SPEDP’s Overview of CTP

• SPEDP first started cash transfer programming in 2014 with funding from CHF/UNDP, the project was implemented in Terekeka County and reached 1300 beneficiary households with unconditional cash transfers and also SPEDP reached 150 beneficiary households with unconditional cash transfers with funding from DCA within the same county.

• In 2015, SPEDP scaled up the geographical scope and reached 500 beneficiaries in Aweil North of NBeG State. The modality used was unconditional cash transfers.

• In 2016, 550 beneficiary households were reached in Terekeka County with unconditional cash transfers whereas 1052 beneficiary households were reached in Aweil North County with Cash Vouchers.

• In 2017, SPEDP has so far reached 1016 beneficiary households in Aweil North and West Counties with Cash Vouchers and the organization has already secured funding for 2559 beneficiary households in Terekeka and Pageri Counties for unconditional cash transfers.

• SPEDP prefers both cash and vouchers because these modalities enables recipients to purchase for themselves the goods and services that they need, encourages productivity and stimulate markets. Transfer value with funding from DCA is 65USD whereas with Christian Aid is 60USD.
Steps in designing and implementing CTP

- **Context analysis and needs analysis.** Is the CTP acceptable in the context and appropriate to the needs identified within that particular location or community?
- **Followed by a market analysis.** Are markets functioning and accessible, can vendors increase stock in case of increased demand and is acceptable price stability forecasted?
- **Response analysis.** SPEDP looks at the viability of cash delivery modality chosen and internal capacity
- **Risk analysis.** How security, protection and other risks can be mitigated

If all the above are in favour, then SPEDP goes ahead to implement the CTP Projects
Cash transfer value determination

- The value of cash transfer provided to beneficiaries depends on the objective of the project. However, in South Sudan the cluster approved transfer value is 60USD per distribution round. In addition to this, SPEDP makes the following considerations while calculating the value of the cash transfer:
  - Needs to be covered per household per month in local currency
  - % of needs to be covered by the intervention. This depends on whether and how much people will be able to provide for themselves or through support from others. The value of items received from other programs has to be considered incase so
  - Average expected inflation during the project period. A minimum of 5% for projects less than 3 months and 10% for projects stretching up to 12 months although this is proving difficult in South Sudan

Note; The value of cash interventions set to meet household basic needs to SPEDP is at least the amount required to purchase the minimum expenditure basket (food and non-food items). SPEDP carries out market price monitoring to find out the village level prices of food basket items in the project areas as this is the most accurate indicator of costs.
Lessons learnt

SPEDP’s CTP is always coordinated with local authorities and with other NGOs within the implementing communities as much as possible for transparency. Information on the programme, targeting criteria and intended purpose of the cash transfers is always disseminated to the public.

• Always anticipate that affected people in rural settings may relocate within or beyond the targeted area. Prepare to adapt the programme design by working with local officials (payam administration) as well as community members to identify geographic areas and people with the greatest need.

• Plan for a degree of flexibility to accommodate changes in the context. Designate a team for programme assessment throughout the implementation to allow for the CTP to be altered to meet the specific demands of the particular emergency situation.

• Design a feedback mechanism for complaints that is capable of handling a high volume of usage and develop communication strategies beforehand for dealing with frequent complaints, e.g. from non-beneficiaries.

• Be mindful of the timing of the CTP in relation to local political events. Make it very clear to all parties from the beginning of the CTP that the programme does not have ties to any political affiliation or anticipated political events.
What can be done differently
The Cash Working Group should look at first ways of revising the cash transfer value depending on the different geographical locations as market prices of food stuffs differs from location to location

Distribution of cash vouchers
Shopping by beneficiaries/voucher redemption
Vendor repayment

Thank you
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