



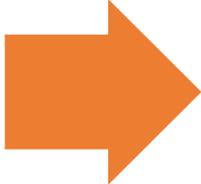
CASH-BASED TRANSFERS (CBT)

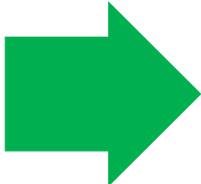


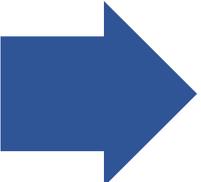
Facts & Figures Update



In 2017, Total value transferred to beneficiaries

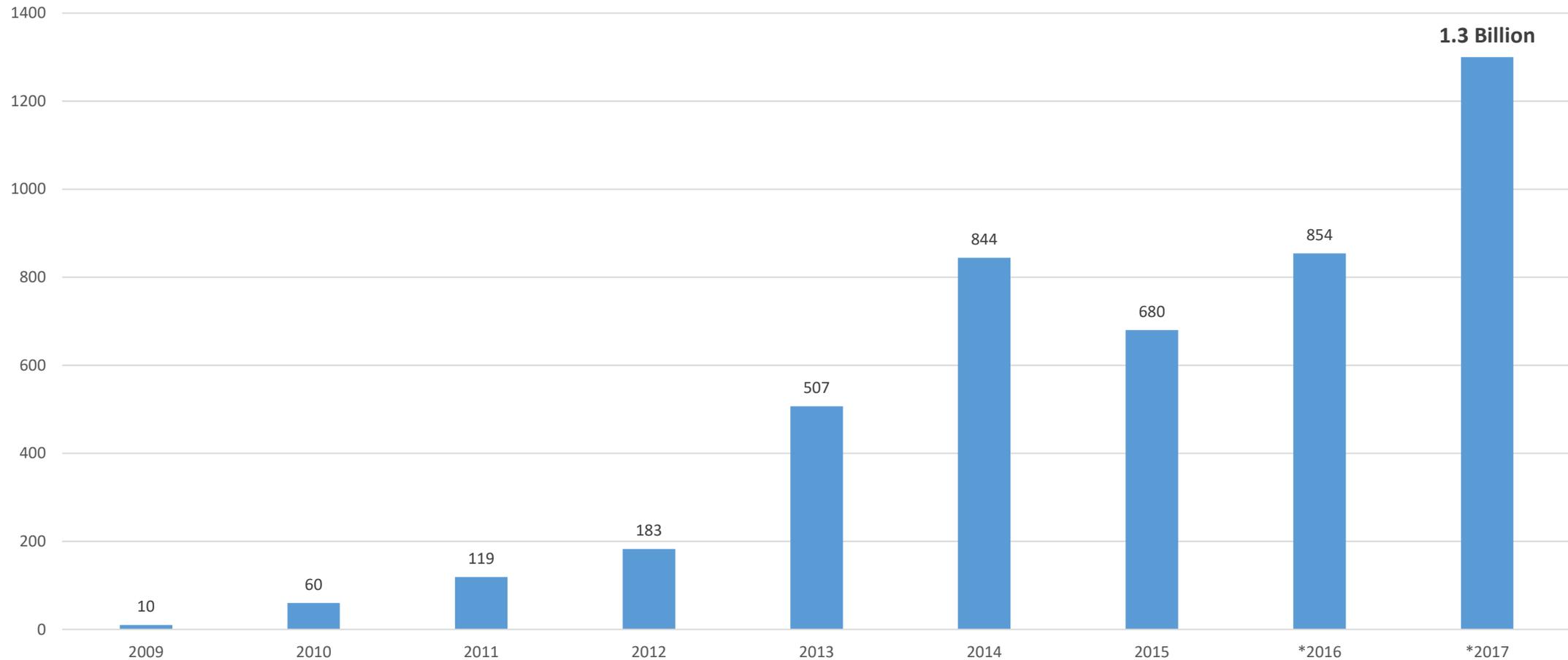
 **USD 1,300,000,000**

 **83 Programmes in 60 Countries**

 **9 Country Strategic Programmes**

Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

CBT Trend 2009 –2017

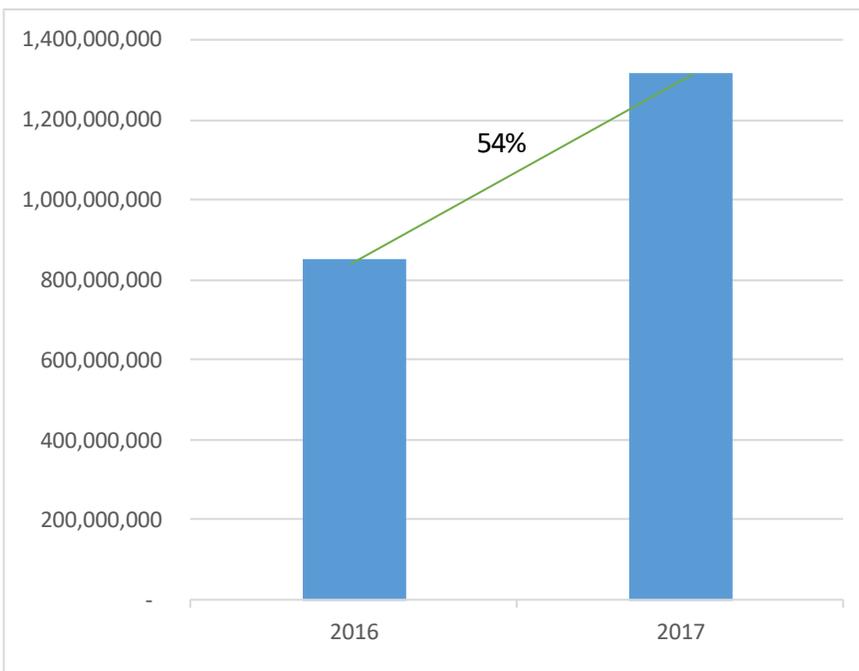


