

# Cash Working Group

## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE - MPCA

Presentation at ISWG Meeting

March 2018

# Enhanced Response Capacity Pilot Project

- Between March and September 2017, ECHO funded a pilot project on Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) for the uptake of Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPG) in three focal LGAs – (MMC, Jere, and Konduga) Borno state.
- The project was implemented by a consortium of partners including ***OCHA, CaLP, Mercy Corps, Save the Children and DRC and*** promotes the use of harmonized multi-MPG tools to evaluate the effectiveness of MPG in meeting basic needs in the north-east.
- ***Findings from the pilot project showed through Basic Needs Assessment that MPC can be introduced in MMC, Jere and Konduga.***

# MPCA

- MPCA can be defined as a transfer (either delivered in several tranches regular or as an ad-hoc payment) corresponding to the amount of money that a household needs to cover, fully or partially, their basic needs that the local market and available services are able to meet appropriately and effectively.
- Given its multipurpose nature, MPCA programming does not fit under any one cluster and is considered separately from cash as a modality for sector-specific response.
- Effort to break down MPCA among individual sectors can distort sectoral interventions, artificially fragment the holistic or multi-sectoral approach of the MPC programming and result in redundancies and duplication in targeting, monitoring and reporting.
- Accordingly, MPCA is included as an individual strategy in the HRP.

# MPCA APPROACH

- MPCA provides an appropriate, effective and efficient response to meeting the multiple needs of people affected by crisis in a single transfer.
- The transfer is unconditional, and so places the emphasis on the crisis affected individuals' ability to choose and decide how to address their immediate needs.
- The cash transfers are conducted in a manner that upholds the dignity of the beneficiaries.
- MPCA allows for a more harmonized planning and approach including the potential future linkages with social protection.
- Accordingly, the MPCA approach upholds a principled humanitarian response that puts needs at the centre.

# Multi-Sectoral MINIMUM Expenditure Basket (MEB) - PACKAGE

- In July 2018, the CWG defined a M-SMEB which determines the monetary value of the cash transfers for MPCA for three LGAs – MMC, Jere and Konduga.
- The MEB includes food, WASH, Education, Health, Protection and NFIs/Shelter.
- Beneficiaries will receive an unconditional cash transfer, valued at \$XXX per month for a household.
- The MMEB outlines the minimum culturally-adjusted items required for a household to survive for one month.
- To ensure dependencies are not established on this transfer, the MPCA provides XX per cent of the MMEB in one month.

# Samples of countries with MPCA

- Ukraine - Reflecting multi-purpose cash as a single budget line
- Afghanistan and Iraq - Reflecting multi-purpose cash as a separate chapter
- DRC - Reflecting multi-purpose cash under a multi-sectoral chapter
- Syria - Multi-purpose cash based programming is reflected in refugee response plans (the 3 RPs) under a Basic Needs Chapter for the Syria response.

## 2018 ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

 0.6M

## PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

 0.4M

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 37M

## COST PER BENEFICIARY (US\$)

 2017: 38  
2018: 40

## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



In 2018, partners will continue to use MPC to help shock-affected people meet their basic needs in a manner that upholds their dignity. While the exact value of the MPC grant provided has not been fixed across partners and beneficiary category, most partners will be using the SMEB approach to guide their programming, in coordination with the CVWG and cluster standards.

Undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran will be supported with post-arrival humanitarian assistance at the border consisting of \$100 per household for NFIs and \$175-350 per household for transport from the transit centre to their destination. Particularly vulnerable persons with specific protection concerns, such as unaccompanied migrant children, single females and those with medical emergencies, will also receive additional cash grants of \$405 per person to cover emergency shelter, medical assistance and psychosocial assistance, among other needs. Unlike in 2017, however, when the UNHCR repatriation grant for registered refugees comprised 59 per cent of the overall value of the MPC chapter,<sup>49</sup> requirements for this group now sit within the protection cluster. This is why MPC requirements in 2018 are 60 per cent lower than those in 2017. Cash transfers – both sector-specific and multi-purpose – remain central to emergency response in Afghanistan, and as such are a primary component of this HRP.

