



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Türkiye Country Office

Targeting and Monitoring

COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group
10 May 2022

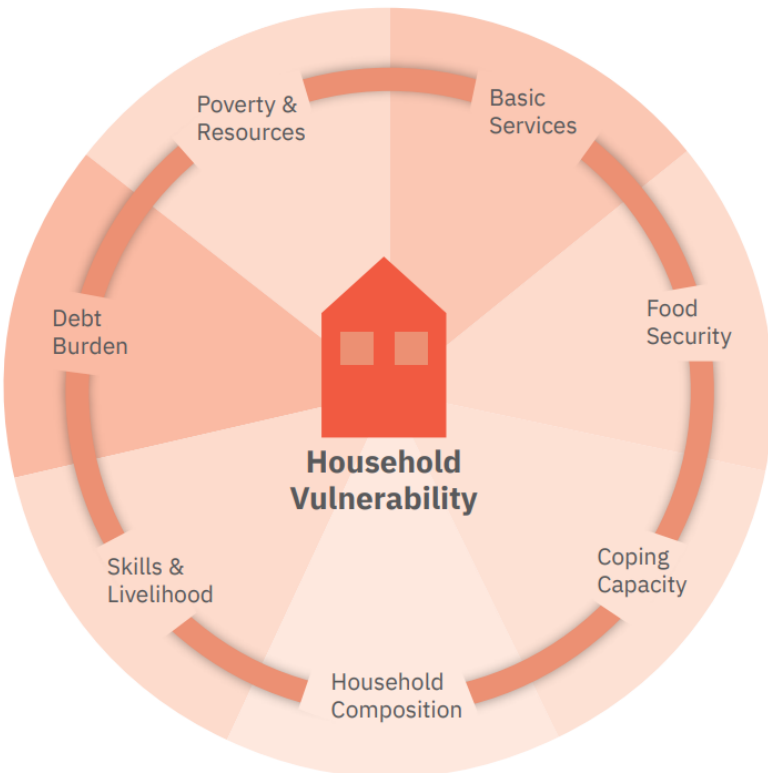
Outline

- Defining the people in need
- Determining the people in need
- WFP Türkiye Experiences
 - Core monitoring modules
 - ESSN Targeting: Facilitation of monitoring data
- Impact of Social Assistance interventions

Defining 'people in need of social assistance' - VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability

- household has **limited ability** to meet basic needs
- a **constrained capacity** to cope with risks that can negatively affect the achievement of those needs



Poverty and resources

Does the household have enough resources to meet basic needs?

Access to key services

Do school-age children have access to education? Do households have access to housing, health services, legal status?

Food security

Can a household procure a diet with the necessary caloric and nutritional content for all its members?

Capacity to cope

Can the household resort to safe coping strategies to face adversity? Or does the household use strategies that may be damaging for future productivity (including sale of assets, reductions in human capital and risky behaviors)?

Household composition

Do households have a structure that puts them in a more fragile situation (such as a large number of dependents, single parent, female head)?

Skills and livelihood

Do household adults have the skills required by the context? Can they access income sources for self-reliance?

Debt burden

Do household incur in debt that can become unsustainable?

WFP Monitoring Modules

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

(Weekly consumption of diverse food groups)

- Cereals and tubers
- Pulses
- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Meat and fish
- Dairy products
- Sugar
- Oil
- Condiments

Expenditure / Debt (MEB)

(Monthly)

- Food *(weekly)*
- Rent
- Utilities
- Hygiene expenditure
- Communication
- Transportation
- Health
- Education
- Celebration
- Debt repayment
- Current debt *(3 months)*

Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LSI)

(Monthly – stress / crisis / emergency)

- Sold household assets/goods (jewellery, refrigerator, television, electronic devices, etc.)
- Spend savings
- Borrowed money from non-relatives to cover basic needs
- Gather unusual type of food (from the garbage, left-overs from restaurants, rotten food etc.)
- Sold productive assets or means of transports (tools, bicycle etc.)
- Withdraw children from school
- Reduce expenditure on health/education expenses
- The entire household moves to another location or change accommodation (to reduce expenditure etc.)
- Send children to work
- Send household members to beg
- Household members return to Syria

Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

(Weekly frequency and severity)