*Excluding Commodity Voucher

CBT Comparison 2016 vs 2017

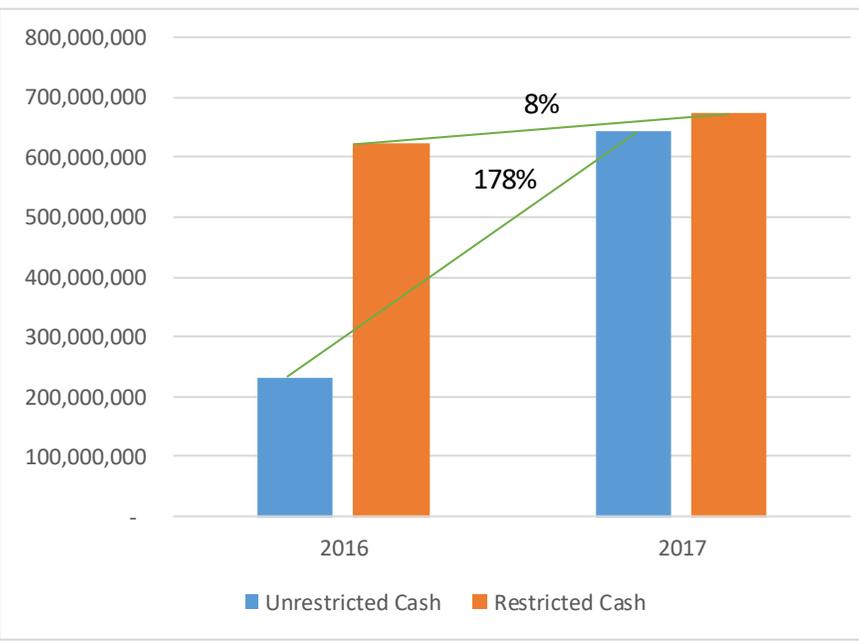
Actual Global Amount Transferred

2016 Actual Transferred (USD)	2017 Actual Transferred (USD)	Increase/Decrease
854,090,168	1,317,077,008	54%



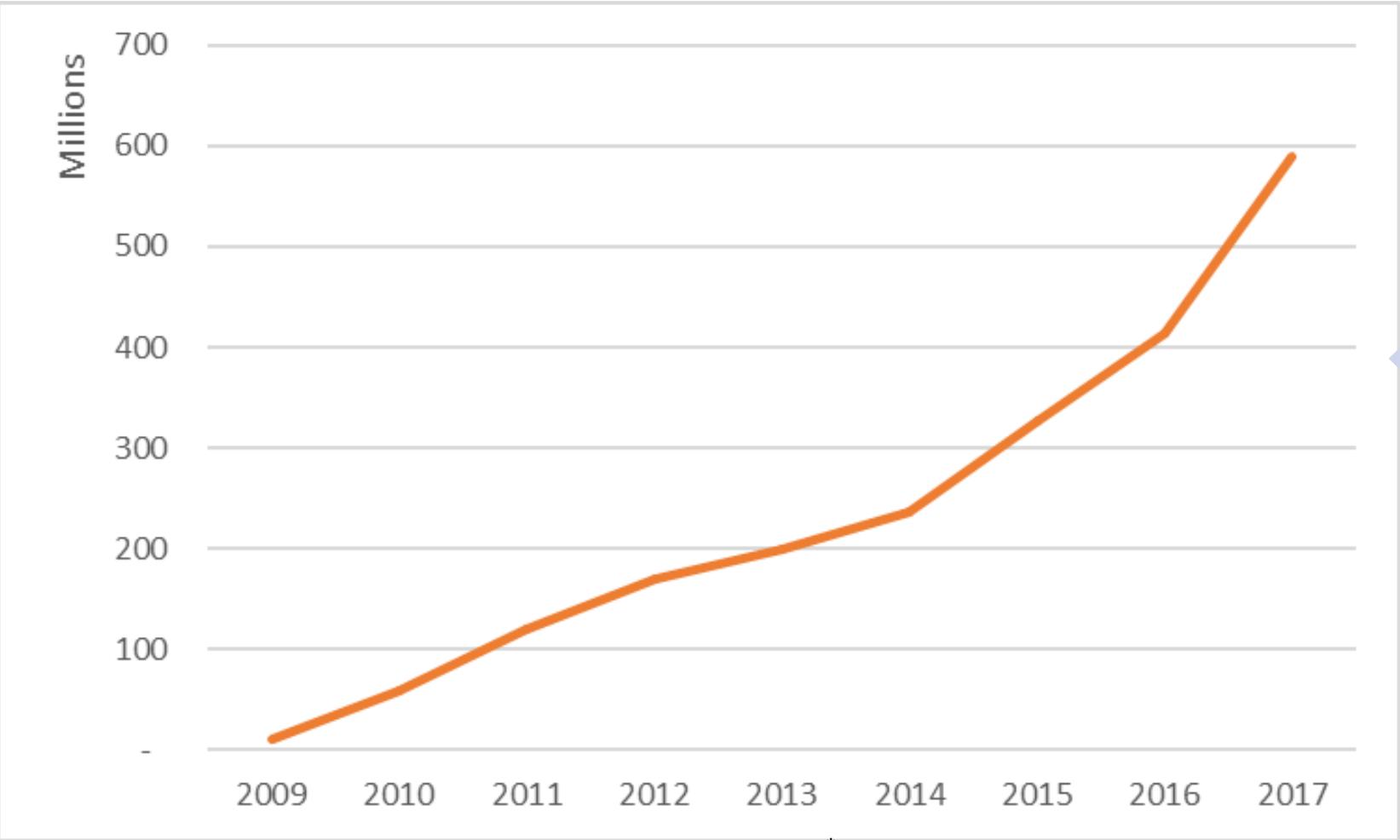
Actual Global Amount Transferred by Delivery Assistance

Fiscal Year	Unrestricted Cash	Restricted Cash
2016	231,614,650	622,475,518
2017	642,857,950	674,219,058
Increase/Decrease	178%	8%



