Analysis of Cash Transfer Programming and Market Based Approaches to achieve WaSH outcomes in humanitarian response

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Athens, Greece 14-16 Sept 2016
Presentation Structure

- Introduction to the research
- Summary of the research project
- Research methodology
- Overview of results and discussion
- Conclusions and recommendations
Introduction to the Research
The Importance of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WaSH)

Diarrhoeal diseases are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in complex emergencies. (Connolly et al, 2004; Waring and Brown, 2005).

Result from inadequate quality and quantity of water, substandard and insufficient sanitation facilities, overcrowding, poor hygiene, and scarcity of soap.

In camp situations, diarrheal diseases have accounted for more than 40% of these deaths in the acute phase of an emergency (Connolly et al., 2004).
Point of Use Water Treatment Technologies

Potentially the most applicable treatment technology during times of emergency (Ray and Jain, 2014).

Allows people to treat their own water, rather than rely on water infrastructure and groundwater wells damaged and contaminated by the disaster (Ray and Jain, 2014).

User acceptance and training is imperative (Lantagne and Clasen, 2009).
Traditional Humanitarian Response
The Market Based Spectrum: market based relief to market development

Market Based Programming

Market Indifferent

Market Integrated Relief
Objective: meeting basic needs (food security, etc.)
Activities:
- In kind distributions
- Local and regional food purchase
- Cash and vouchers
- Seed fairs

Indirect Support through Markets
Objective: meet basic needs through temporary interventions that restore markets.
Activities:
- Targeted support to market actors (grants, loans, transport subsidies, temporary storage)
- Support to supply

Market Strengthening and Development
Objective: economic recovery, improvement in incomes and livelihoods
Activities:
- Support to productive and sustainable agriculture
- Employment creation
- Financial services
- Supply and value chains
- Productive assets
- Enterprise development

Source: Oxfam and WFP (2013)
Summary of the Research Project
Aim of the Research

What would need to be measured to determine the added value of utilising cash transfers / market based programming (CT/MBP) to achieving WaSH outcomes in humanitarian response?
Research Outcomes

1. Determination of the parameters of ‘added value’ of market based approaches to achieve WASH outcomes;

2. Determination of the indicators required to measure the parameters

3. Application to the case of increasing supply and demand for POU-WTT as part of disaster resilience and post-disaster response
Scope of the Research

• Part of a wider 18 month programme being implemented by Oxfam:

  “Promoting market-based responses to emergencies through WaSH market mapping and analysis”

• Haiti, Indonesia, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.
Research Methodology
What is the added value of utilising cash transfer programming / market approaches (CTP/MA) to achieve water, sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives in humanitarian response?

- Critical review grounded in the Configuring Review Approach
- Thematic Framework Analysis
- Determination of criteria used to monitor and evaluate projects utilising CTP/MA
- Determination of the parameters of added value of CTP/MA and associated indicators.

- Key Informant Interviews
- Application of logic model theory to the specific case of: increasing supply and demand of point of use water treatment technology (POU-WTT) utilising CTP/MA for disaster risk reduction and crisis response.

- Application of the parameters of added value and associated indicators to case of increasing supply and demand of POU-WTT.
Main Findings
Critical Review and Key Informant Interviews

Market Based Programming

- Market Integrated Relief
- Indirect Support through Markets
- Market Strengthening and Development

Measurements required at different levels

- Household
- Community/ Camp
- Market
- Implementing Agency
Critical Review and Key Informant Interviews (2)

PHASE 1
- PSD

PHASE 2
- MIRA Report
- PSD updates(s)

PHASE 3
- In-depth sectoral assessments or multi-cluster assessments

PHASE 4

Source: UNOCHA, 2012

Source: DFID, 2011
# Parameters of the Added Value of CT/MBP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>The <strong>cost</strong> and <strong>time taken</strong> to achieve the project outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>Achievement of objectives, meeting international standard for WaSH. - includes <strong>timeliness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriateness and Equity</td>
<td>Tailoring activities to the local need (ALNAP, 2006).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Equity</strong> - the effect the CT/MBP approach has on different groups of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>Ability of the CT/MBP approach to support longer-term recovery (ALNAP, 2006).</td>
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Indicators to measure the parameters of added value of CT/MBP
Application to case of increasing supply and demand of POU-WTT pre and post disaster (1)

- The parameters were directly applicable
- Established methodologies to collect data against these indicators were appropriate
- Multiple indicators were found to be applicable for multiple components of added value
Application to case of increasing supply and demand of POU-WTT pre and post disaster (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Parameters of Added Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voucher/cash distribution and redemption monitoring - beneficiary and trader</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Chain Monitoring - blockages and barriers</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Price Monitoring</td>
<td>✓</td>
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Conclusions and Recommendations
Conclusions

- CT/MBP can support the reduction of faeco-oral disease transmission if applied at household, community and market levels across the whole spectrum of market based response.

- CT/MBP parameters strongly correlated to widely accepted criteria for evaluation of humanitarian action – aids user acceptance.

- “Menu” of indicators from which the most relevant can be selected.

- Application to the case of increasing supply and demand for POU-WTT proved the appropriateness and relevance of the parameters and indicators.
Recommendations

• Peer review of parameters and indicators

• Pilot the measurement of the parameters of added value of CT/MBP in different humanitarian contexts.

• Further define what market strengthening and market development activities look like in practice for WaSH programming
References


Lantagne, D.S., and Clasen, T., (2009). Point of use water treatment in emergency response. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK.


Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge: Oxfam GB for providing data and literature for review; the Royal Society for the support of the current research: Ad-Bio: Advanced Biological Wastewater Treatment Processes, Newton Advanced Fellowship- 2015/R2.
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