- Rely on less preferred/less expensive foods
- Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives
- Reduce number of meals eaten per day
- Reduce quantities consumed by adults so children can eat
- Reduce portion size of meals

Determining 'people in need of social assistance' - TARGETING

Factors affecting targeting decisions

- Size of the affected/targeted population
- Emergency situations/shocks
- Purpose of intervention
 - Humanitarian
 - Development
 - Short/long term
 - Aimed change etc.
- Limited resources
 - Funding
 - Time
- Do no harm principle
 - Social cohesion
 - Potential increase in gap between disadvantaged

WFP Türkiye Operations

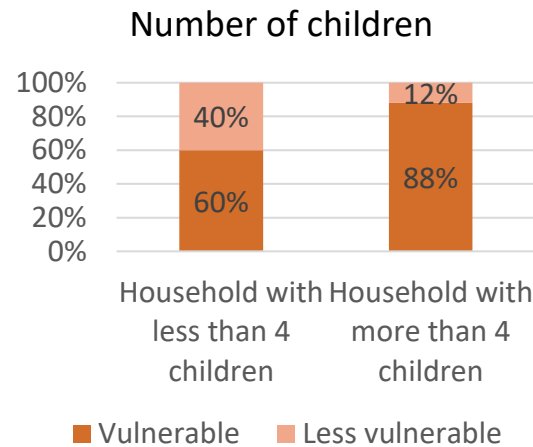
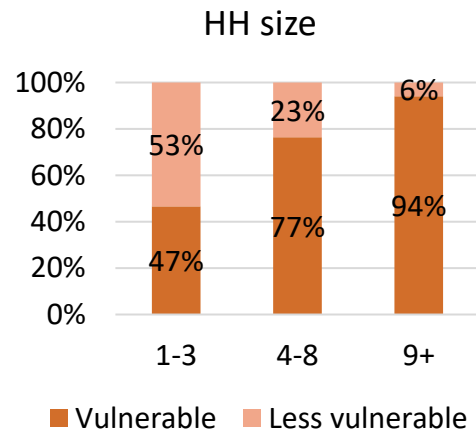
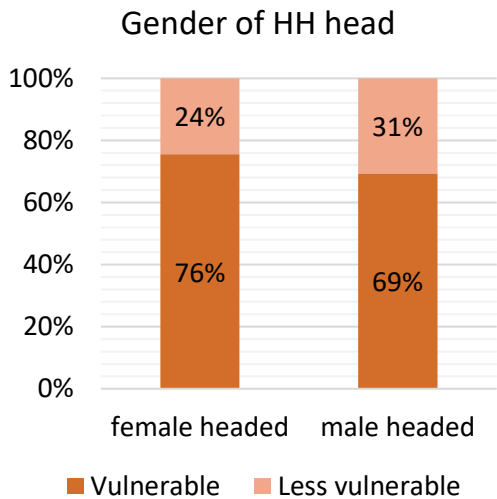
- **Refugee camps:** Blanket assistance
- **Livelihoods projects:** Not-so-vulnerable
 - Aims to enhancing self-reliance
 - 50% refugee – 50% host community
 - 50% females – 50% males
 - Ages 18-40
 - Able-bodied
- **Emergency Social Safety Net (2016 – 2020)**
 - Emergency response
 - ~4 million refugees
 - Rapid targeting