Increased Global Scale of CBT Intervention from 2009 – 2017

Excluding Syria Crisis Regional Response

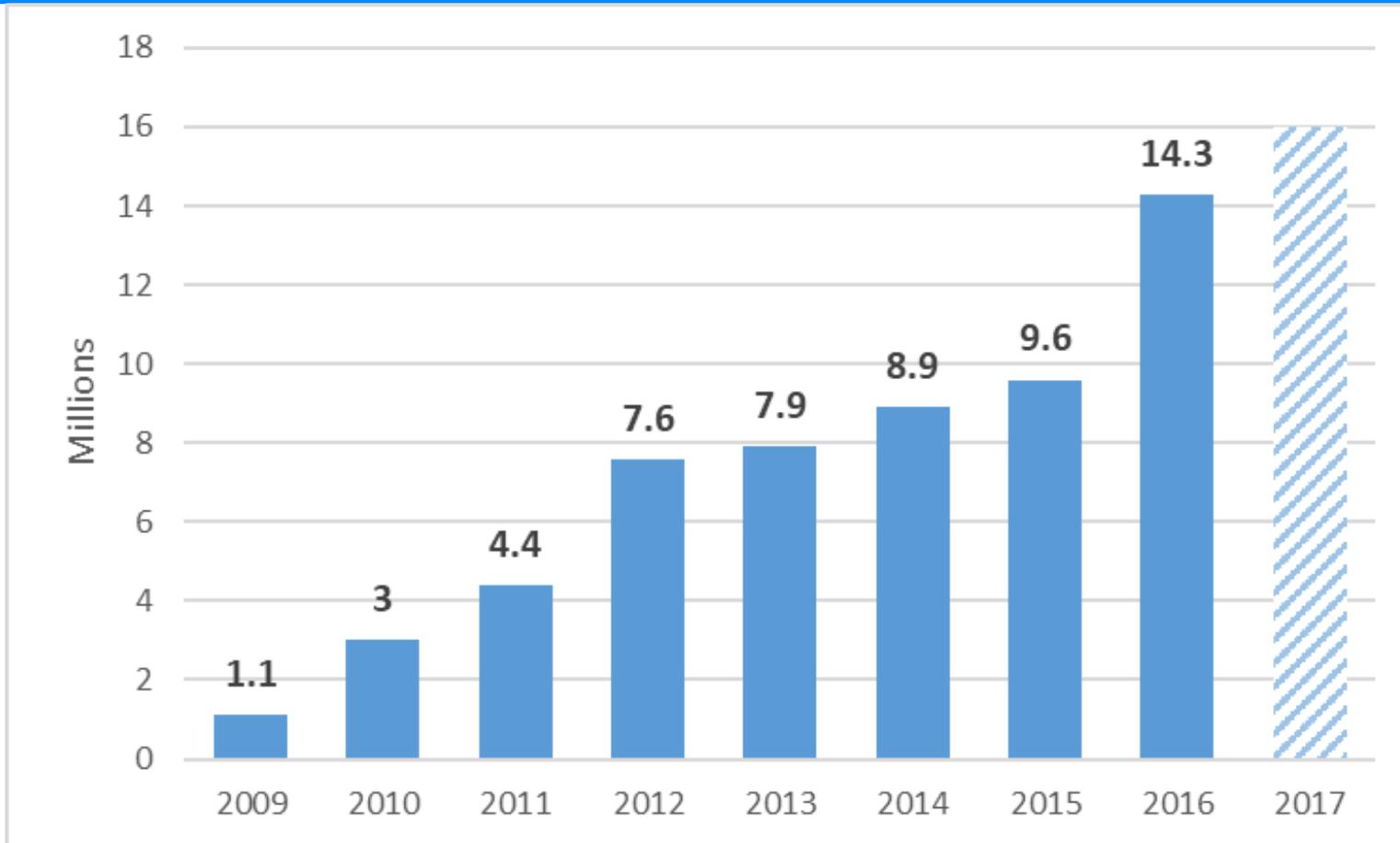


2009: 10.3 million	2012: 169.4 million
2014: 236.8 million	2017: 589.8 million

Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

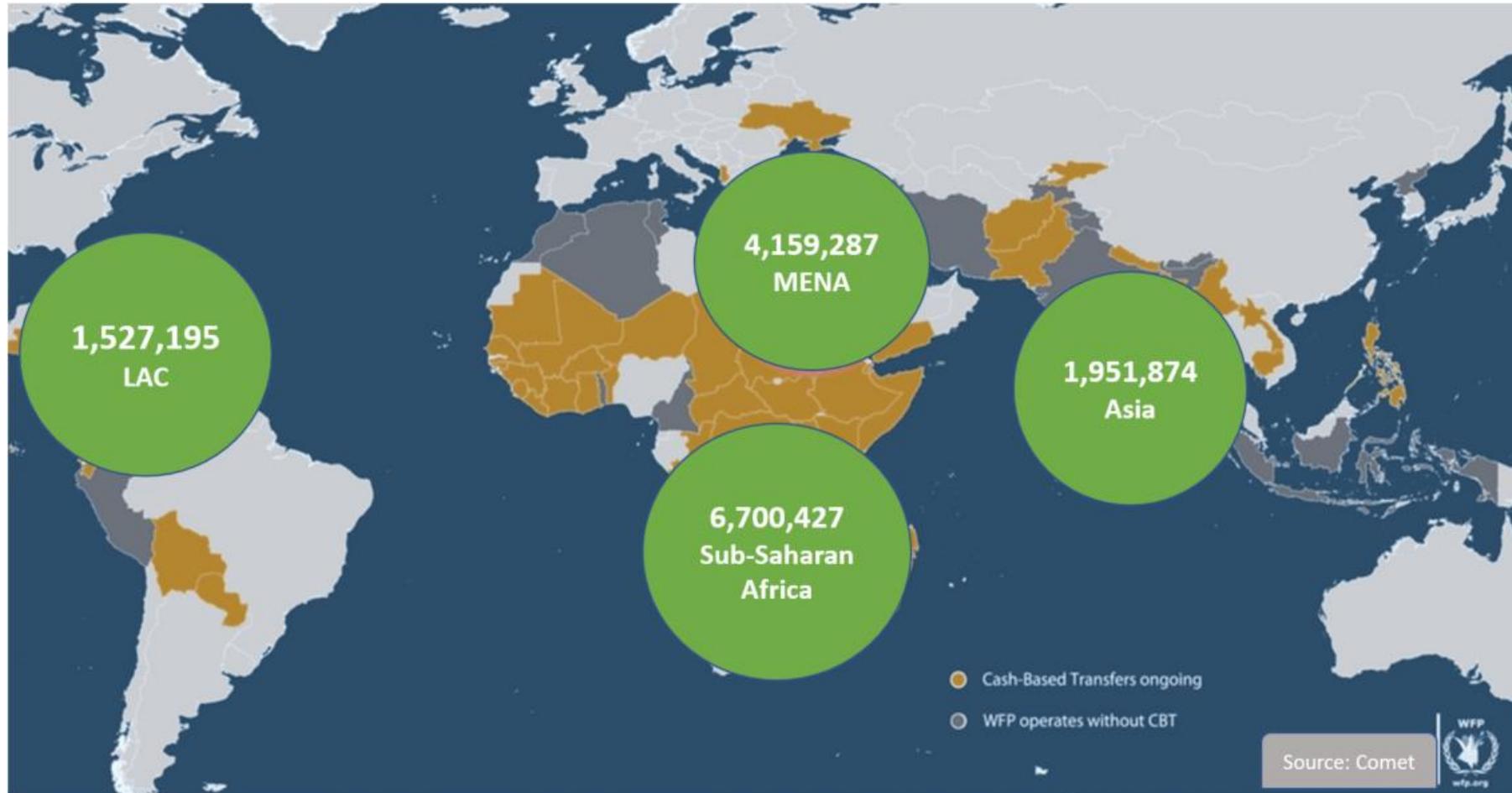


CBT Beneficiary Scale-Up



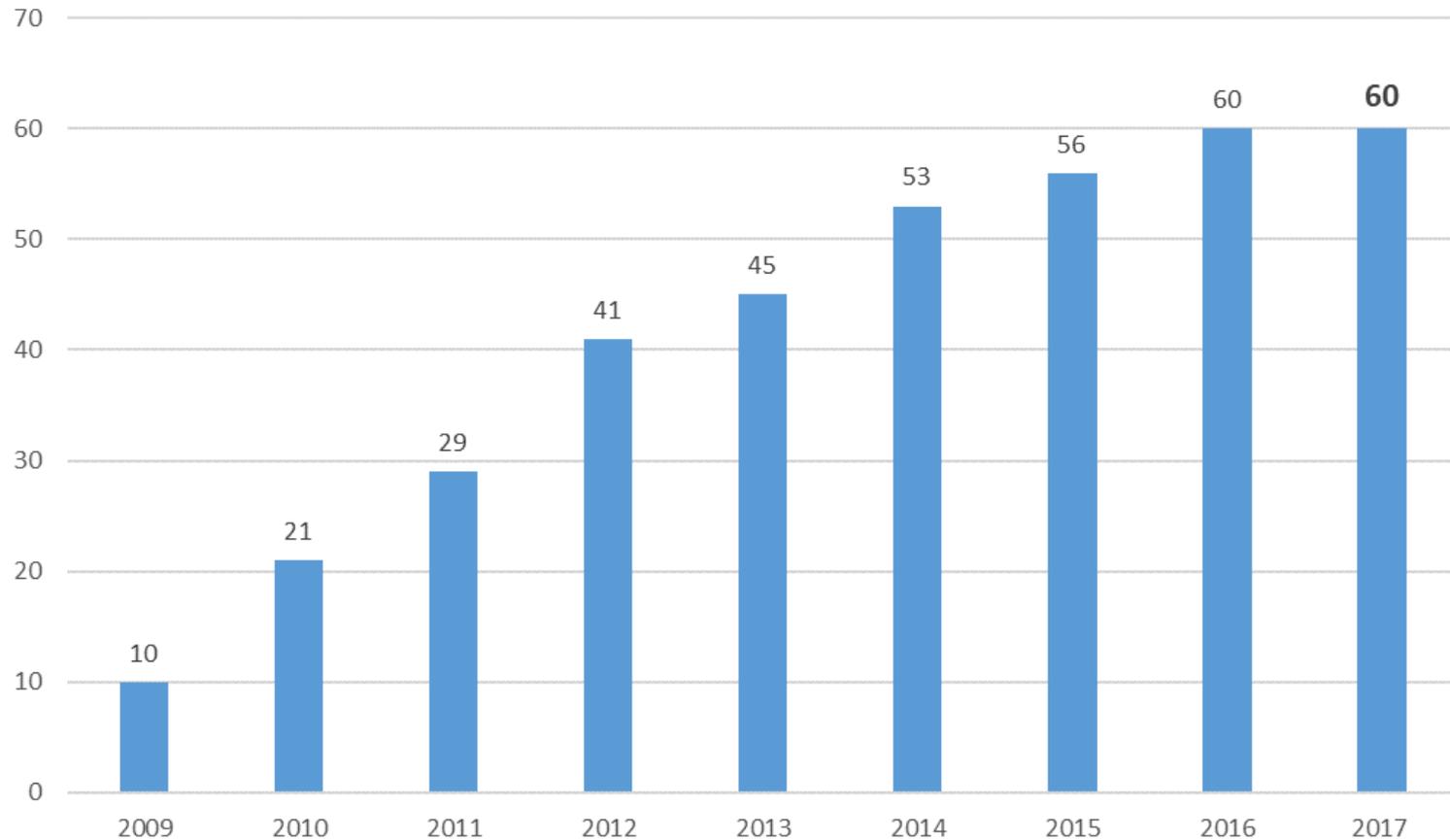
In 2016
14.3
