

TARGETING AND REGISTRATION IN EMERGENCY CONTEXTS



Sudden Onset Emergencies

0 Emergency Preparedness: is WFP ready for the next emergency?

- Targeting included in preparedness plan
- Resources dedicated to targeting
- Regular reviews of early warning information
- Available information sources identified
- National capacities mapped
- Partnerships established (CP, NGO/UN, Gov)
- Targeting Working Group established (clear roles & responsibilities)
- Coordination with clusters planned
- Roster of qualified enumerators
- Digital systems relevant and available
- Power structures and risks investigated

1 Needs and Context Analysis

- **First 72 hours:** Leverage existing remote, real-time, and geospatial data to provide a “good enough” snapshot of needs and priorities
 - **7-10 days:** refine the initial report | partner field missions, satellite, KII, and secondary data
 - Follow up with a multistakeholder or government-led rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment
- 1) Which are the priority areas for assistance?
 - 2) How many people need assistance?

2 Targeting Design

- **Prioritize life-saving assistance**
Short initial blanket phase (≈3 months or as locally justified)
- **Minimize exclusion errors**
Plan to monitor inclusion errors as systems stabilize
- **Conduct rapid community validation of criteria**
Ensure coverage of high-risk sub-groups/locations
- **Align with the WFP Concept of Operations (CONOPS)**
Also align with other inter-agency processes/plans
- **Synchronize targeting and registration designs**
Have SOPs on digital systems' management ready
- **Ensure community engagement**
Always respect the do-no-harm approach

3 Targeting and Registration Implementation

- **Perform light-touch registration at onset (1-4 weeks)**
Ensure full registration within 1-3 months
- **Register identification and vulnerability data**
E.g., Name, HH size, location, IDs, biometrics, etc.
- **Target and verify eligibility as soon as feasible**
Within 3-6 months of onset, by prioritizing areas/groups
- **Ensure CFM is rapidly deployable and accessible through multiple channels**
- **Apply a context-appropriate deduplication strategy**
E.g., biographic checks, photos, biometrics
- **Communicate how beneficiaries can appeal the targeting decision** (after the blanket period)

4 Monitoring

- Refer to the ED Circular on Minimum Monitoring Requirements and CFM
- Include beneficiary and non-beneficiary samples, food security outcome indicators and eligibility criteria used (where possible)

MINOR EMERGENCIES

Design registration tools using existing analysis (do not slow distribution)

2

Evaluate the need for targeting and verification once the initial no regret approach period is stabilized

3

MODERATE EMERGENCIES

Select a registration design that will support subsequent scale up/down, facilitating targeting processes

2

Launch full registration within 1–3 months in priority areas/groups

3

MAJOR EMERGENCIES

Introduce vulnerability-based targeting where feasible from the onset. Where not feasible, develop a clear transition plan.

