





**JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB** 



JOINT TARGETING GUIDANCE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Communication, feedback and appeals

### Recap: Why we validate the targeting methods



Mitigate errors



Strengthen community ownership and buy-in



Adjust targeting approach

Assessment	STEP 1	REGISTRATION
	STEP 2	ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS
Programme design	STEP 3	DECIDING WHETHER TARGETING IS APPROPRIATE
	STEP 4	SELECTING THE TARGETING METHODOLOGY
	STEP 5	DEFINING THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
	STEP 6	VALIDATING THE TARGETING METHODS AND CRITERIA
Programme implementation	STEP 7	COMMUNICATION, FEEDBACK AND APPEALS MECHANISMS
	STEP 8	IDENTIFICATION/ IMPLEMENTATION
Monitoring	STEP 9	MONITORING

# STEPS IN THE TARGETING AND PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

### Learning objectives

After this session, you will be able to:



Outline considerations for **sharing key information** on the targeting process with refugees and other stakeholders



Explain the role of existing **feedback mechanisms** throughout the targeting process



Plan the establishment of a joint appeals mechanism



#### Sharing key information on targeting

## Who do we need to reach?

Refugees

Host communities

Partners

Government

Donors

Media





#### Why is this important?



Inform decision-making



Increase buy-in



Reduce misunderstandings



Mitigate risks



Support appeals process



Enable other questions, feedback and complaints

## Information sharing needs to be:

Timely, appropriate and accessible information sharing on the targeting process and eligibility criteria

Transparent, consistent and continuous two-way communication



### Information sharing channels

Should be based on community members' preferences, also considering available resources:

- Previous assessment of information needs and communication preferences
- > Targeting-related community consultations



#### Ensure inclusiveness by considering:



Gender and age



People with a disability or other specific needs



People living in remote locations



Ethnic, religious and other minorities



Language(s)



Illiterate people



Access to a mobile phone



Access to internet and digital literacy



#### Key messages

Why assistance will be targeted

Targeting approach and eligibility criteria



Assistance packages



**Timeline** 



Joint appeals mechanism



Other feedback and complaints



#### Key considerations



**Timely** and **repeated** information sharing throughout the targeting process



Limit amount of information and use plain language



Field testing of key messages



Continued adaptation of key messages based on feedback from the community and field staff



#### Communicating eligibility decisions

#### Eligibility notification

Household eligibility for assistance communicated at household level, ensuring:





#### Channels



**SMS** 



Printed eligibility lists



Home visits to most vulnerable households



Help desks



Helpline(s)

### **Example: Uganda**

- More than 1.5 million refugees across 13 refugee settlements (and Kampala)
- Two-way communication throughout different phases of the prioritization of WFP's food assistance
- Variety of information sharing channels





#### Feedback mechanisms

#### Purpose of feedback mechanisms



Community members can share questions, feedback, suggestions, concerns or complaints



Monitor assistance programs including targeting



Inform programmatic and senior management decisionmaking to continually adapt and improve assistance including targeting



Disaggregate feedback data at a minimum by age and gender for different geographical areas and humanitarian sectors



#### Key aspects



Safe, accessible and responsive



Confidentiality of personal and other sensitive information



**Standard Operating Procedures** (SOPs)



Data system(s)

#### Examples of questions, feedback and complaints



#### **Targeting process**

- Eligibility for assistance
- Appeals mechanism



Quality and quantity of assistance, transfer modality and distributions



Treatment by staff members or retailers



Protection concerns including fraud, corruption, security issues, gender-based violence or sexual exploitation and abuse by staff









### Feedback channels for two-way communication

- Ensure inclusiveness
- Offer a variety of feedback channels
- Consider available resources







**CALL WFP FOR FREE ON** 0800 210 210

FOR HELP OR FEEDBACK Give us a call any time from Monday to Thurday 9am-4pm and Friday 9am-1pm

- Do you have any feedback or questions for WFP?
- Need to report a problem to WFP?