million
Beneficiaries

Share of CBT Beneficiary Around the Globe



Increased Global Scale/Consistency of CBT Interventions

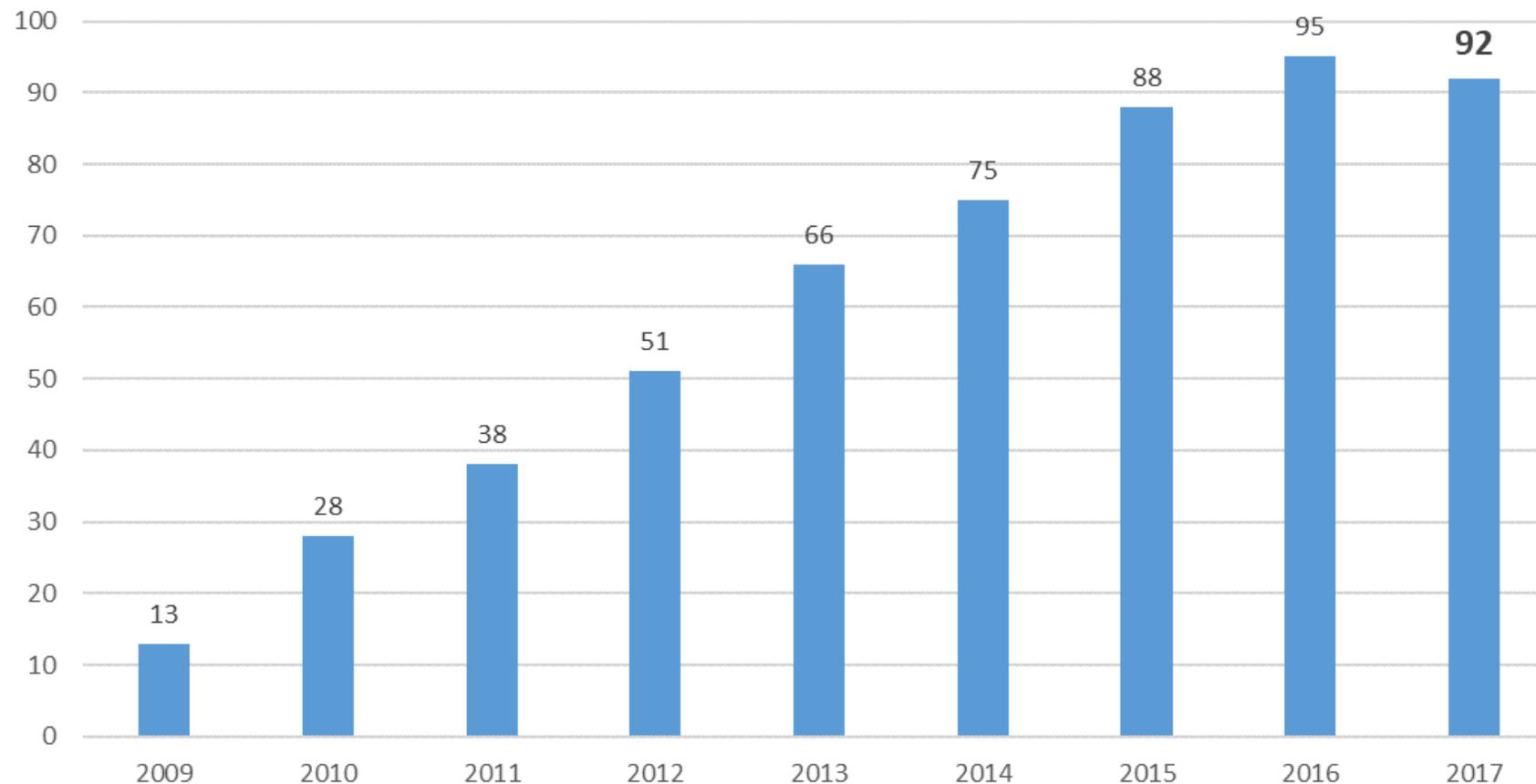
CBT Country Scale-Up



In 2017
60
Countries

Increased Global Scale of CBT Interventions

CBT Operation Scale-Up



In 2017
92
Operations

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

Risk Mitigation, Reconciliation and Data protection