Targeting within a mass population – ESSN in Türkiye




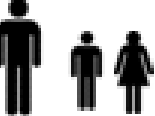


ESSN Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey

Feb-May 2017

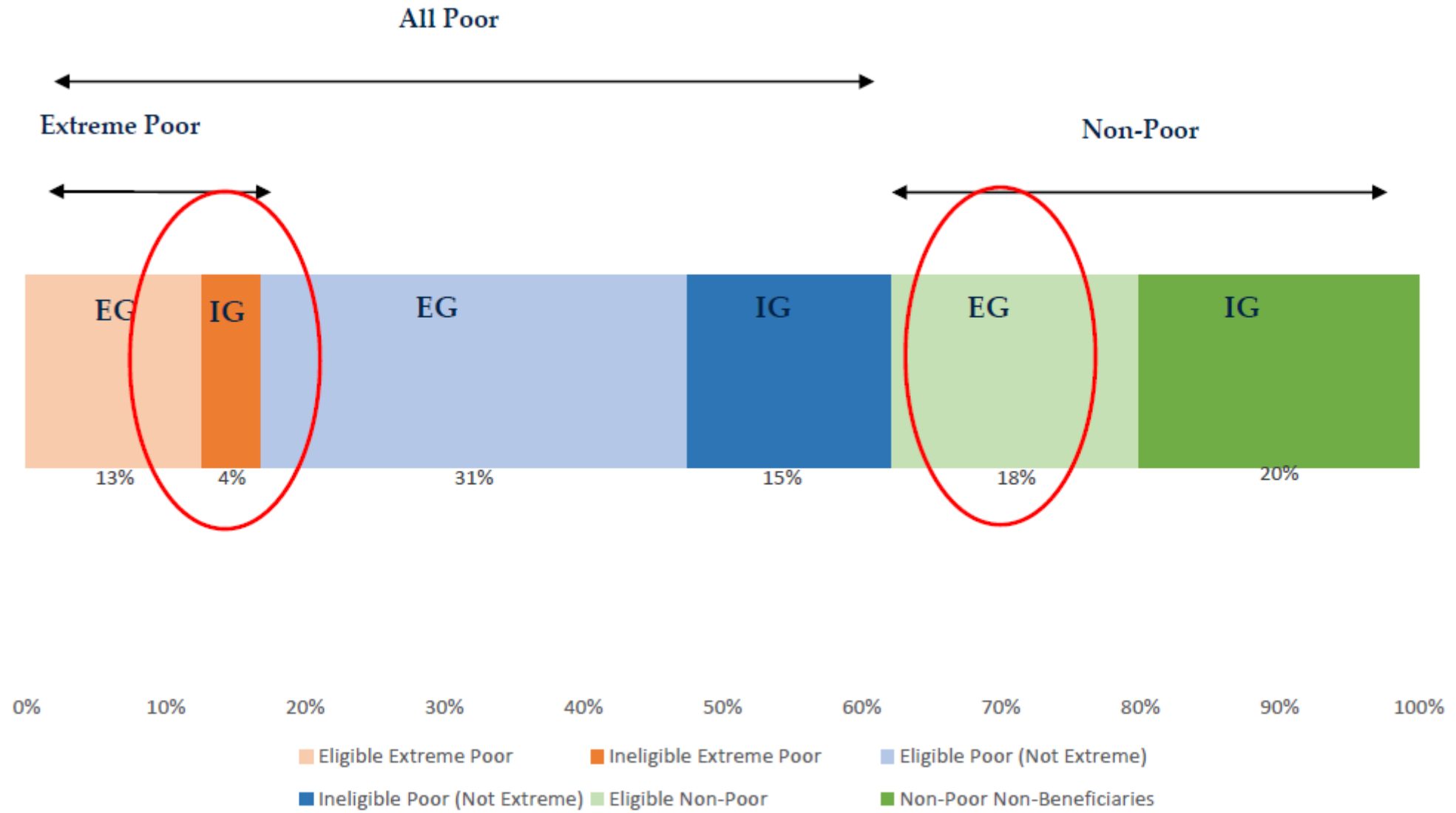
- Phone survey
- Applicants
- Used national poverty and extreme poverty line