As conflict continues to intensify, the increased use of MPC presents a viable and attractive alternative to the transportation and storage of in-kind assistance, allowing partners to bypass the logistical constraints associated with these, as well as to support populations in the immediate aftermath of a shock more efficiently. Already in 2017, five separate incidents have been recorded in which the delivery of food assistance has either been disrupted or delayed due to insecurity affecting thousands of people across four provinces. Accounting for the likely underreporting of access constraints the actual number of people who have either been denied assistance or who have not received it in a timely fashion is likely to be far greater.

## Coordination

As in 2017, partners will continue to coordinate through the CVWG, focusing on operational coordination, technical trouble shooting and sharing of good practices. The CVWG will analyse the data collected through common reporting and PDM tools implemented in 2017, in order to improve coordination and programme quality. The group will also focus on technical guidance for the use of cash for 'newer' activities, such as cash for rent (in coordination with the ES-NFI cluster) and cash for livelihoods programmes.

## Cost Comparison

The average transfer amount per beneficiary across all MPC programmes was \$38 in 2017, and will be \$40 in 2018. This reflects only the actual amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries, and does not include organisations' implementation and support costs. These figures also only reflect MPC programmes, not sector-specific cash ones (e.g. cash for food or cash for winterisation programmes) or the UNHCR repatriation and transport grant. However, a total of \$1.95 million will be provided by IOM to cover the NFI needs of 180,000 undocumented returnees, as part of MPC grants.

Inputs provided by the cash voucher working group. For detailed response strategies and multi-purpose cash specific objectives and indicators see the working group page on [humanitarianresponse.info](#)

## CONTACT

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## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



## PEOPLE IN NEED

 2.8M

## PEOPLE TARGETED

 0.3M

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 39M

## # OF PARTNERS

 11



## MPCA OBJECTIVE 1

1 Empower returnees and newly displaced people to meet their critical needs.

RELATES TO SO1  SO2   
SO3 

## MPCA OBJECTIVE 2

2 Support extremely vulnerable households to meet their critical needs.

RELATES TO SO1  SO2   
SO3 

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## Strategy

In 2016, partners will use multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to enable households affected by the crisis to meet their critical needs in a manner that upholds their dignity. One-off assistance and multi-month cash assistance (MMCA) will be provided, enabling the receiving individual to decide for themselves how to best address their own immediate needs. Since MPCA does not require movement of assets, large storage capacities, or lengthy supply chains, it can be deployed swiftly to assist people across the whole of Iraq. For areas with market functionality, MPCA is an efficient and comprehensive response modality that addresses needs across multiple sectors.

The provision of MPCA will be tailored to each localized context targeted within Iraq. A range of delivery mechanisms can be employed, depending on localized factors, including money transfer companies; smart card/electronic transfer systems, which are bank-based; an integration of the smart card mechanisms into money transfer companies; and bank checks. Pilot projects, employing a combination of delivery mechanisms, will be encouraged in hard-to-reach areas, such as accessible locations within Anbar where markets are functioning.

## Minimum package

The MPCA minimum package is comprised of three components: (1) identifying and agreeing on the survival minimum expenditure basket

(SMEB) among MPCA actors; (2) regular monitoring of prices in priority governorates; and (3) determining transfer amounts based on 70 per cent of the SMEB, with 6 per cent added to account for health expenditures.

## Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides one-off emergency cash transfers, valued at 70 per cent of the SMEB or around \$400 (based on an expenditure for an initial displacement, which includes non-recurrent expenditures), to families who have been internally displaced within the previous two months and to returnees. The second-line response, which can run in tandem with the first-line response, provides three months of cash assistance, valued at 70 per cent of SMEB or around \$360 (based on ongoing displacement, therefore does not include one-off expenditures), to host communities and IDPs experiencing protracted displacement and two months of cash assistance to households who received a one-off emergency cash transfer. The full cluster response will be dedicated to researching and developing the standards and parameters for a system to deliver multipurpose unconditional and unrestricted cash, such as a national-level emergency entitlement programme.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