-  Dashboard
-  Import Data
-  Reports
-  Data Management
-  Visualisation
-  Special Portals

WFP Jordan triangulation database

JANUARY 2018

WFP Jordan

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

Assistance

Is provided as:

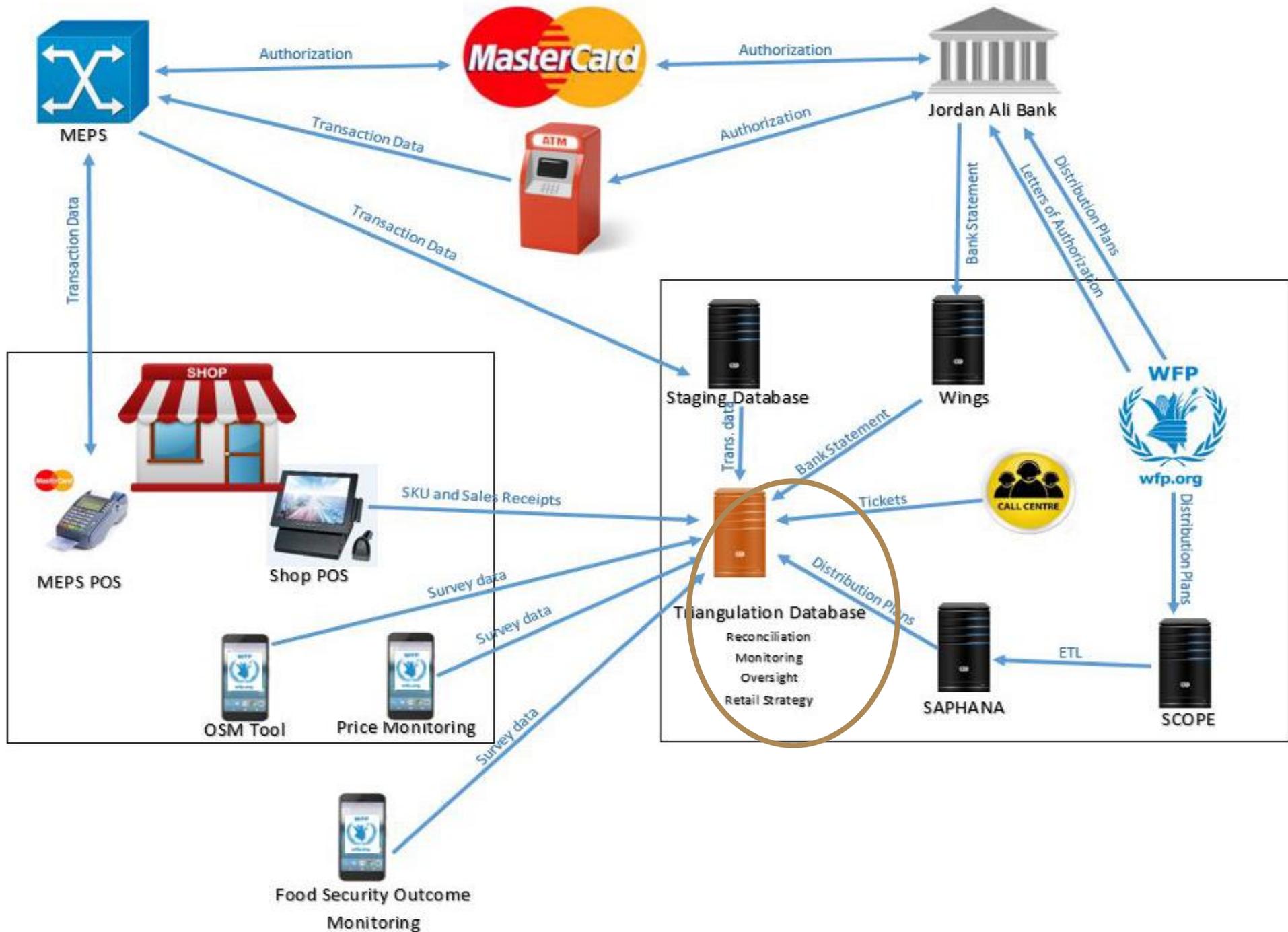
- Food restricted e-vouchers (retailers)
- “Choice”: Food vouchers (retailers) and/or unrestricted cash – ATMs.