ESSN DEMOGRAPHIC CRITERIA

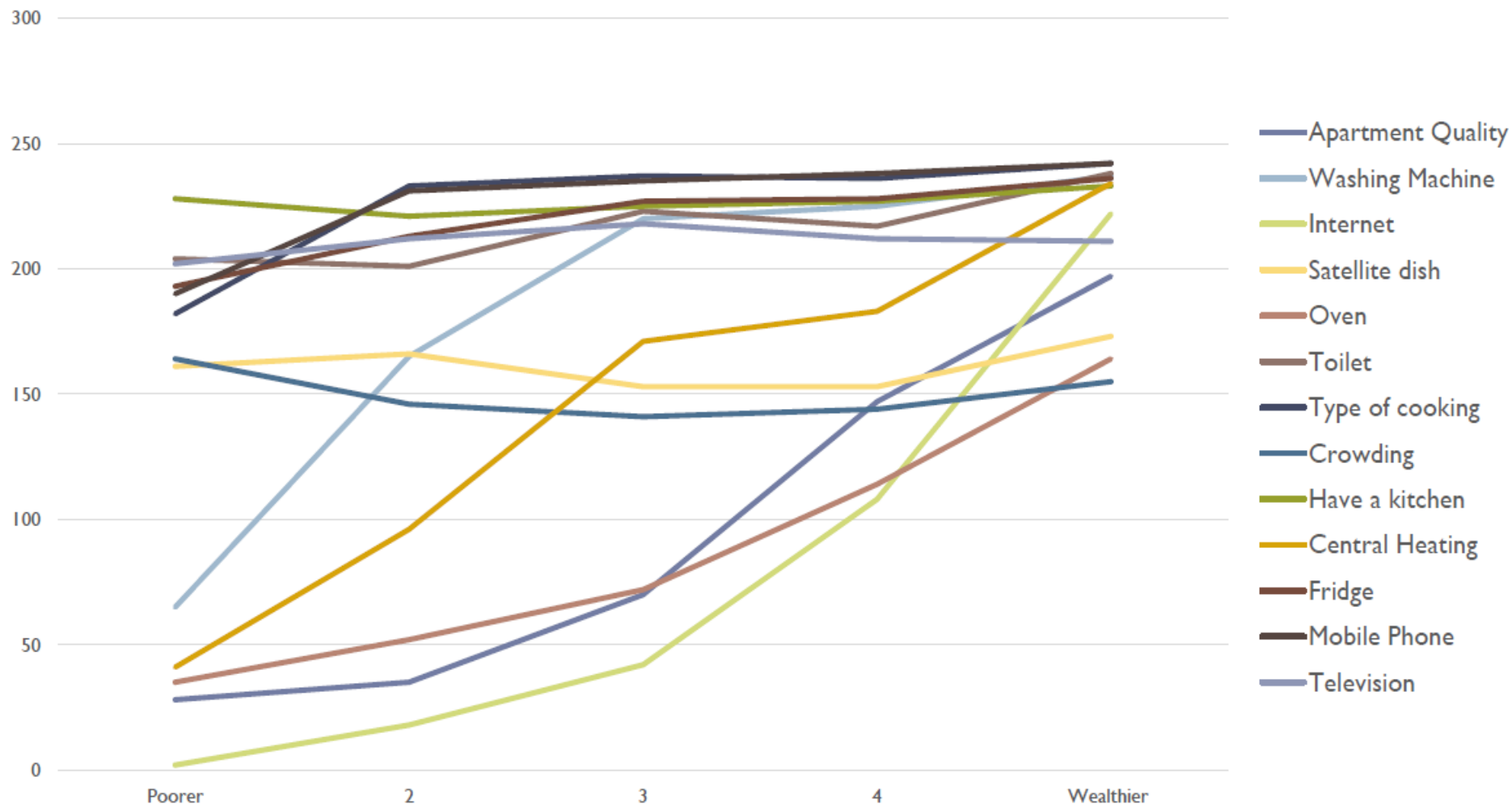
- Households with 4+ children

- At least one disabled family member (medical report with 40%)

- Single female

- Single parent

- Elderly headed households

- Dependency ratio ≥ 1.5


ESSN Targeting - Inclusion / Exclusion Errors



SASF Household visits to gather asset information / Principle Components Analysis

Wealth Index - Assets



DECISION
INCLUDE the bottom 10%
EXCLUDE the top 10%

From Vulnerability to a more comprehensive “Multidimensional Poverty Index”

