Basic Concepts of Targeting

• What is food aid targeting?
  • A process by which the most needy households are selected using certain criteria and only those receive the assistance.

• Why do we need targeting?
  • To ensure that food aid is received on the basis of need;
  • To avoid harm to the local livelihoods systems (like trade);
  • To utilize scarce aid resources efficiently and effectively.

• There are two types of targeting errors:
  • **Inclusion error**: including households who do not need aid (those who do not meet the targeting criteria)
  • **Exclusion error**: excluding households who are eligible for assistance based on the criteria.
Basic Concepts of Targeting (Cont’d)

The targeting process needs to be carried out in close coordination of all stakeholders to ensure effective use of resources to the benefit of those in greatest needs.

Although the targeting process can not be perfect, all effort has to be done to minimize the two types of errors.
Basic Concepts of Targeting (Cont’d)

- Five general steps required in the entire targeting system:
  - **Assessing and defining needs**: estimate the number of population in need of assistance based on available data.
  - **Setting assistance objectives**: whether the objective of assistance is life-saving or other purposes.
  - **Determining eligibility to receive food aid**: establish specific criteria to be used for selection of areas and households.
  - **Choosing a method to distribute food aid**: determine the type of food distribution – GFD, or supplementary, or other types.
  - **Developing a monitoring system**: design a monitoring mechanism to track whether the implementation of the assistance follows the targeting mechanisms.
Food Security Situation (IPC)
Food Security Situation (Cont’d)

Number of Governorates by IPC Phases

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IPC Phase 4</th>
<th>IPC Phase 3</th>
<th>IPC Phase 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 2016</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun. 2015</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
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Food insecure population in Yemen (millions)

- **Pre-crisis**: 10.1
- Sep. 2014: 5
- Jun. 2015: 6.1
- Oct. 2015: 7.6
- Jun. 2016: 7.0

Legend:
- **Total food insecure**
- **Severely food insecure**
Who are the most food insecure

Previous studies/surveys (CFSS) showed most food insecure households include the following:

• IDPs and those vulnerable households hosting them
• Asset poor households with no reliable livelihoods activities
• Households whose livelihood depends on social welfare support and wage labour
• Female headed households and those headed by children/elderly
• Households from the marginalized communities
• Most vulnerable people (people with disabilities, elderly, children, jobless, etc.)
• Vulnerable households with high level of debts/credits
• Vulnerable households who lost their bread winners
WFP Emergency Food Assistance

• The maximum number of severely food insecure in Yemen totals to 7 million people (IPC) including IDPs, returnees, marginalized communities such as Muhamasheen and most vulnerable people.

• Because of funding constraints, WFP will target a maximum of 6 million people through GFD on alternate basis every two months (3 million every month).

• WFP also aims to narrow the food gap in Yemen by gradually scaling up food assistance through CV-TN to 1 million by November 2016.

• Out of the total of 7 million in need of emergency food assistance, WFP’s EMOP aims to cover a maximum of 4 million people every month with the objective of life-saving operation.
WFP Emergency Food Assistance

• WFP coordinates its operations with all stakeholders – the government at all levels and cooperating partners (CPs).

• Since WFP cannot cover the entire needs, and its assistance should benefit only those in greatest needs.

• Consequently, a systematic targeting mechanisms is used based on most current information (IPC, IDPs).

• The targeting procedure was done at two levels: geographic and household levels using a set of criteria in both processes.
Criteria for geographic targeting (governorate/district)

• 19 out of 22 Governorates in Yemen targeted for WFP’s food assistance (9 with IPC Phase 4; and 10 with IPC Phase 3)

• Within the 19 Governorates, districts meeting either of the following two criteria:
  • 20% or more of the district population severely food insecure; or
  • Districts with a total number of 1,000 or more IDPs/returnees.

• District level estimates of proportion of population with severe food insecurity are extrapolated from the governorate level IPC results based on geo-statistical analysis

• IDPs/Returnees data is from the most recent reports of the TFPM
Criteria for household targeting

- Food insecure IDPs/returnees and vulnerable hosting households
- Food insecure households from the marginalized communities (Muhamasheen)
- Severely food insecure households headed by females and physically challenged persons;
- Vulnerable households headed by chronically ill persons;
- Severely food insecure elderly/child headed households.

- A rigorous household eligibility screening is established using Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) to facilitate household selection process.
Preparation of GFD plans and implementation

Preparation of GFD plans

✓ For the targeted districts, calculate the total population in need of assistance based on most recent information (IPC, IDPs)
✓ Re-calculate the total target for WFP assistance (proportionally allocated based on WFP’s EMOP caseload vis-à-vis total needs)
✓ After formulating WFP’s caseload per targeted district, calculate food requirements based on WFP’s ration scale and food basket
✓ The GFD plan finalized through a consultative process with local government authorities and cooperating partners (CPs)

Implementation of the GFD plans by CPs

✓ CPs advised to prepare the list of households who are in greatest needs and selected according to the HH targeting criteria
✓ CPs in coordination with local authorities and community leaders distribute the food assistance to eligible households