



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

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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)

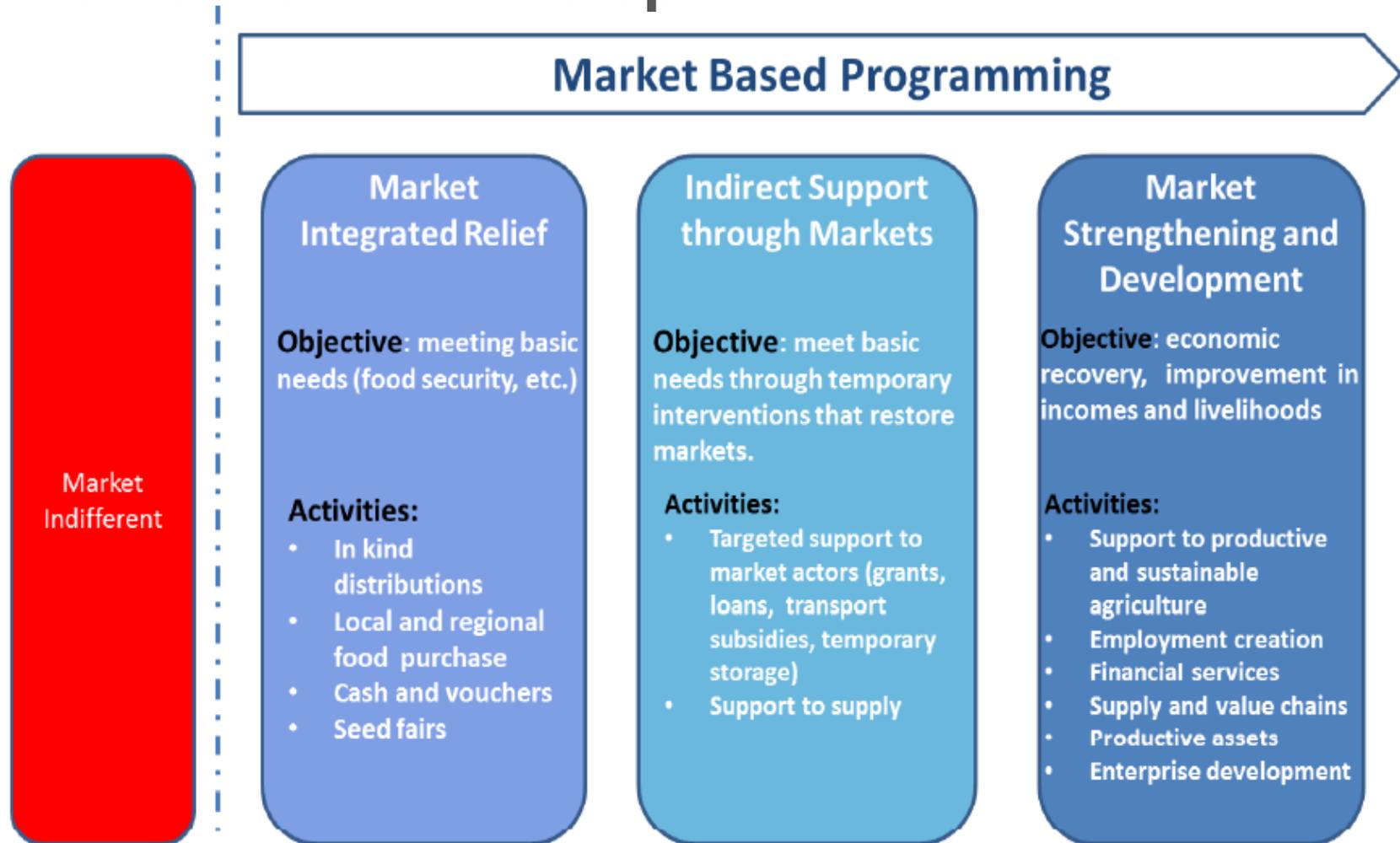
User acceptance and training is imperative (Lantagne and Clasen, 2009).



Traditional Humanitarian Response



The Market Based Spectrum: market based relief to market development



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 based approaches (CTP/MA) to achieve water, sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives in humanitarian response?

Critical review grounded in the Configuring Review Approach

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.