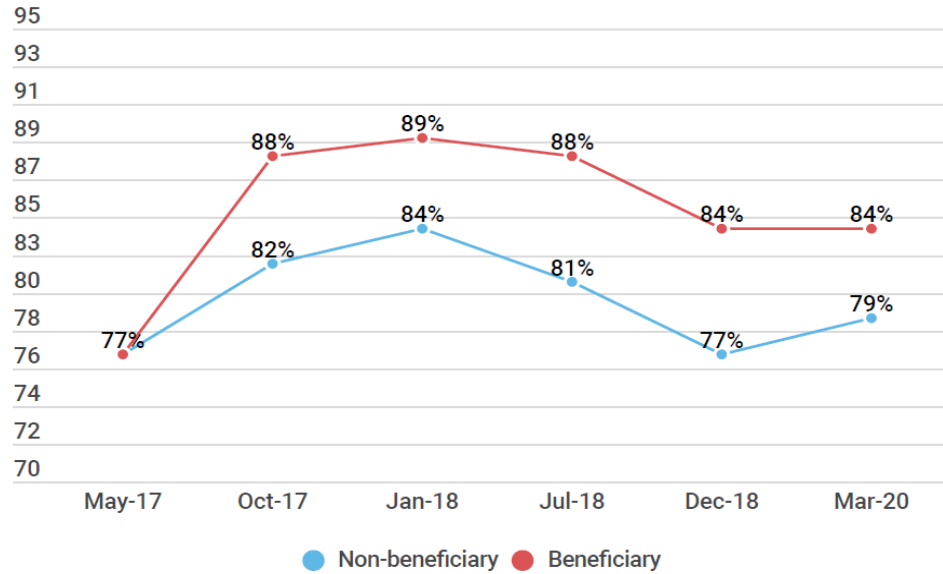
Dimension	Indicator	A household is deprived if...
Education	<i>School attendance</i>	Children are absent from school more than a semester
	<i>Highest education</i>	Neither the household head nor the second responsible of the household (if applicable) has completed at least primary school
Health	<i>Illness</i>	More than half of the household members reported sick
	<i>Treatment</i>	Any member is not treated when sick
Food security	<i>Consumption</i>	The household has a CSI > 18
	<i>Diet</i>	The Dietary Diversity Score DDS <6
Income Resources	<i>Precarious work</i>	Members of the household begged or engaged in illegal or high risk work
	<i>No income</i>	No household member worked within last 30 days
Living standards	<i>Overcrowding</i>	There are more than 3 persons per room
	<i>Sanitation</i>	It does not have a toilet
	<i>Winter assets</i>	It does not own more than one of the following winter assets: sufficient winter clothes, sufficient blankets, a heating stove and central heating
	<i>Hygiene</i>	Its members do not have sufficient soap and hygiene items

