# *Annex 4.1 - Targeting strategy for conflict affected populations[[1]](#footnote-2)*

It is suggested to use a two-tier targeting systems approach to reduce targeting error as well as the likelihood for misbehavior during the targeting process.

The first tier for targeting represents a food security filter while using different proxies. For example, a first tier could be the use of a community-based approach to providing a vulnerability ranking to households based on communities' or committees' perceptions. Likewise, a statistical targeting approach could be used to estimate and allocate households into different levels of vulnerabilities while using survey or administrative data containing households' characteristics.

Any of the potential targeting methods for the first tier has an inherent targeting error, while for community-based targeting, this could come from misperception of vulnerabilities or nepotisms; for data-driven approaches, this can derive from measurement and/or analytical error. Hence the need for a second layer for targeting and to create a basis that would allow the application of an additional method to correct potential errors from the first level of targeting.

In the second tier of selection, FSC partners should collect a set of demographic characteristics and other basic livelihood and housing information from all the households to have the basis to apply a categorical selection to ensure households with the most vulnerable characteristics are included and facilitate a prioritization process depending on resources. This information includes age, sex and marital status of the head of the household, total number of household members, members with disabilities, members engaged in income-generating activities, access to land, number of rooms, the main source of water, source of income, and access to INAS assistance.

The second tier reduces targeting error, especially exclusion error of those extremely vulnerable households with protection considerations and special needs and mitigates the potential risk of manipulation in the first tier that involves people's decision and interaction.

There are three key elements of a targeting system: i) (in)eligibility criteria, ii) targeting method and iii) beneficiary selection mechanism. The first one refers to the characteristics of the vulnerable population considered for the inclusion or exclusion in a program. The targeting method is the approach used to identify households or individuals that satisfy some particular criteria. The beneficiary selection is the implementation of eligibility criteria to the outputs of the targeting methods taking into account potential prioritization decisions to generate a final list of beneficiaries.

# *Eligibility criteria*

Eligibility criteria can be defined using a data-driven approach or via a consultative process involving experts and/or communities/populations. The proposed list of potential exclusion and inclusion criteria comes from a consultative process conducted by WFP in Cabo Delgado in September 2021. The reduced list was consulted at the provincial level with the technical staff from SETSAN, INGD, and INAS before the provincial consultation workshop. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were also presented to regional authorities for their inputs. The final list includes the comments at different instances.

The inclusion criteria entail two different groups of indicators. The first set of indicators reflects households' structure and income-generating potential, and the second represents potential predictors of food insecurity. While the first sets of indicators could be easily measured via observation and a few questions to the household, the objective of the second set of indicators, "livelihoods and shocks," is to approximate household's food security and nutrition, which often implies the use of a series of food security indicators that requires a longer survey time.

The inclusion will be translated into different tools depending on the targeting method. For instance, for a community-based approach, inclusion criteria indicators are used to define vulnerability categories to classify households. In a door-to-door survey, the indicators are included as questions in the household questionnaire to later on the process the data and define either weights based on secondary data or use them for categorical selection.

The exclusion criteria are intended to identify those households with a stable livelihood and better-off households in relative terms with the rest of households. These households could still be borderline poverty or in poverty. Nonetheless, the limited resources have driven our decision on eligibility criteria to those variables that would allow us to identify especially the ultra-poor or extremely vulnerable.

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| **Inclusion criteria indicators** | | **Exclusion criteria indicators** |
| **Demographics** | **Livelihoods, shocks, and housing:** |
| * Head of the household age, sex, marital and disability status * Number of household members with a disability * Number of pregnant or lactating women * Number of children under five years old * Number of working-age household members * Number of household members engaged in income-generating activities. | * Access to land * Food stock * Loss or productive access * Sources of income. * Access to water. * Predominant material of the dwelling and number of rooms. | * Household with one or more members fully employed in public service and other regular paid employment * Household that owns property that is rented to third parties * Families that have medium to large businesses. |

1. *based on the WFP’s vulnerability based targeting exercise in Cabo Delgado Oct 2021* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)