Thematic Framework Analysis

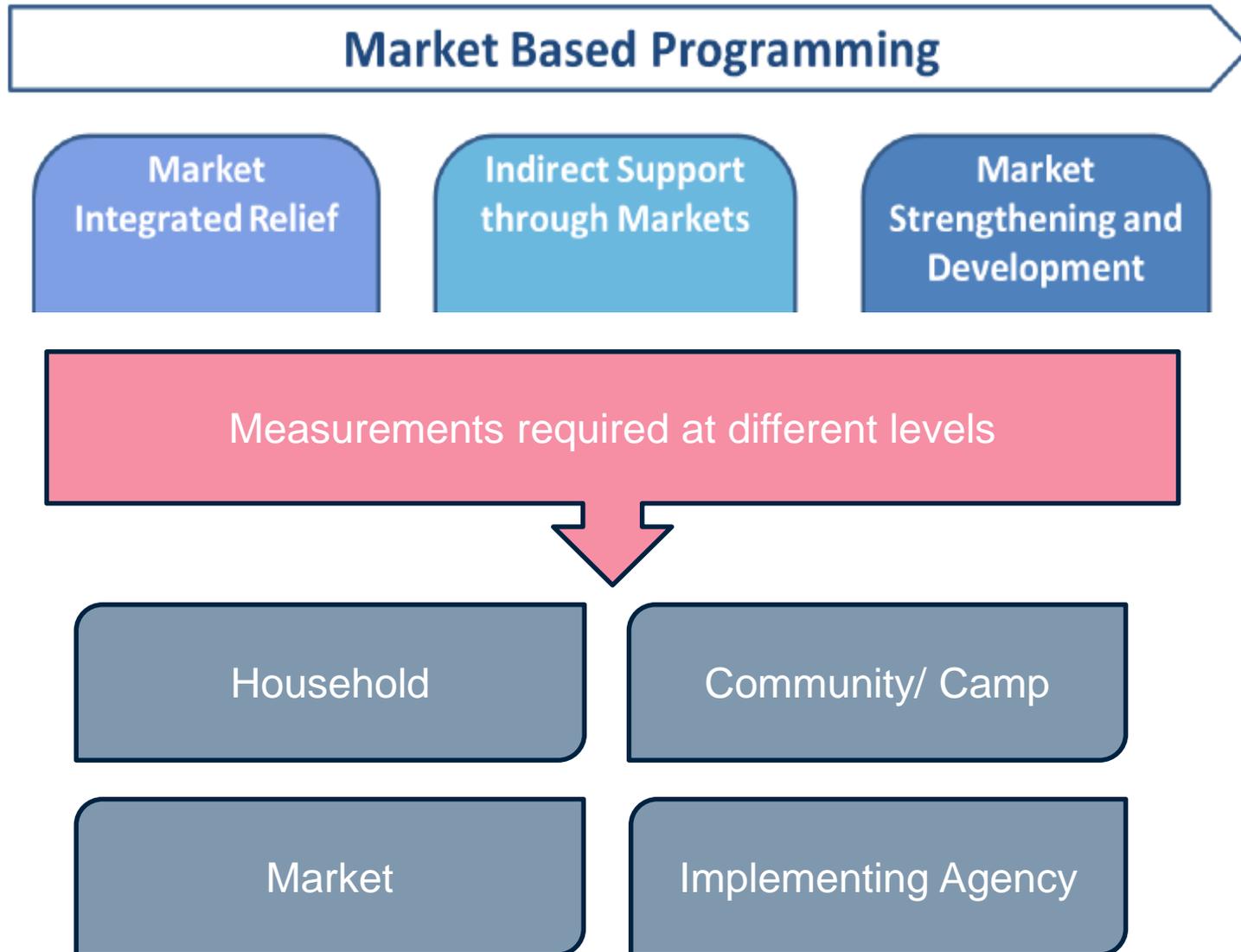
Determination of criteria used to monitor and evaluate projects utilising CTP/MA

Determination of the parameters of added value of CTP/MA and associated indicators.