Impact of Assistance

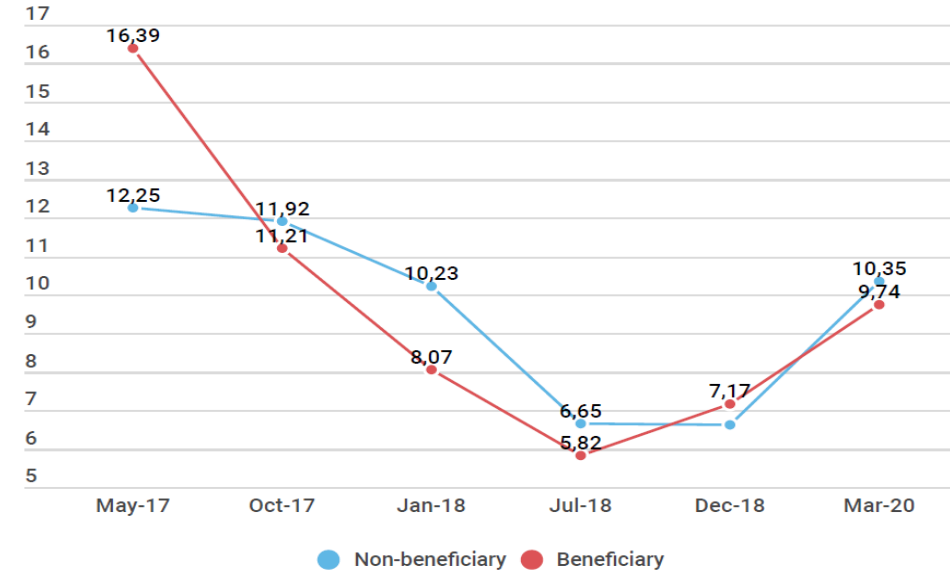
Evidence from Monitoring Activities

WFP Monitoring Modules

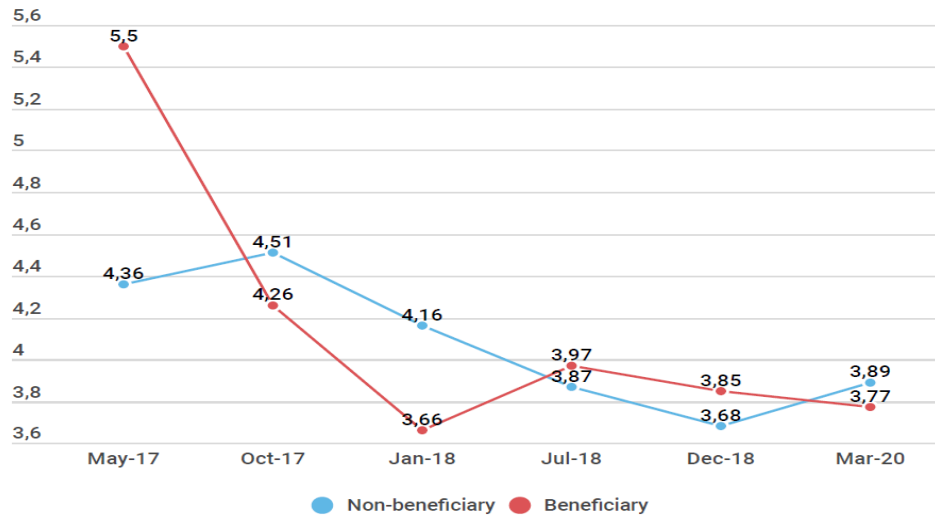
Percentage of ESSN Applicant Households with Acceptable Food Consumption



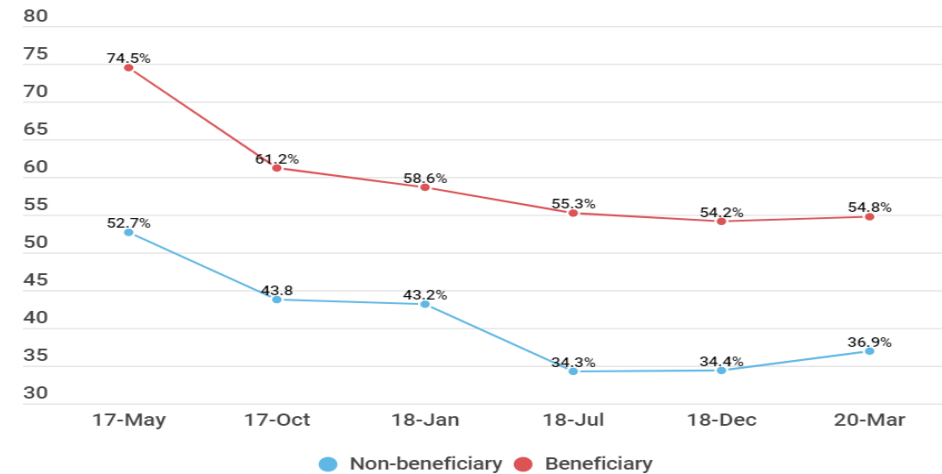
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)



Proportion of individuals with consumption below MEB



Multidimensional Poverty Index

	(1) ATET Coef./S.E.
Treatment Effect	-0.0572*** (0.0148)
PO(No Treatment)	0.2795*** (0.0135)
N	4042

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

- The ESSN significantly reduces the *intensity* of multidimensional poverty, from an average of 0.28 to 0.22
- The ESSN significantly reduced poverty in the domains of *Food Security, Living Standards and Education*
- But had no significant effect on *Health or Income Resources*

	(1) Education Coef./S.E.	(2) Health Coef./S.E.	(3) Food Coef./S.E.	(4) Income Coef./S.E.	(5) Living Coef./S.E.
Treatment Effect	-0.0589* (0.0307)	-0.0177 (0.0184)	-0.1528*** (0.0341)	0.0230 (0.0199)	-0.0794*** (0.0285)
PO(No Treatment)	0.5979*** (0.0235)	0.0764*** (0.0170)	0.3727*** (0.0318)	0.1145*** (0.0192)	0.2359*** (0.0235)
N	4042	4042	4042	4042	4042

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$



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Thank You

VAM/M&E Unit
Turkey Country Office



vam
food security analysis