CASH-BASED TRANSFERS (CBT)
In 2017, Total value transferred to beneficiaries

USD 1,300,000,000

83 Programmes in 60 Countries

9 Country Strategic Programmes
Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

CBT Trend 2009 –2017

*Excluding Commodity Voucher

Data updated as of 31 December 2017

Data sources: WINGS/BO
CBT Comparison 2016 vs 2017

Actual Global Amount Transferred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Unrestricted Cash</th>
<th>Restricted Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>231,614,650</td>
<td>622,475,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>642,857,950</td>
<td>674,219,058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase/Decrease: 178% for Unrestricted Cash, 8% for Restricted Cash.

Data sources: WINGS/BO
Data updated as of 31 December 2017
Increased Global Scale of CBT Intervention from 2009 – 2017

Excluding Syria Crisis Regional Response

Data sources: WINGS/BO

Data updated as of 31 December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>169.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>236.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>589.8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

CBT Beneficiary Scale-Up

In 2016
14.3 million Beneficiaries

Data sources: WINGS/BO

Data updated as of 31 December 2017
Share of CBT Beneficiary Around the Globe

- **1,527,195** LAC
- **4,159,287** MENA
- **6,700,427** Sub-Saharan Africa
- **1,951,874** Asia

Source: Comet
Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

CBT Country Scale-Up

- **CBT Beneficiary Scale**
  - Number of Countries: 2009–2017 (10 month)
- **CBT Country Scale**
  - 60 Countries in 2017

Data sources: WINGS/BO

In 2017

**60 Countries**

Data updated as of 31 December 2017
Increased Global Scale of CBT Interventions

CBT Operation Scale-Up

- In 2017, 92 Operations

Data sources: WINGS/BO

Data updated as of 31 December 2017
CBT related costs declined from 7.2% in 2016 to 6.3% of total transfers in 2017.
Reducing food prices for consumers

4 pilot countries: Kenya, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq

- 10% reduction in shelf-prices
- Translates into an equivalent of USD 21 million in additional purchase power
- Better availability and access to nutritious and affordable food for over 4 million beneficiaries and retail customers

In 2018, 8 new countries: Bangladesh, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Egypt and Rwanda

Data updated as of 31 December 2017
Cash-Based Transfers

Risk Mitigation, Reconciliation and Data protection
Overview

WFP Jordan

Provides food assistance to 500,000 Syrian refugees through Cash-Based Transfers (CBT).

Assistance

Is provided as:
• Food restricted e-vouchers (retailers)
• “Choice”: Food vouchers (retailers) and/or unrestricted cash – ATMs.

Value

USD 12 per month in transfers.

WFP Jordan Triangulation Database

• Web-based tool to provide analytic assurance for CBT accountability and inform CBT management
• Its main functions include:
  • Reconciliation
  • Retail management
  • Monitoring
Reports

• Are generated from various sources – most data is real time.
• Have different levels of disaggregation: from cumulative to individual to transaction level.
• Are presented in different formats, including through specific visualization tools.
• Some are designed to proactively detect anomalies (e.g. sales outside opening hours, quick succession transactions).
• Serve to inform and guide CBT management through the provision of accurate, timely and comprehensive information targeted at the various WFP functional areas involved in CBT.
• A monthly triangulation report with selected KPIs is presented to, and endorsed by, management.
• An anomalies dashboard is reviewed by the local oversight committee monthly and follow-up actions are tracked.
These guidelines cover data protection principles and the application of those principles.

They apply to all beneficiary and prospective beneficiary personal data.

They have been developed for all WFP personnel involved in the processing of data concerning actual or potential beneficiaries.
Addressing Basic Needs
Meeting Basic needs for Syrian refugees in Turkey

Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Programme for Syrian refugees in Turkey, first disbursement in December 2016

**Largest** single humanitarian programme ever financed by the EU

Second tranche: USD 730.7 million for 13 months from 1 January 2018 to 31 January 2019

Aims to support **1.3 million refugees** to meet their basic needs through a monthly cash payment of 120 Turkish Lira (USD 31) per person per eligible family.

Refugees **decide** how they spend their money
Food security rates among beneficiaries have improved from 76% to 81%. The prevalence of food security compares favourably to non-applicants (71%) and ineligible applicants (73%).