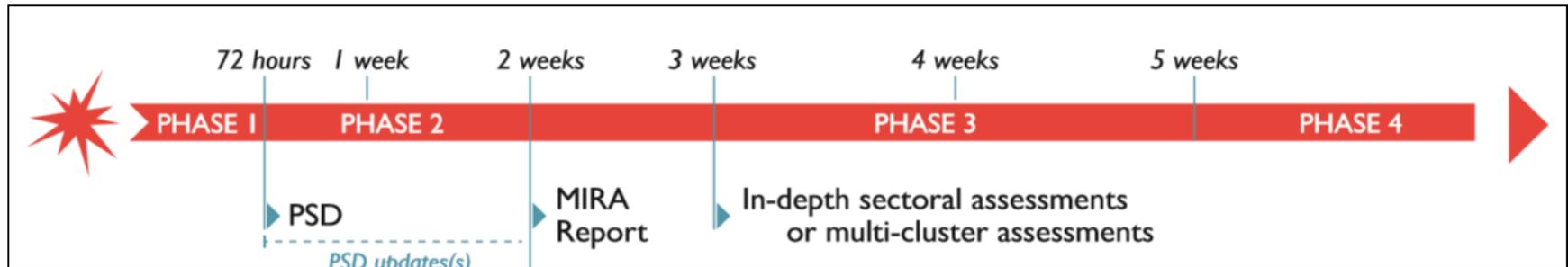
Application of the parameters of added value and associated indicators to case of increasing supply and demand of POU-WTT.

Main Findings

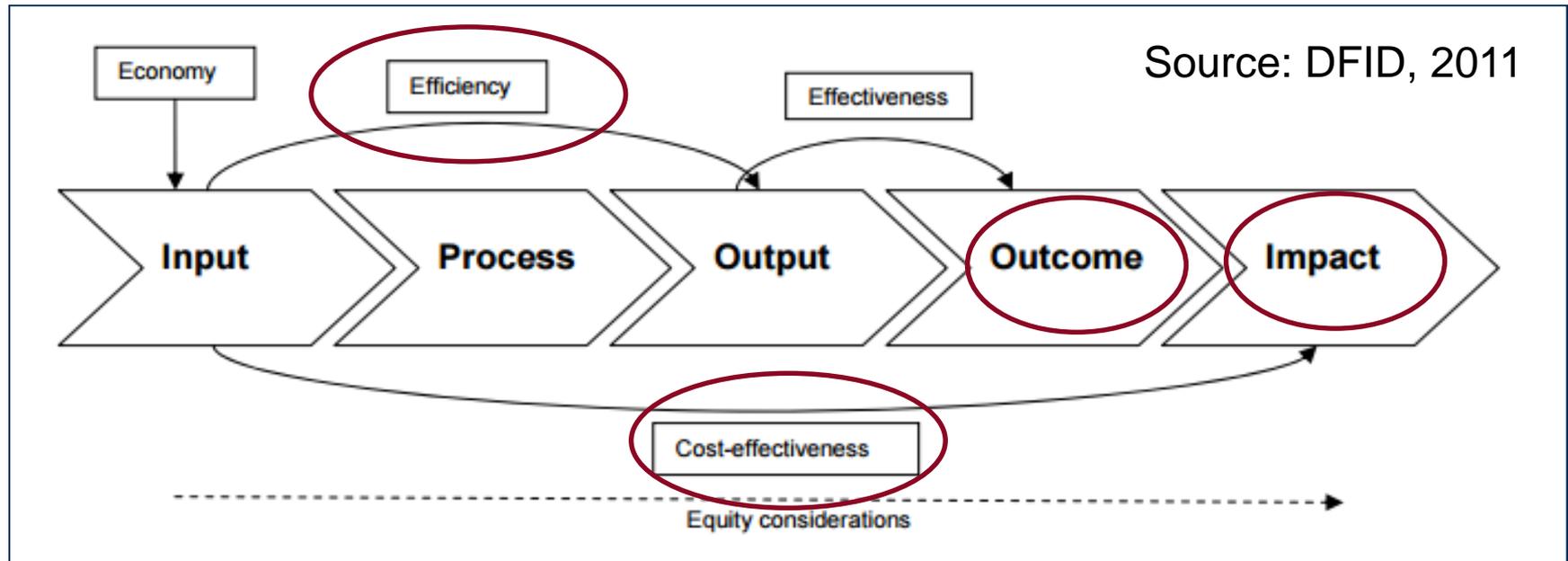
Critical Review and Key Informant Interviews



