Palestine Cash Transfers Program (CTP)
Nuts and Bolts of SPL systems in Urban Areas: from Strategy to Delivery

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Ultimate GOAL:
Maintain social cohesion through developing
Social Protection System Consisting of:

Social Transfers system
Social Services system
Social Security system

covering 3 challenges:

Poverty vulnerability
Social Exclusion

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Cash Transfer program CTP is MoSA’s main flagship to mitigate poverty.
Rationale & Context

CTP provides

(€130 million per year)

direct cash quarterly to:

122,129 HOUSEHOLDS

663,722 INDIVIDUALS
Rationale & Context

Qualifying beneficiaries in Gaza and the West Bank

- Gaza: 75%
- West Bank: 25%
53% of CTP beneficiaries have refugee status.

40% of CTP beneficiaries are Female-Headed HH.
MoSA started in 2004 designing a poverty assessment mechanism based on PMT.

PMT was rolled out in 2010 and 2011.

Targeting households under extreme poverty lines as defined by (PCBS).
Design & Implementation

• MoSA applies PMT (Proxy for adult equivalent household consumption).
• PMT scores households on poverty scale.
• Assessment form used by social workers to collect basic information on individuals.
Urban-Rural Targeting

Distribution of CTP beneficiaries:

- Urban: 74% (Cities & RCs)
- Rural: 26%

54% Cities
26% Rural
20% RCs
CTP Characteristics

- PMTF of the CTP correctly identified more than 70% of all cases, and that the CTP is highly functional because it distributes timely payments while maintaining positive interactions between beneficiaries and MOSA social workers.

- CTP’s cost-benefit ratio shows that it’s quite efficient because for each 1.00 NIS spent in transfers by MOSA, 0.66 NIS goes to reducing the extreme poverty gap.

- MOSA will update the PMTF based on the 2015 PECS.
MoSA has been working on engaging citizens through the Grievance and Redress handling mechanism (pilot in 2 regions Jerusalem and Jenin).

MoSA established beneficiary councils as part of outreach in remote areas.

MoSA launched a series of consultation meetings with local communities, CSOs.
Recent Developments

• MoSA has an effective control mechanism to ensure eligibility of beneficiaries, and regularly updates its database to ensure accuracy of Information and records.

• MoSA uses a Geographic Information System to compose poverty maps and provide better needs and ensure transparency and equity.

• Using SMS as a communication tool with beneficiaries.
Urban Challenges

- Effective targeting for the poor and vulnerable at times of shock (in the aftermath of the Israeli military aggression against Gaza).
Urban Challenges

- Effective tracking and targeting to the Internally Displaced persons (IDPs).
Urban Challenges

• Capturing Short term changes in household economic well-being due to the difficulty in calculating shock impacts on the household situation.
Geographic Information System (GIS)

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MOSA Beneficiaries Distribution (Hebron Governorate)
MOSA Beneficiaries Distribution (Locality level)
MOSA Beneficiaries Distribution (House level) | With data from CTP
Identifying Beneficiaries

Community Nomination for Targeting

**Urban Areas**  Social Protection Networks on Local Level (12 networks in 11 Governorates):

- Municipalities
- Zakat committee
- Health Agencies
- Education Agencies
- Civil society organizations

**Nominating poor household for targeting**

**Cross checking against PMTF**

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Citizen Engagement

Establishment of Beneficiaries Councils in 3 Pilot Governorates (Nablus, Qalqelya, Bethlehem)
Councils as feedback channels, a monitoring tool, and social accountability.
The Way Forward

• Improve implementation:
  – Improve Grievance & Appeal mechanism
  – Improve Monitoring: Ongoing process based on MIS; Process evaluation
Way forward

• Develop a multi-dimensional poverty definition. This needs to be reflected into the new PECS by 2016.

• Cleaning the data.

• Develop synergies with non-cash interventions.
End of Presentation

Thank you for Listening