



West Bank CVA

Actors Mapping

Exercise 2021

West Bank CVA Actors Mapping Exercise 2021

Overview

Following the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meeting held earlier this year, the West Bank Cash Task Team was established to assess the feasibility and appropriateness of cash operations and ways to strengthen their design. The following two-pager summarizes the cash mapping exercise under the Humanitarian Response Plan in 2021 using the 4Ws, based on the meeting held by the West Bank Cash Task Team on 18 March 2021.

Objectives of the Mapping Exercise

The mapping exercise will complement additional feasibility studies and help to understand better:

- Whether CVA is appropriate and feasible, i.e., what response modality or combination of types of assistance is appropriate; and
- Identify activities currently being implemented by partners to avoid duplications, gaps, and discrepancies.

Based on the mapping exercise, the current state of CVA programming in the West Bank is summarized below:

- CVA is already widely used for multiple sectors in the West Bank, namely Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security Sector (FSS), Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs), Protection and Health.
- The CVA project designs appear to lean towards shock-responsive efforts, reflected through projects primarily providing one-off or ad-hoc payments and predominantly via cheques. This presents a foundation that can support additional efforts towards shock-responsive social protection systems, for example.
- There is a clear opportunity for better coordination and harmonization among agencies delivering CVA to ensure that assistance is provided in the most effective and safe manner. The establishment of a cash working group to systematically facilitate this coordination would help to minimize duplication, streamline targeting approaches and cash transfer values, and maximize the reach of programming.

Methodology

CALP Network and OCHA developed and shared the CVA mapping tool with all stakeholders operating in the West Bank. Ten organizations¹ responded in total, nine of which are working in the West Bank and eight of which are providing assistance through their programmes. The organizations self-reported their project overviews, modalities, mechanisms, frequency of support, value of support, areas and communities targeted, disaggregation of targets by gender, and activities compiled in the database, which informs the following analysis. The mapping will feed into the HRP process.

¹ WeWorld-GVC, Première Urgence Internationale, ICRC, Agricultural Development Association (PARC), United Nations World Food Programme, ACTED, Palestinian Hydrology Group, UNRWA, Ministry of Social Development, Action Against Hunger.

Limitations of the Mapping

- Clarity regarding gaps in assistance or over-funded components is not apparent.
- While cash is operationally feasible (for example, markets and Financial Service Providers (FSPs) exist and are being used), a deeper understanding is needed to map out which cash mechanisms are most appropriate to the identified markets, FSPs and community preferences.
- The targeting strategies and approaches adopted when identifying individuals or households for support were not captured in the mapping exercise.
- Duplication and double counting of assisted households were not accounted for by the mapping exercise. Consideration of both is necessary to better understand a) coordination gaps; and b) opportunities to improve efficiency and reach to those identified as needing assistance based on the targeting approach.
- The existing government-led cash programme was not included in the mapping exercise.

Key Findings

CVA Programme Design

Overall, of the **105 projects reported** in the West Bank by the 10 organizations, 72 **cash and vouchers projects together represented 68.6 percent** of the modalities being used, as presented below in Figure 1 (2021).

Of the affected communities targeted, 94 percent are local vulnerable groups, and the remaining 6 percent are refugees, either exclusively or as a targeted group in addition to local vulnerable groups.

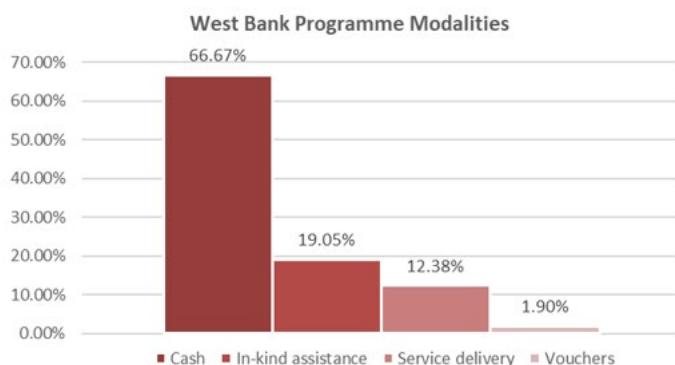


Figure 1: West Bank programme modalities

Partners	Sectors	Modalities
Première Urgence Internationale	Multisector	In-kind
ICRC	Multisector	Cash
Agricultural Development Association (PARC)	Food Security	In-kind and Vouchers
World Food Programme	Food Security	Vouchers
ACTED	Multisector	Service Delivery, CVA, In-kind
Palestinian Hydrology Group	WASH	Cash
UNRWA	Food Security and Protection	Cash
Ministry of Social Development	Multisector	CVA and Service Delivery
Action Against Hunger	Shelter	In-kind