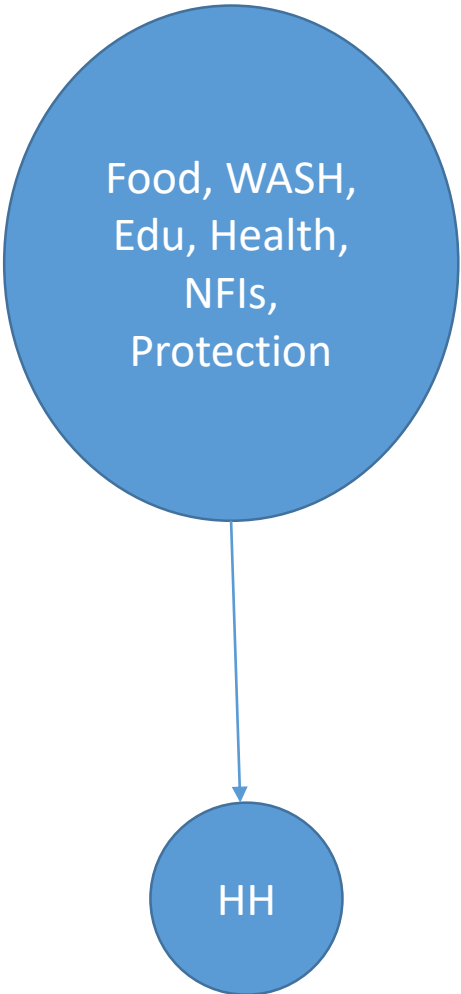
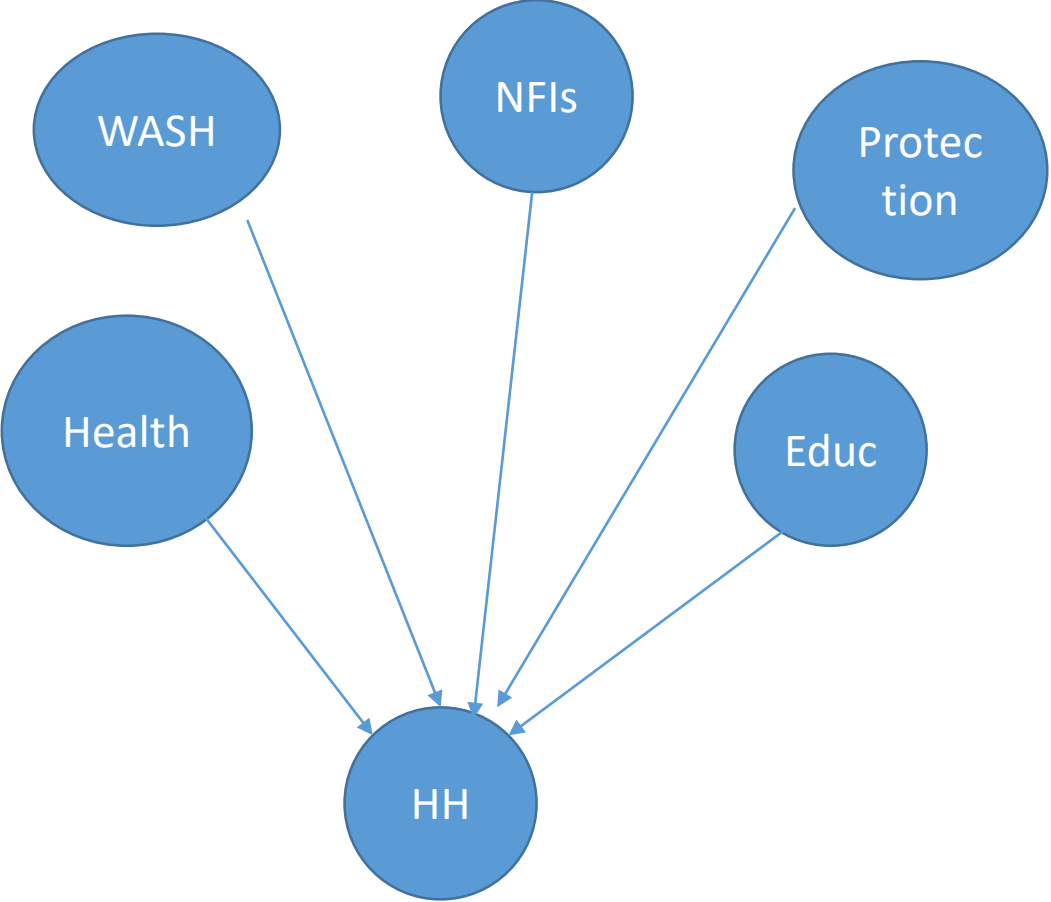
	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE		
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*	
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.09M	0.96M	-	0.4M	-	50%	48   49   3%	
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.18M	0.04M	-	0.04M	-	50%	48   49   3%	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$38,544,827					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)		