Around 95% beneficiaries consumes a diverse, nutrient-rich diet with cereals, protein, and fresh vegetables on a daily basis. Non-applicants consume these food groups less regularly.

Beneficiaries are less likely to compromise their eating habits than non applicants and ineligible applicants.
Results of first monitoring exercise of ESSN in Turkey

Housing conditions are clearly better for beneficiaries (47%) than for non-applicants (32%) and ineligible households (33%).

Beneficiaries are living in more crowded conditions with an average of 3.05 per room versus 2.2 for ineligible and non-applicant households, mainly because beneficiaries households tend to be bigger.

Beneficiaries are more likely to have assets that give them access to information (TV, mobile phone, internet) which is important for the success of ESSN.
Results of first monitoring exercise of ESSN in Turkey

Better coping strategies

Overall 76% respondents used at least one coping strategy in the previous 30 days, however, beneficiaries were less likely to borrow money than non-applicants and ineligible.

Less emergency strategies

Non-applicants were much more likely to use emergency coping strategies than beneficiaries and ineligible applicants (19% versus 7.5%).

A lower proportion of beneficiary households (9%) have a child out of school for more than 1 year, compared to ineligible (14%) and non-applicant (15%) households.
Results of first monitoring exercise of ESSN in Turkey

Share of expenditure

- Food: 47%
- Rent: 23%
- Household Bill: 11%
- Living: 19%

Basic Needs Approach
Basic Needs Approach

Conclusion from first monitoring survey

- Improved food security
- Better living conditions
- Better coping mechanisms
What works about CBT and nutrition?

State of evidence
- CBT can have a positive impact on nutrition, however, no sufficient evidence is gathered to have a conclusive analysis

Context related
- A positive impact on child nutritional outcomes was found in several countries and in a number of studies, however they remain context specific

Programme design
- CBT as a modality may contribute to nutrition outcomes, depending on how it is integrated in the programme design
Factors that showed an impact with cash-based transfers

- Duration
- Conditionality
- Size of transfer
Case studies showing positive impact of CBT on nutrition

**DR Congo:** The study looked at the effects of unconditional cash transfers on outcome of treatment for severe acute malnutrition in the Kasai region of DR Congo. In this case, the cash converted the food-insecure households with restricted diets and high levels of malnutrition to relatively food secure households. Recovery rates increased and relapse rates were lower.

**Burkina Faso:** The study looked at the effect of seasonal unconditional cash transfers on children’s energy, micro- and macronutrient, and food group intakes during the lean season in Burkina Faso. It was found that unconditional seasonal cash transfer increases intakes of high-nutritional-value foods in Burkinabe children aged 14–27 months.

**Pakistan:** A study evaluated the effects of three different CBI modalities on nutritional outcomes in children under 5 y of age at 6 month and at 1 year. In this setting, the amount of cash given was important, the larger cash transfer had the greatest effect on wasting.
Gathering more evidence

We need to gather more evidence. WFP is currently undertaking a study in Pakistan to determine the effect of unconditional cash transfer programme alone, plus behavior change communication and/or specialized nutritious food supplementation on reduction of stunting in children 6-24 months.
Designing Interventions to Maximize Nutrition Outcomes

**Nutritious foods are available, affordable & accessible**

**Transfer value supports health & nutrition year-round**

**Sufficient duration, appropriate targeting & timing**

**Communications to improve health & nutrition behavior**

**Improved diets of target groups over a longer period of time**

Context analysis & formative research
How can data revolution improve the lives of 52 million children suffering from acute malnutrition?

- **Registration and discharge** based on eligibility
- **On-demand entitlement** distribution
- **Report generation** for field managers and community health workers
- **Biometrics recognition** for de-duplication (from Q2/Q3)

- Transmits **reliable data** in low tech environment
- Near **real time information** for adaptive programming
- **Unified information system** across programmes and stakeholders
Benefits of Digitizing Nutrition

Examples

**El Salvador (basic configurable version of SCOPE CODA)**
Monitoring costs reduced by 74%: USD 30.66 to USD 7.99

**CIFF Stunting Prevention Programme in Malawi**
Individual follow-up increased participation by 38%: 66% to 91%

SCOPE CODA improves the following three areas:

- Programme Results & Evidence-Base to Support SDG 2.2
- Efficiency and Reduced Costs
- Information System
THANK YOU!