TARGETING TRAINING UPDATE
2018 Humanitarian Response Plan places Centrality of Protection at the heart of Humanitarian efforts.

Food Security actors and others challenged to identify and address differential forms of exclusion.

Food Security Cluster begins a process of developing Targeting Guidelines through consultations with food security actors and community elders.

By end of February 2018 a total of 159 field staff and 100 elders had been met.

April 2018 Community Based Targeting Guidelines for Somalia released.

May 2018 Dissemination begins in three phases.
THE ROLLOUT

Phase 1:
  a). Gedo Region Dollow 22 participants.
  b). Bay Region Baidoa 21 participants.
  43 field staff

Phase 2:
  a). Nugal Region Garowe 19 participants.
  b). Galgadud Region Galkayo 12 participants. 15 Elders.
  c). Mudug Region Galkayo North 11 participants. 15 Elders.
  d). Bari Region Bosaso 16 participants. 18 Elders.
  58 field staff and 48 elders.
KEY MESSAGES

- Assistance if misused has a potential to lead to serious protection and accountability issues.
- Assistance can be used as a tool for exploitation.
- Assistance can be used as a tool for discrimination and hence denial of access.
- The Draft 2018 Sphere Handbook Food Security and Nutrition Standard 5:3 Targeting, Distribution and Delivery emphasizes that Food assistance (CBA) targeting and distribution should be responsive, timely, transparent and safe.
- Protection and accountability principles and standards should be built into the design of targeting systems and processes to promote safety, dignity, access, participation, transparency, feedback and complaints, rights and entitlements.
- A targeting system must take into account the existing governance and power structures in the targeted populations state and communities.
KEY ISSUES

1. Low turn out due to mobilization challenges, in some areas like Galkayo North the vice co-ordinator relocated to Garowe.

2. Low participation by women staff. Out of the 58 staff training in phase II 15 (25.8%) were women (Garowe 1, Galkayo South 4, Galkayo North 7, Bosaso 3). This is low and we wish to encourage agencies to nominate more women.

3. Sharing/re-distribution of assistance is a common practice among the Somali community. However, it should be noted that this further reduces food security, causes undernutrition, disease susceptibility due to poor feeding and care practice.

4. Developing and supporting community institutions needs significant staff time, skills and resources.

5. Challenges of need vs available resources in relation to Targeting. In Bosaso the elders requested to be involved in the reduction of number.
WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

1) The training was relevant to my job (80.9%)
2) I will recommend this training to other field staff to improve skills in targeting. (83.5%)
3) The facilitators were good communicators and had knowledge on the topic of targeting. (79.6%)
4) The Content of the training was sufficient. (72.4%)
5) The agenda of the training and the flow of the programme was well paced. (71.4%)
MEETING THE ELDERS
Encourage participation by women staff in the targeting training.

Strengthen local capacities on targeting to ensure that vulnerability is not just understood but seen to include the most vulnerable segments of the community.

Agencies should ensure adequate protection that is; safety, dignity and access by the affected populations.

Measures need to be put in place (where such measures haven’t been put) to ensure there is two way communication, there is meaningful participation and that there is safe and responsive feedback handling mechanisms.

There is need for concerted efforts as the number of IDPs continue to rise, in ensuring that environmental issues are addressed to ensure that response activities do not further impact the environment negatively.
THANK YOU!