# Proposed LGAs for MPCA

JERE (53 Partners)	MAIDUGURI (53 Partners)	KONDUGA (37 Partners)
CRS, DRC, IRC, MI, OXFAM	UNOCHA	IOM
AAH/ACF, CA, CRS, DDI, DHCBI, DRC, EYN, FAO, IIMG, IMC, INTERSOS, IRC, MVF, NEMA, NRC, NYCoN, PLAN, SCI, SIMNI, WFP, YC, YFWP, ZOA	CHAD, COOPI, GEPaDC, MC, PLAN, SCI, SUBEB, UNICEF	ADRA, CA, DHCBI, DRC, EYN, FAO, IIMG, IMC, NEMA, NYCoN, SC, SCI, WFP, YC, YFWP
AAH/ACF, ALIMA, CARE, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSM - France, TSH, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	AAH/ACF, CARE, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSM - France, PUI, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	AAH/ACF, CARE, IMC, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO
AAH/ACF, ALIMA, EYN, IMC, IRC, MSF - Belgium, SCI, SPHCDA, TSH, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	AAH/ACF, COOPI, EYN, IMC, IRC, MSM - France, MSF - France, PUI, SCI, SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	EYN, IMC, IRC, SCI, SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
AHI, CCHD, DDG, DRC, EYN, FOMWAN, GEPaDC, IA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MAG, MSM - France, NCA, NRC, PLAN, SCI, SMO/WASD, BRF, Street Child, UNFPA, UNICEF, WINN, YIPDI	AHI, BC, CCHD, COOPI, DDG, DRC, EYN, FIDA, FoWL, FOMWAN, GEPaDC, IA, IMC, IOM, IRC, JDF, KFF, MC, MSM - France, NCA, NCCO, NRC, PLAN, PUI, SCI, SMO/WASD, SPHCDA, Street Child, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WINN, YIPDI	AHI, CCHD, DDG, DRC, FIDA, FoWL, FOMWAN, GEPaDC, IA, IMC, IOM, IRC, JDF, MAG, NCA, SCI, SMO/WASD, UNFPA, UNICEF
ACTED, CRS, IOM, NRC	CRS, IOM	DRC, IOM
ACTED, IOM	IRC, BI	DRC, IRC
CHAD, GEPaDC, PLAN, SCI, SUBEB, UNICEF	GEPaDC, PUI, Street Child, UNDP	SCI, SUBEB, UNICEF
CRS, DRC, GEPaDC, SC, UNDP	IOM	UNDP



# MPG Vs Single Purpose Cash



# Caseload in MMC, Jere and Konduga

LGA	Number of Household	Number of Individuals	Number of communities	Number of families without access to food
MMC	33,251	178,802	105	8,329 Ind. 1,582HH
Konduga	10,865	49,863	37	10,575 Ind. 2,416HH
Jere	8,021	24,008	67	1,293 Ind. 8,021 HH

# HRP 2019 – Multipurpose Cash Assistance

<b>PIN</b>	<b>236,686</b>	
People Targeted	XXX	
Requirements	XXX	
Partners	4	

# Categories of people to be targeted

- IDPs living in host communities etc.