Global Trends: Funding Cash Transfers in Emergencies

- $692 million spent by 53 donors
- 2009 to 2013
- A total of 53 donors reported to have spent US$692 million on cash transfers between 2008 and 2013.

Donors providing major funding:
- Afghanistan
- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Sweden
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

Global use of CTP to assist affected populations rapidly and at scale

Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)

The use of cash transfers in emergencies has become an increasingly common form of humanitarian assistance. Delivering cash is now widely accepted as a far more dignified alternative to the traditional in-kind model.

- honours the rights of crisis-affected households to decide how to prioritize and meet their multiple needs
- partnership with private-sector actors in-country
- stimulation of local markets, helping speed up recovery
- cooperation with government, promoting ownership and linkages to resilience (social safety nets)

Why is the Philippines uniquely conducive to cash?

Cash transfer has been a tool for humanitarian assistance and social protection in the Philippines since the year 2000.

- Middle income country: adept at remittance economies
- Filipino culture: resilient, entrepreneurial, remittance-oriented
- Private sector: diverse set of financial service providers adapt at remittance

Country Context

- Govt. of the Philippines, through DISRD began implementing social safety net programme 4Ps via conditional cash transfer to poorest households with children
- Filipinos affected by Typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy) received cash assistance from some NGOs
- Filipinos affected by Typhoon Washi (Sendong) received cash assistance from some NGOs
- Filipinos affected by Typhoon Bopha (Pablo) received cash assistance from some NGOs
- In Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), CTP was used at scale. More than 45 international humanitarian agencies responded with cash-based interventions.

Types of CTP

- Unconditional cash grants
- Conditional CTP

- 60% of conditional CTPs supported a combination of emergency employment through Cash-for-Work, and conditional cash transfer
- 20% were monetized to mitigate food security
- 20% were monetized for shelter needs

Cash Recipients

- 1.4 million people received unconditional cash transfers
- 759K affected Filipinos received unconditional cash transfers
- 78K workers participated in emergency employment through CfW
- 5.6K affected and/or vulnerable Filipinos received conditional cash transfers

Humanitarian actors with government:

- National Social Protection Programme implemented via conditional cash transfer
- National Social Protection Programme implemented via unconditional cash transfers

Humanitarian actors with private sector:

- UN agencies and NGOs entered into contractual agreements with Philippine companies to provide financial services to Filipinos nationwide (mobile network operators, pawnshops, gated systems, co-ops)

New Strategic Partnerships

- UN agencies with government social welfare agency: WFP, UNICEF signed bilateral agreements with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to piggy back on its social safety net cash infrastructure, essentially using it for real as an emergency cash delivery mechanism.