Critical Review and Key Informant Interviews (2)



Source: UNOCHA, 2012

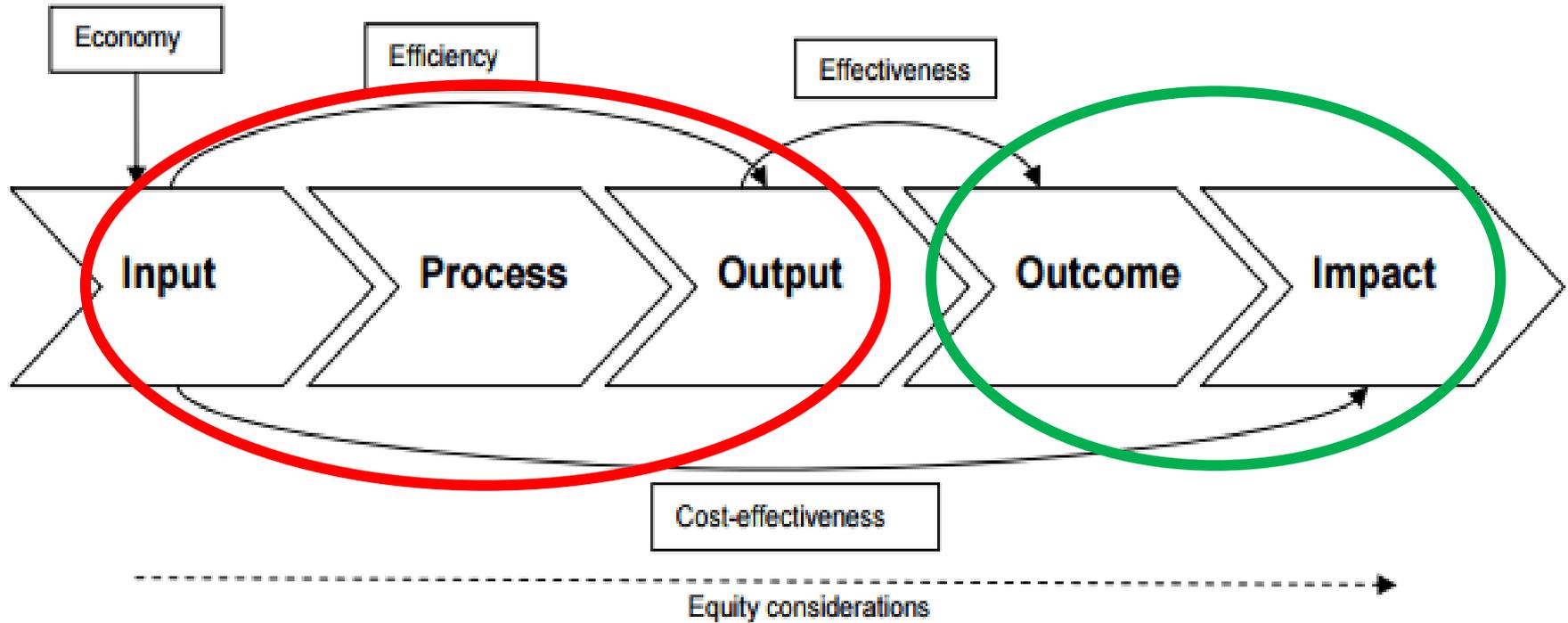


Source: DFID, 2011

Parameters of the Added Value of CT/MBP

PARAMETER	DEFINITION
Efficiency	The cost and time taken to achieve the project outputs.
Effectiveness	Achievement of objectives, meeting international standard for WaSH. - includes timeliness
Appropriateness and Equity	Tailoring activities to the local need (ALNAP, 2006). Equity - the effect the CT/MBP approach has on different groups of people.
Sustainability	Ability of the CT/MBP approach to support longer-term recovery (ALNAP, 2006).

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)

Indicator	Parameters of Added Value			
	Efficiency	Effective-ness	Appropriateness & Equity	Sustain-ability
Voucher/cash distribution and redemption monitoring - beneficiary and trader		✓	✓	
Supply Chain Monitoring - blockages and barriers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market Price Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

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