

Indicator description	Number of people reached with emergency food assistance through DFID support
Indicator Type	Peak Year (or cumulative if double-counting can be avoided)
Technical definition	<p>Only food assistance funded out of DFID’s humanitarian budgets will be included – regular development budget funded food security programmes will not be included.</p> <p>Reaching more people in a world of growing needs is certainly the objective for now. However, over time, with increased resilience programming in country offices (funded out of development budgets) as well as more sustainable solutions, one would hope that the need for humanitarian food assistance will go down.</p> <p>As data at proposal stage on numbers of beneficiaries are unreliable (especially in sudden onset disasters), we will use ex-post data from monthly results reports, mid-year reviews and project completion reports.</p> <p>To avoid double-counting, we will need to ask partners for information on how many people were reached with food assistance for how long. There are four options: one month, two months, three months or six months. We will not record food assistance programmes of less than one month. In exceptional circumstances, humanitarian programmes could also provide food assistance for longer than six months.</p> <p>Supplementary feeding programmes funded out of humanitarian budget lines should be included in this indicator as they will not be captured by the DFID nutrition indicator (which excludes humanitarian).</p> <p>Cash transfer programmes with the purpose of improving food security and funded out of humanitarian budget lines should also be included in this indicator. It is not necessary to know on what beneficiaries spent the cash. The only criterion for inclusion is that the cash transfer programme’s purpose is food security. Cash transfer programmes for improving food security should NOT also be double counted in the cash transfers indicator.</p>
Rationale	<p>Food assistance is the biggest spend for DFID in humanitarian emergencies (both sudden onset and chronic). It will be used as a proxy for DFID’s funding reach. It allows us to capture the coverage of our funding across emergencies to tell a global story about the scale of our emergency work. It does not allow us to talk about impact.</p> <p>While it will under-represent the number of people we reach with all of our funding, trying to get to a total number for emergency assistance across services is difficult as double- and triple-counting would be common with some beneficiaries receiving food, shelter and WASH services together.</p>
Data calculations	<p>i) Country offices need to select and state the single humanitarian intervention with the highest total number of beneficiaries reached with food assistance for at least one month for the reporting year. They should provide a table with the total number of beneficiaries</p>

	<p>in the first row, and where possible disaggregate this total into the number of beneficiaries reached with food assistance for at least one month but less than two months, at least two months but less than three months, at least three months but less than six months, and at least six months. Food assistance given for less than one month will not be counted.</p> <p>ii) Regional spending departments should provide separate tables for each country supported, following the guidance outlined in i) above. They should also, after liaising with each country office, state whether any interventions reported for the region overlap with the interventions reported by individual country offices and whether any adjustment has been made in figures reported to account for this overlap.</p> <p>iii) CHASE will provide the numbers of beneficiaries reached for responses led by CHASE following the guidance outlined in ii) above.</p> <p>iv) To reiterate, to avoid double-counting beneficiaries who may benefit from multiple food assistance interventions provided in a country in a given year, only ONE humanitarian intervention per country per year should be reported when reporting the number of beneficiaries from humanitarian food assistance.</p> <p>v) The total number of beneficiaries in all countries in the reporting year will be produced by adding the total reported number of beneficiaries from each country in the reporting year to the total reported numbers of beneficiaries from each region and CHASE, after adjusting for double-counting between country offices and regional spending departments / CHASE.</p> <p>vi) When reporting over the whole reporting period, only the highest number of beneficiaries IN ONE YEAR will be included when adding results across countries, to avoid double counting (Unless exceptionally there was a humanitarian problem in a completely different part of the country where we're confident there would be minimal population overlap with an area that had previously received humanitarian food assistance).</p>
Data sources	<p>Monthly partner results reporting</p> <p>Mid-Year Reviews and Project Completion Reports</p>
Reporting roles	
Worked example	
Baseline data	Not applicable – event driven
Return Format	Number of people reached with emergency food assistance through DFID support per year
Data dis-	By sex, where possible

aggregation	
Data availability	To be determined. DFID is currently updating its guidance to partners on results reporting and this will include a requirement to provide information on their reporting methodology and data availability from now on.
Time period/ lag	Up to 1 year.
Quality assurance measures	The numbers of beneficiaries of food assistance reported by partner organisations can be compared against funding provided.
Interpretation of results	
Data quality	The relevance of this indicator will be limited as it describes less than one-third of DFID's humanitarian expenditure; it will be of most relevance to those users with a specific interest in food aid, but of less relevance to users with an interest in DFID's broader expenditure across all types of humanitarian aid. The majority of the results are collated from partner agencies' reporting or management information systems and, as such, are subject to delays due to the time taken to complete and report on programmes. They are otherwise expected to be reasonably accurate and timely. There is some internal inconsistency as a result of some figures being cumulative and some peak year. Therefore, the indicator offers limited external comparability in an area with very few agreed international standards.
Data issues	<p><u>Strengths and weaknesses</u></p> <p>This indicator has been substantially revised to address the crucial issue of double- and triple-counting. In the absence of a single survey which can disaggregate humanitarian food assistance, WASH, shelter, protection and health services, policy leads have suggested food assistance as a proxy. This provides an under-count but is preferable to triple-counting food assistance, WASH, and shelter.</p> <p>The original indicator referenced only number of people reached, with no reference to the duration of food aid. Both numbers of beneficiaries and duration of food aid are important to monitor, but a decision has been made to report only the number of people reached at this level of the framework and report months of food aid provided at a lower level. The practice of reporting disaggregated figures by one, two, three and six months, as well as the total number of beneficiaries, will allow country offices and departments to gather and submit this data once.</p> <p>No adjustment has been made for humanitarian crises which generate the highest number of beneficiaries over multiple years.</p>

Additional comments	N/A
Variations from standard methodology	