#### **Example: Uganda**

Multiple feedback channels used



Helplines



Protection / help desks



Suggestions & complaints boxes



Community dialogues / meetings



**Community** structures

**Inclusiveness** ensured



Language



Gender-inclusive

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#### **Example: Uganda**



Coordination among partners & feedback channels



Coordination of referrals, including sensitive complaints



**Systematic responses** to feedback mechanism users



#### Joint appeals mechanisms



### What are appeals?

An appeal is a request made by a household that has been excluded from targeted assistance or selected to receive only partial assistance to reassess the eligibility of that household.

#### **Moraz Scenario**

UNHCR and WFP will jointly implement a significant shift from blanket to needs-based targeted assistance for refugees. Refugee households will be grouped according to three vulnerability categories, with the most vulnerable receiving full food and NFI rations, moderately vulnerable receiving half rations, and the least vulnerable not receiving any assistance.

70% of refugees live in camps, 10% in the capital, and 20% of refugees live alongside host communities in remote rural areas. Refugees speak three different languages, there is limited literacy and limited access to mobile phones.

#### How will you plan for the appeals process?

Consider the appeals channels, the coordination of referrals, appeals follow-up, staffing, financial resources, and key messaging.



#### **Moraz Scenario**

How will you plan for the appeals process?



#### What can an appeals mechanism address?

- > Implementation exclusion errors
- Outdated, inaccurate or missing proGres data
- Design exclusion errors
- Households in need but not meeting eligibility criteria
  - Changes in households' vulnerability over time

