CHECKLIST TO GUIDE AND ASSESS TARGETING AT DESIGN

Step 1: *WHO?* Defining the target group	
a. Does the main target group – those expected to benefit most – correspond to IFAD's target group as defined by the targeting policy (poorest and food insecure) and the operational guidelines on targeting (the poorest, the poor and the vulnerable peoples)?	
b. Have target subgroups been identified and described according to their diverse poverty and socioeconomic characteristics (assets and livelihoods, nutritional status and food insecurity) – and with attention to gender, age, ethnicity and disability differences, as well as the specific situation of those living in fragile contexts (e.g. refugees, climate-vulnerable etc.)?	
c. Are there indigenous and tribal peoples or ethnic minorities in the project area? If yes Is data disaggregation provided by indigenous group and geographical location?	
d. Have feasible targets for the different sub-groups been adequately formulated?	
e. Have the different sub-groups been consulted during the design process, by using adequate participatory approaches and by engaging with their leaders and groups?	
f. If indigenous peoples are among the target groups of the project, has the FPIC being carried out OR is there a plan to conduct it during implementation[1]?	
Step 2: *WHAT?* Targeting strategy and measures	
2.1. defining the pathway out of poverty	
a. Does the project ToC defines a **"pathway out of poverty"** that is based on a graduation model aimed at empowering the poorest to participate in sustainable economic development and rural institutions or a risk exists that the poorest and most vulnerable will be clustered in separate and poorly sustainable activities (e.g. tokenism)?	
b. If the better-off are also included in the main target group, and/or if the poorest are not identified as a priority group, does the project provide a justification for this? how the poorest and most vulnerable will also benefit?	

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[1] Consult IFAD How to do Note on FPIC https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39181253

2.2. Measures for targeting	
Does the project define a feasible targeting strategy that involve some or all of the following measures?	
a. *Geographic Targeting* based on poverty data or proxy indicators to identify areas, districts and communities with high concentration and intensity of poverty and prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity combined with: environmental degradation and climate vulnerability; presence of IPs; number of young people; presence and number of specific marginalized or fragile groups (e.g. people with disabilities, pastoralists, refugees); productive and agroecological potential.	
b. *Direct Targeting* to channel resources and services to specific groups of people or households by implementing feasible and context specific eligibility criteria and quota (e.g. government score-cards, asset-based indicators, easily identifiable demographic poverty markers or proxies – women headship etc.) that are validated and endorsed by communities and partners.	
c. *Self-targeting,* when specific products (e.g. small loans and grants) activities (nutrition interventions, pro-poor crops etc.) services and delivery methods (e.g. HH mentoring, peer-to-peer mechanisms) respond and are geared to the livelihoods, resource endowments, priority needs, culture and skills of the intended target groups, thus being unattractive to the better-off.	
d. *Empowering measures* – including social mobilisation, focused capacity and confidence-building such as literacy, leadership and life skills training; support to empower those who have less voice and power to participate in decision-making within communities and HHs	
e. *Enabling measures* – to foster an enabling institutional and policy environment for poverty targeting, by: including targeting and social inclusion in ToRs, procurement and contracts; strengthening stakeholders' capacity to engage with the poor; addressing the physical (e.g. accessibility), socio-cultural and procedural barriers to the participation of the poorest; policy-dialogue activities; PMU is accountable and operates in close consultation with project's participants (Stakeholder feedback mechanism)	
f. *Partnership for targeting* – to enhance outreach to the poorest and "hard to reach" (e.g. WFP, social protection programmes; NGOs working on graduation, IPs organizations, Community Rehabilitation schemes etc.) as well as to test or scale-up innovative targeting approaches.	

2.3. Resources for targeting	
Does costab computations and the project budget specify costs of: activities to target the poorest; dedicated staff; percentage of matching grants earmarked to the poorest?	
2.4. Implementation arrangements	
Have implementation arrangements been defined and included in the PIM?	
Step 3: *HOW*, monitoring targeting performance	
Does the M&E system include attention to targeting by	
a. including clear poverty and/or socio-economic classifications	
b. Putting in place a participatory and learning-oriented monitoring system to provide a space for the different target groups to voice their needs during implementation.	
c. Specific targeting risks (e.g. elite capture, social tensions) are identified and addressed as part of KM activities	