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

- + Finance - CBT reports
- + Programme - Beneficiary Reports
- + Programme - CBT Reports
- + Programme - Price Reports
- + Retail - Data Reports
- + Retail - Sales Reports
- + Retail - Price Reports
- + Summary Report

<..> Reports

- Finance - CBT reports
 - Verification of Reload Instructions
 - Verification of Reload Instructions - Historical & Cum
 - Verification of Reload per Beneficiary
 - Occurrence of Duplicate Authorization Numbers
 - Occurrence of Duplicate Authorization Numbers - Historical & Cum
 - Occurrence of Duplicate RRN
 - Occurrence of Duplicate RRN - Historical & Cum
 - Merchants Shopped
 - Merchants Shopped - Historical & Cum
 - VRL Report
 - Time of Sales
 - Time of Sales - Historical & Cum
 - Processing vs. Transaction Date
 - Processing vs. Transaction Date Historical & Cum
 - Replication of the same amounts by cashier

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.

WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy

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



Basic Needs and CBT

Meeting Basic needs for Syrian refugees in Turkey



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

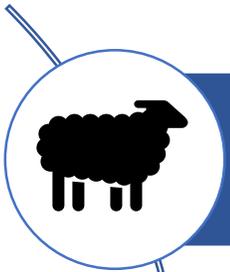
Largest single humanitarian programme ever financed by the EU

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

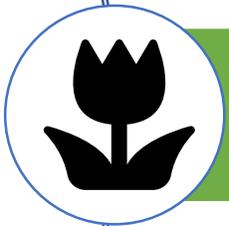
Aims to support **1.3 million refugees** to meet their basic needs through a monthly cash payment of 120 Turkish Lira (USD 31) per person per eligible family.

Refugees **decide** how they spend their money

Results of first monitoring exercise of ESSN in Turkey



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.

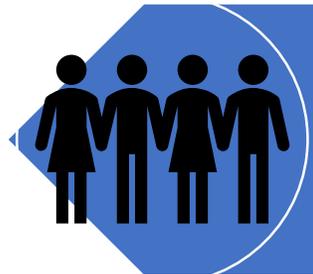


Beneficiaries are less likely to compromise their eating habits than non applicants and ineligible applicants.