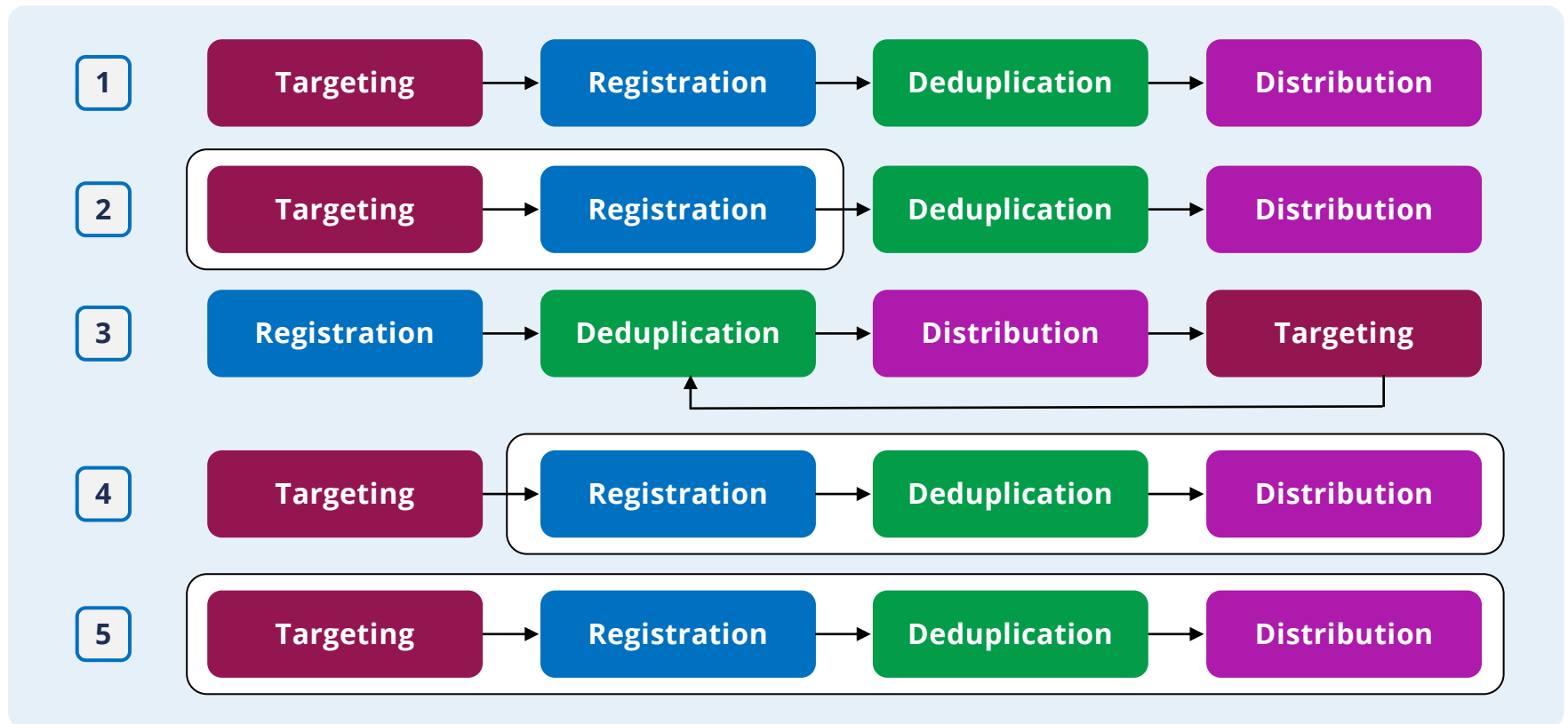
2

Use mass registration approaches that preserve traceability and scalability, while prioritizing early deduplication

3

TARGETING AND REGISTRATION IN EMERGENCY CONTEXTS

Targeting and Registration Scenarios Relevant for all emergency types



- 1** FOUR INDEPENDENT STEPS
- 2** JOINT TARGETING & REGISTRATION
- 3** REGISTRATION PRECEDING TARGETING
- 4** SEPARATE TARGETING, ONE DELIVERY
- 5** CONSOLIDATED SINGLE PROCESS

When to use each scenario?

- Protracted crises
- Low connectivity
- No formal IDs

- Low connectivity
- No formal IDs
- Full registration not critical

- Rapid-onset crises
- Blanket or status-based targeting

- Reliable ID system and management

- Rapid-onset crises
- Good ID and connectivity

What are the key features of each scenario?

Comprehensive Targeting

Households are identified and validated over time

Detailed Registration

Includes photos and personal data collection

Back-End Deduplication

Requires desk review and adjudication

Separate Distribution

Conducted after all prior steps are finalized

Combined Data Collection

Targeting and registration conducted in one visit

No Biometrics

Typically not collected in this approach

Back-End Deduplication

May require desk review

Separate Distribution

Takes place later

Light Registration

Based on criteria for blanket assistance. If data is already available from other sources, it can be used or enhanced

No Biometrics

Typically not collected in this approach

Distribution

Done based on the initial registration, to ensure we know where the assistance is going

Prioritization

Usually based on the vulnerability data collected during registration

Targeting First

May require eligibility verification data processing or community validation

Integrated Delivery

Registration and distribution happen together

On-Site Real-Time Deduplication

Enabled by available IDs

Rapid Deployment

Optimized for speed

Real-Time Processing

Immediate registration and real-time deduplication

Fully Integrated

All steps in one touchpoint

TARGETING AND REGISTRATION IN EMERGENCY CONTEXTS



Access and data availability considerations

Relevant for all emergency types

How to target and register when physical access is limited?

1 Needs and Context Analysis

- Leverage existing remote, real-time, and geospatial data to provide a “good enough” snapshot of needs and priorities
- Monitor food security on a monthly basis through mVAM
- Have “ready-to-map” GIS data and a repository of relevant secondary data prepared
- Conduct stakeholder mapping to mitigate undue influence

2 Targeting Design

- Develop simplified criteria based on available data
- Adapt targeting criteria as access and data reliability evolves (e.g., new PDMs or assessment)
- Assess feasibility of community consultations
- Adapt targeting design according to likely greater role played by partners
- Where self-registration is used, leverage its data to contextualize future prioritization designs

3 Targeting and Registration Implementation

- Leverage partners for targeting criteria communication
- Register through partners using community-based lists
- **Biometric likely not possible:** use self-declared IDs, household details and community validation
- Validate beneficiary lists remotely
- Consider enabling remote registration (if connectivity)
- Set up remote, partner-led or community-led appeal and community feedback mechanisms

How to target and register when data is not available?

1 Needs and Context Analysis

- Leverage existing remote, real-time, and geospatial data to provide a “good enough” snapshot of needs and priorities
- Frequently update assessments when possible
- **Rely on rapid, ad hoc data collection:** community consultations, KIIs, context analyses and risk assessments, and/or observational data

2 Targeting Design

- Blanket assistance, categorical or community-based approaches might be required
- **Develop simplified criteria based on available data,** updating them when new PDMs/assessments are available
- Leverage community engagement for co-development and validation of targeting criteria

3 Targeting and Registration Implementation

- Rely on community engagement, manual data collection, and offline mobile tools for registration when formal ID systems and reliable population data is lacking
- Issue functional ID cards, using validated community or partner lists for initial distributions, and gradually consolidate data with light registration within 1–2 weeks

In those contexts, targeting steps often rely heavily on local partners, making it essential for WFP to establish robust oversight mechanisms, provide clear guidance, and maintain regular coordination to ensure targeting remains transparent, inclusive, and accountable despite limited physical presence or data.