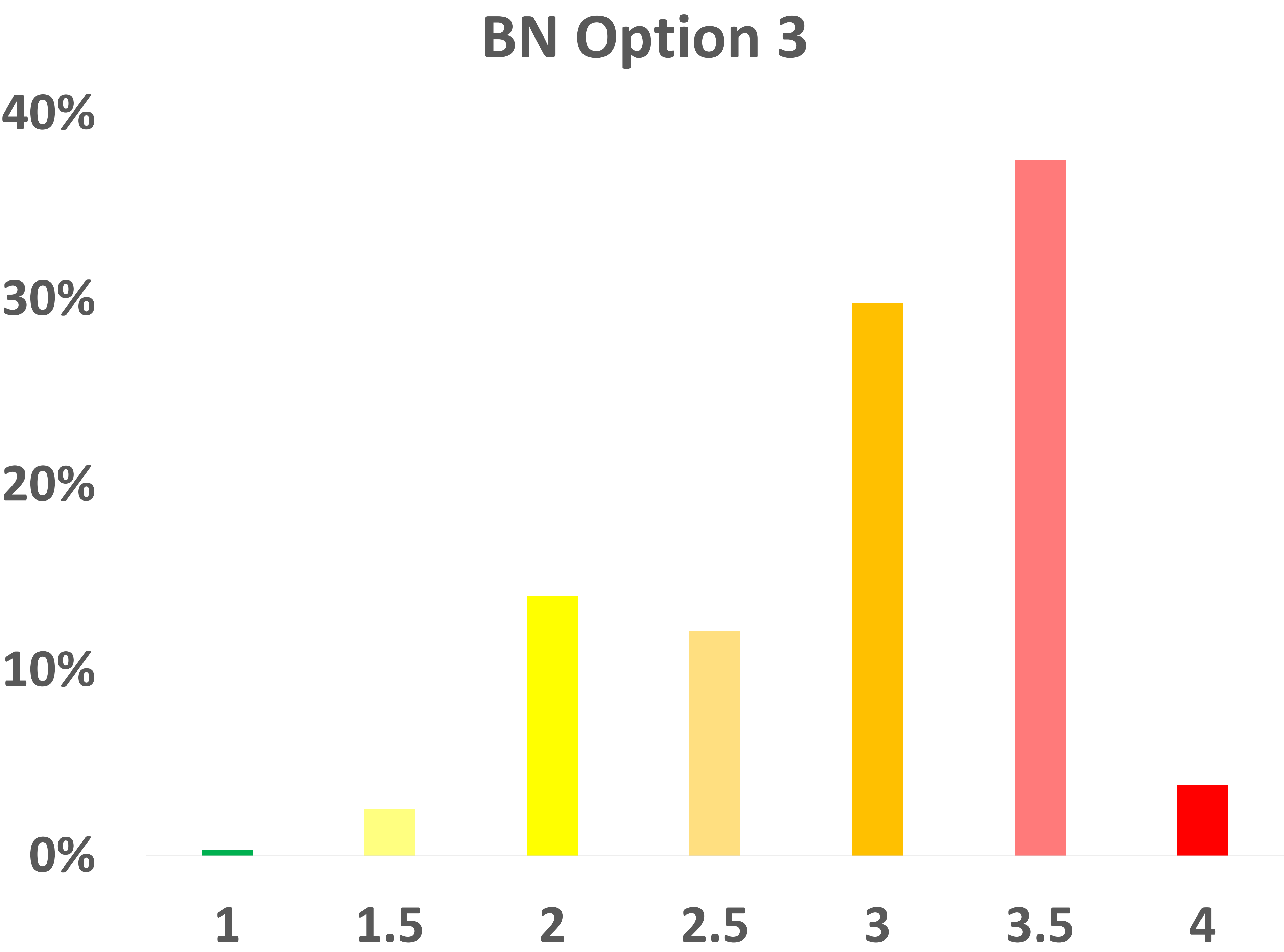
Distribution of Scores



Distribution of Scores



Distribution of Scores



Distribution of Scores