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.**

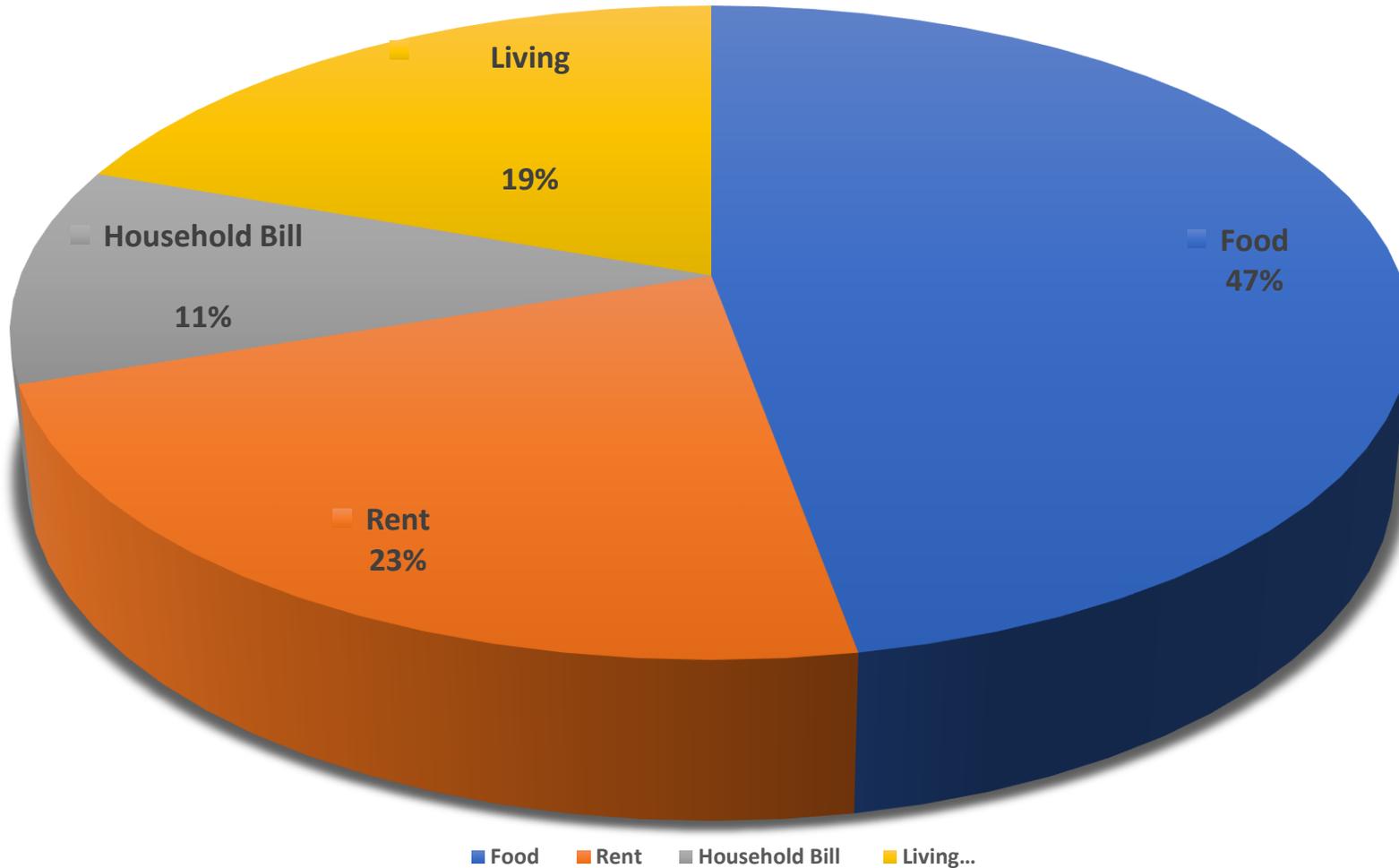
Less emergency strategies

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



Conclusion from first monitoring survey

Improved food security

Better living conditions

Better coping mechanisms

CBT for Nutrition Outcomes



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

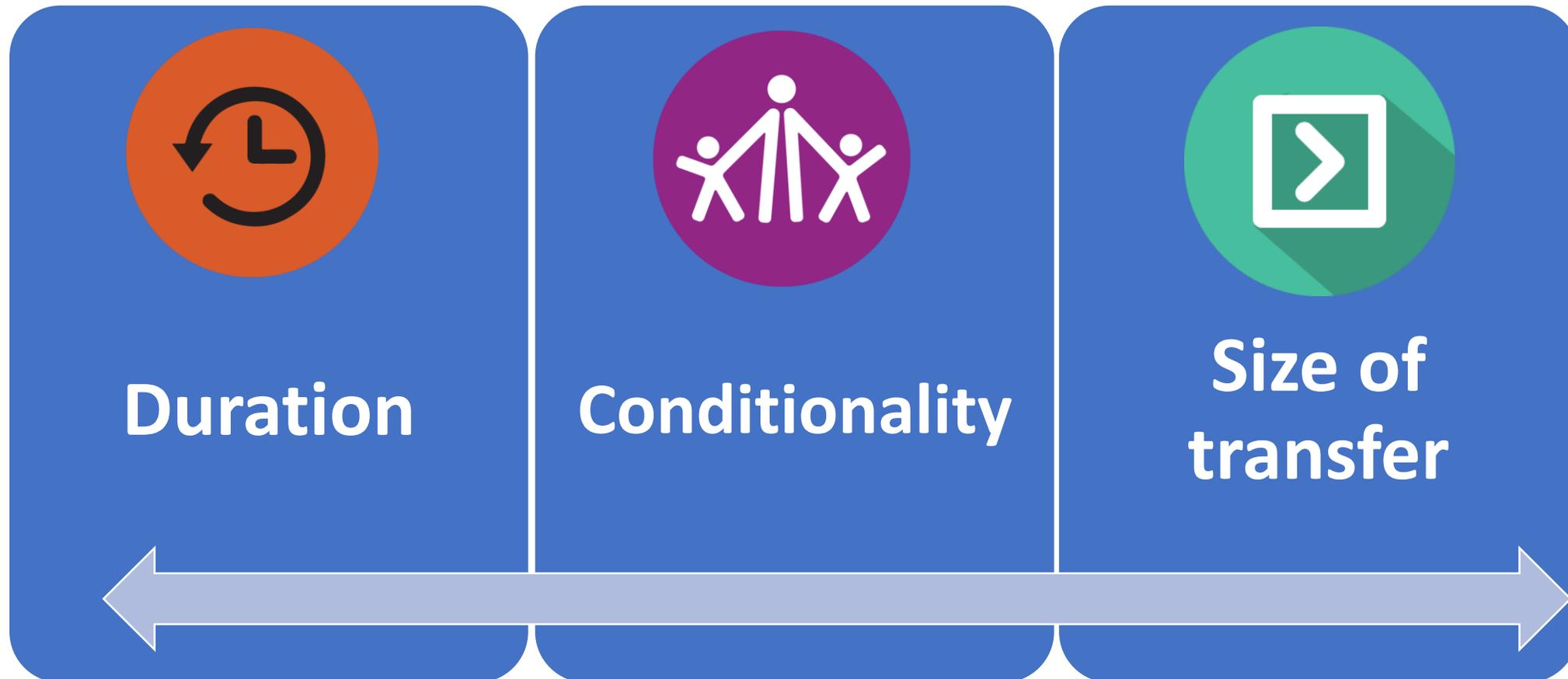
Context related

- 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



Case studies showing positive impact of CBT on nutrition

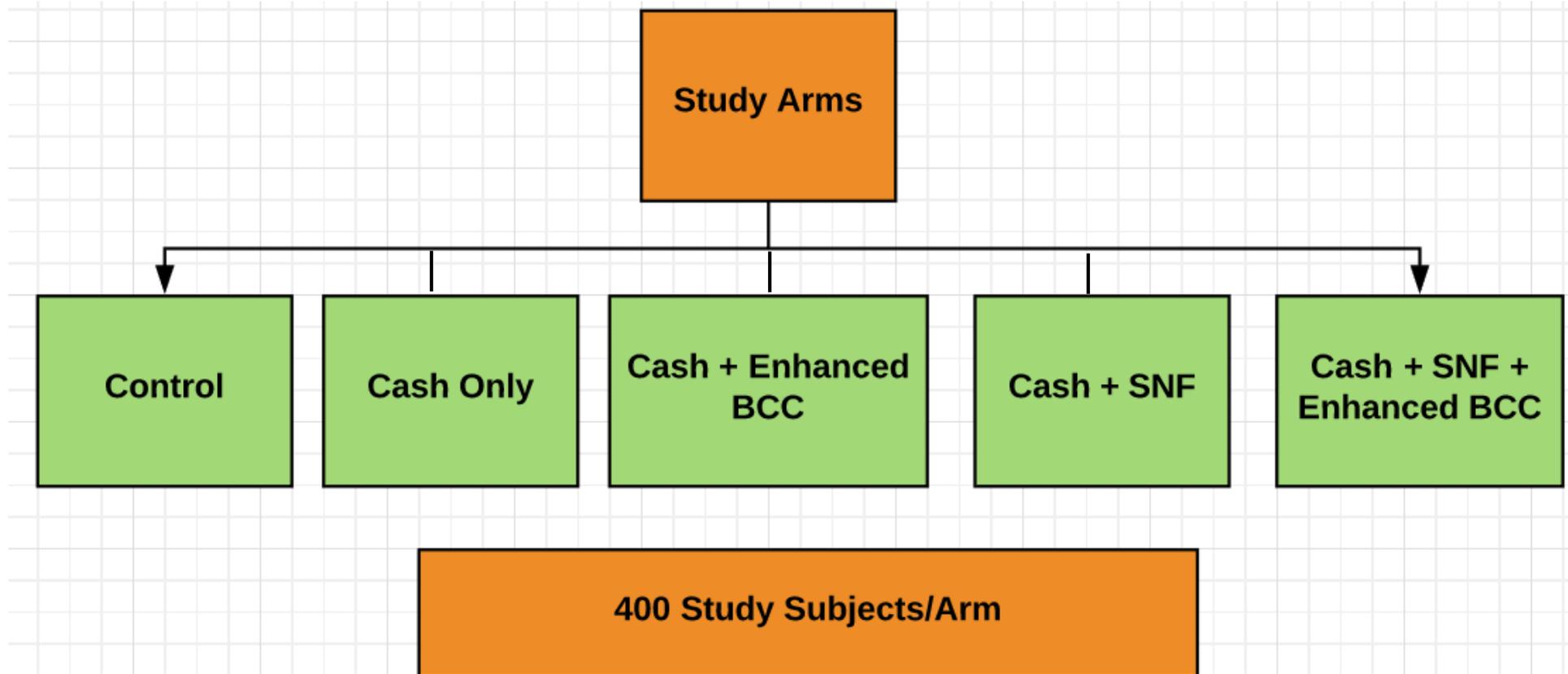