#### Key considerations



Build on existing feedback mechanisms



Who can appeal



Duration of appeals window

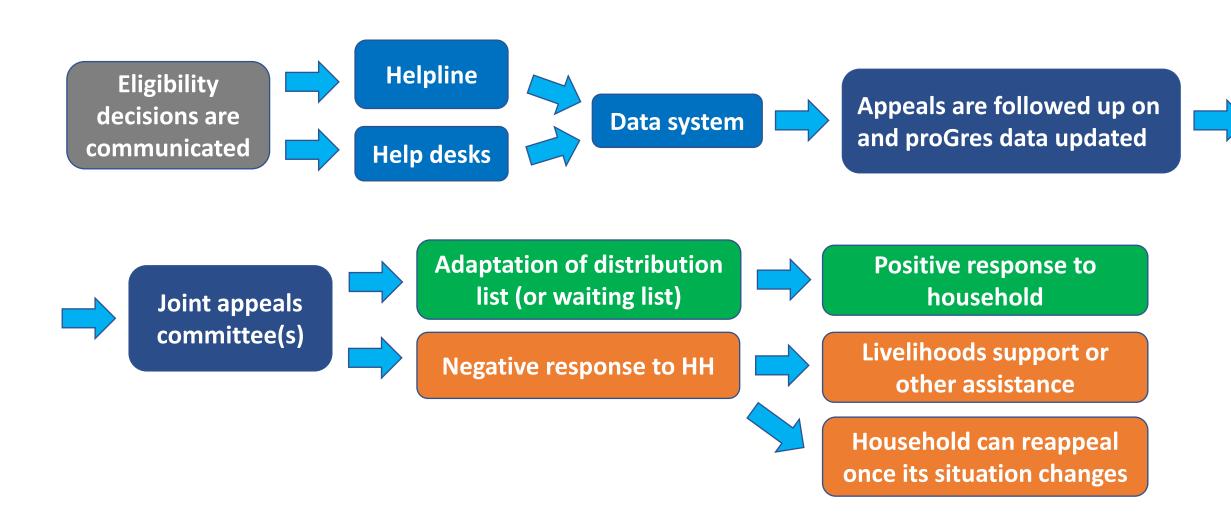


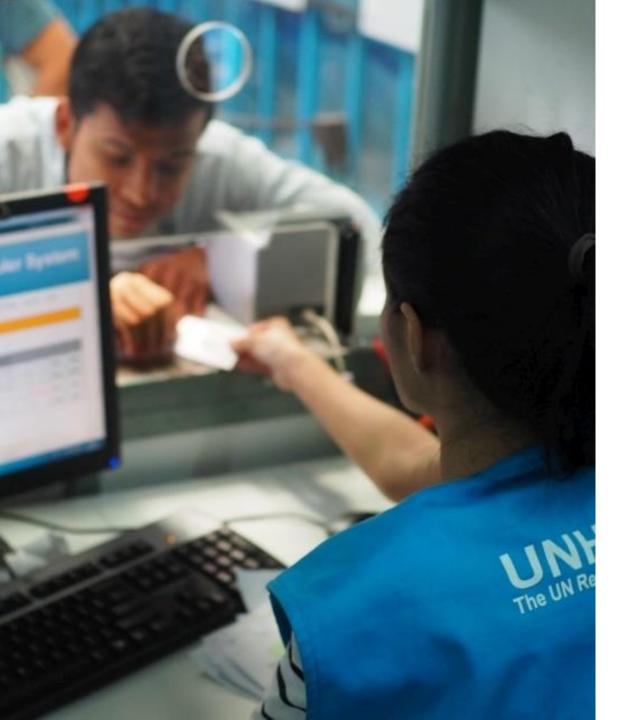
**Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** 



Use appeals data to regularly review the eligibility criteria and appeals mechanism

#### Appeals process flow





### Receiving and processing appeals





Intake through multiple





appeals channels



Data system(s) for recording, referring, following up on, closing and responding to appeals

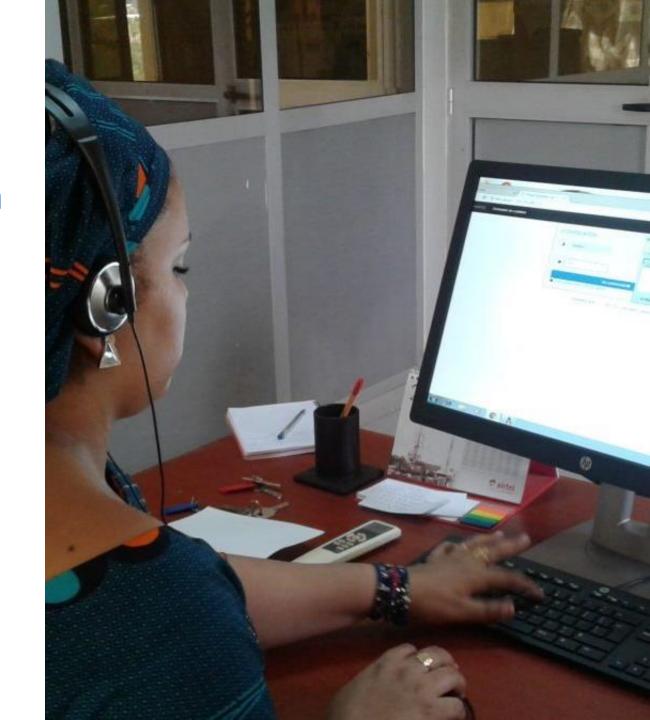
#### Following up on appeals

Updating of household registration information in proGres:

Follow-up by UNHCR or government counterpart

Updating of specific needs related information in proGres:

➤ Follow-up through UNHCR and/or partner case management





## Review of eligibility and response



Review and approval of changes in eligibility status by joint appeals committee(s)



Monitoring of key trends, especially the number of successful appeals and resulting resource implications



Response to appellant

#### Resourcing

Appeals process and staff functions

Additional resources that may be required:



Surge staffing



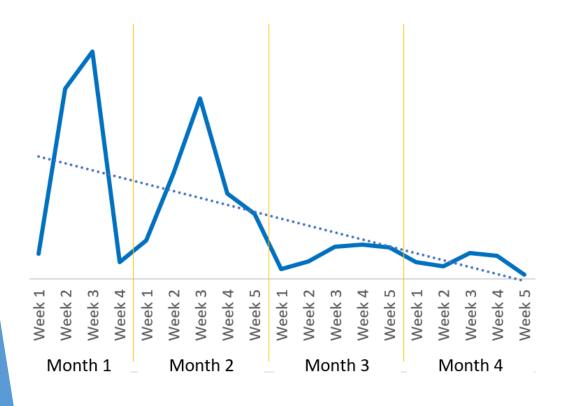
Computers/tablets, materials (e.g. for help desks), vehicles



Training



Information sharing



#### Next >

## Implementation & Monitoring