Table 1: Partners – Sectors and modalities breakdown

The three sectors that have received the most programming focus are WASH, Food Security and Shelter. **Of the 72 CVA programmes, 87.5 percent have a duration of between one month and one year**, reflecting a **focus on short-term responses** as opposed to medium- to long-term programming. Additionally, **52.4 percent of these projects are directly implemented**, with limited diversity and inclusion of local actors.

Sector	% of programming
WASH	34%
Food Security	19%
Shelter	13%
Protection	2%
Shelter	2%
Education	1%
Health	1%

Table 2: Summary of sectors funded

Projects that fell under multi-sector² programming, representing 23 percent of the projects, and social protection³ programming, representing 5 percent of the projects, were removed from the above breakdown due to the fact that they don't fall under a specific cluster.

The mapping exercise demonstrated the importance of ensuring that reporting standards and definitions are harmonized to ensure effectiveness and clarity to inform coordination and decision-making appropriately.

On Modalities and Mechanisms

Cash support is provided **predominantly on an ad-hoc⁴ basis or one-off support** to households. However, vouchers, which represent a small portion of the programming, are consistently used for interventions, i.e., for at least six months. In-kind is predominantly one-off and service delivery is predominantly ad-hoc and weekly.

Modality/Frequency	Ad-hoc	Monthly	One-off	Weekly
Cash	58.57%	5.71%	35.71%	0.00%
In-kind assistance	20.00%	5.00%	70.00%	5.00%
Service delivery	53.85%	7.69%	15.38%	23.08%
Vouchers	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 3: Modality Disaggregated by Distribution Frequency

Regarding the cash mechanisms in use, ATM cards, cash in hand, cheques and e-vouchers are all employed, but **cheques cashed in banks is the most popular and dominant mechanism** adopted.

² Multisector programming refers to a consortium of partners implementing MPC and covers different components through CVA support.

³ Some actors that currently provide humanitarian cash and social protection were reported in the following mapping exercise.

⁴ I.e., reactive to an event and dependent on its occurrence for humanitarian aid to be provided.

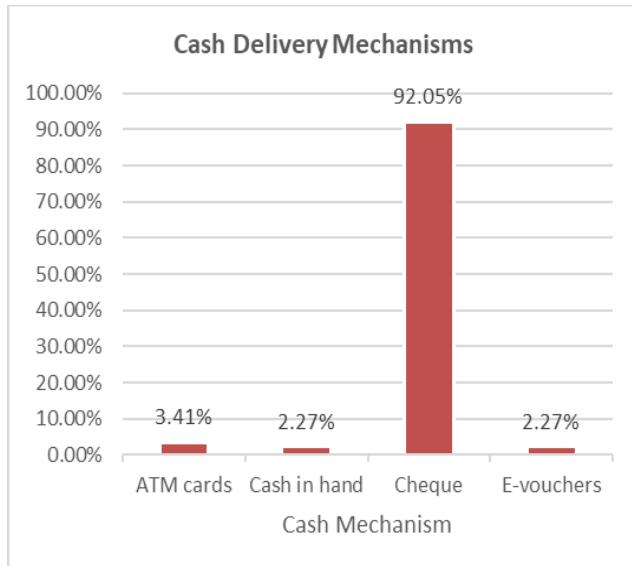


Figure 2: Cash delivery mechanisms

On Transfer Values and Frequency

On cash transfer values, duration and target groups, **there is limited alignment and harmonization**, and the interventions are primarily siloed sectorial responses, based on the project design. Even within a single donor organization, multiple different transfer values were disbursed among the target population. For example, emergency WASH interventions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the West Bank that used cash for local vulnerable groups range between USD 300 and USD 1,100.