DR Congo: The study looked at the effects of unconditional cash transfers on outcome of treatment for severe acute malnutrition in the Kasai region of DR Congo. In this case, the cash converted the food-insecure households with restricted diets and high levels of malnutrition to relatively food secure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

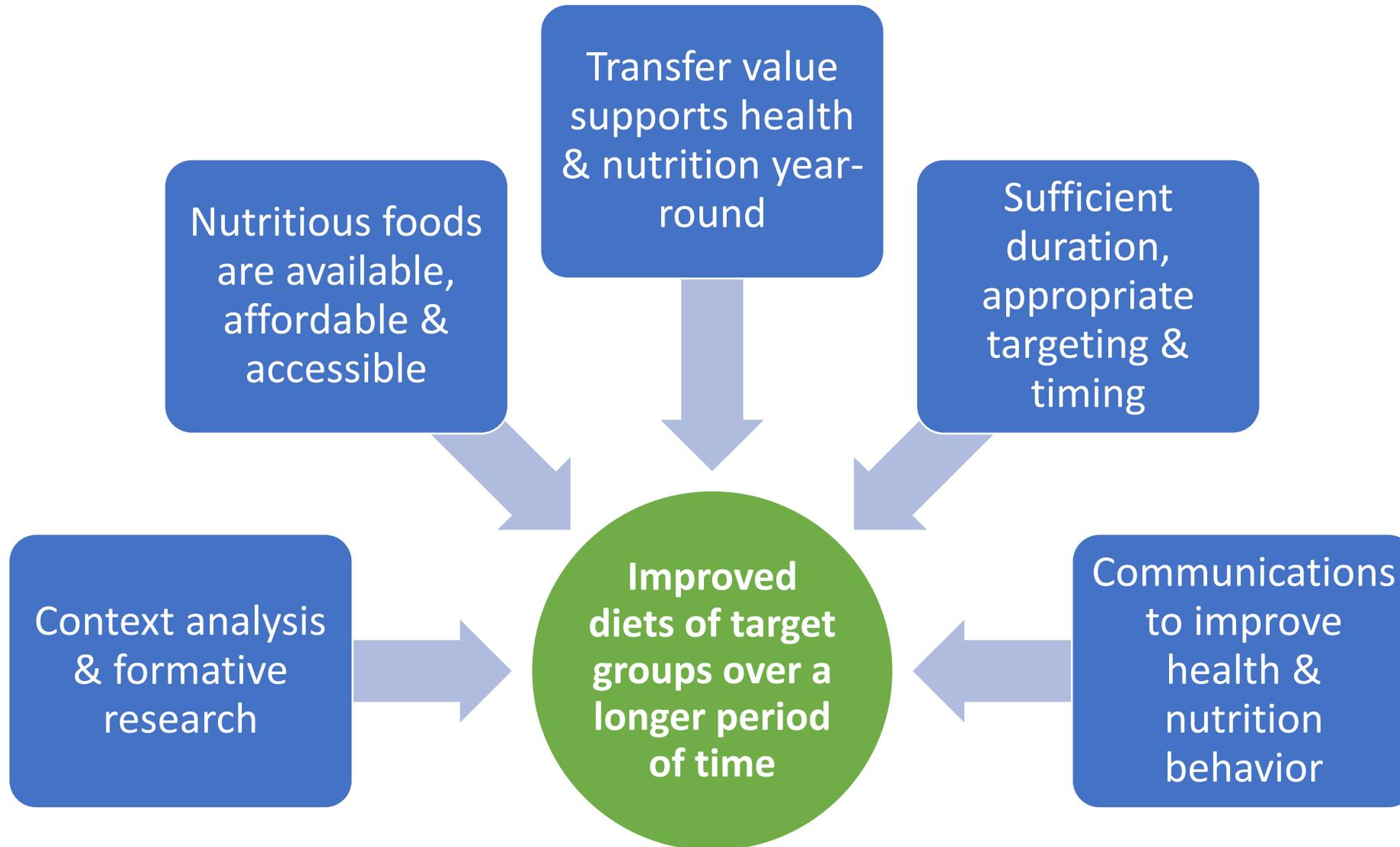
Pakistan: A study evaluated the effects of three different CBI modalities on nutritional outcomes in children under 5 y of age at 6 month and at 1 year. In this setting, the amount of cash given was important, the larger cash transfer had the greatest effect on wasting.

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



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!

