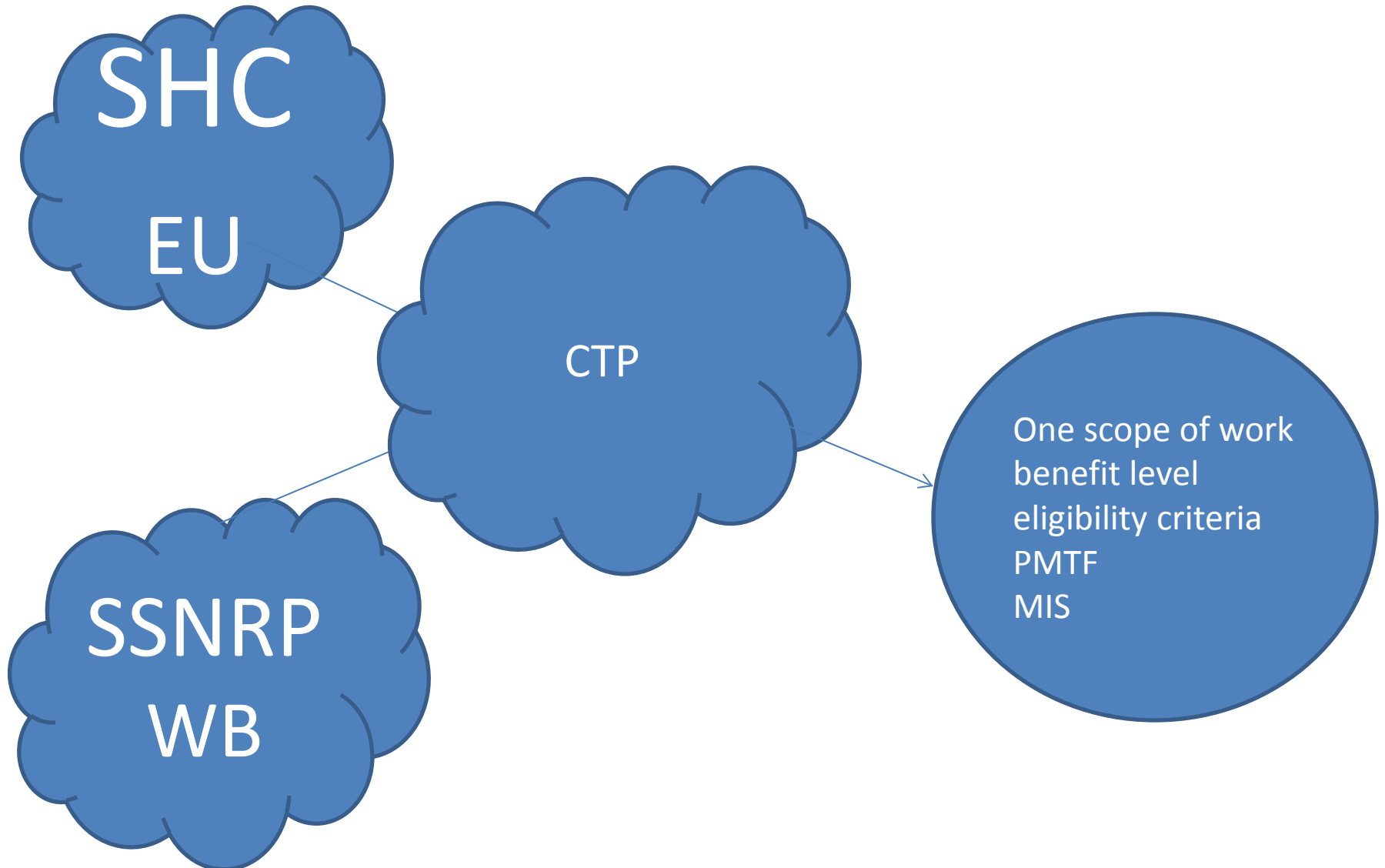




Palestinian National Cash Transfers Program Monitoring & Evaluation

Tahani Madhoun
Palestine

Reforming Cash Transfers



CTP Results Chain

Inputs

- Budget \$120million yearly
- Human Resources . TA from EU and WB.
- Infrastructure “com

Activities

- 1.Targeting new hhs.
- 2.Re-certification of current beneficiaries
- 3.Updating Data base With new eligible hhs.
4. Developing delivery system.
- 5.HRD
6. M&E

Outputs

- 1.increasing number of beneficiaries to(97,000 hhs).
 2. database updated.
 - 3.New payment mechanism in place(bank accounts).
- Staff skills Improved
 - M&E

Inter-mediate outcomes

- MIS functioning.
- PNA increasing contribution to 30% in 2011 and to 50% in 2012.
- Increasing coverage.
- Performance improved .
- Quality developed.

Final Outcomes

- Reduce vulnerability and poverty.

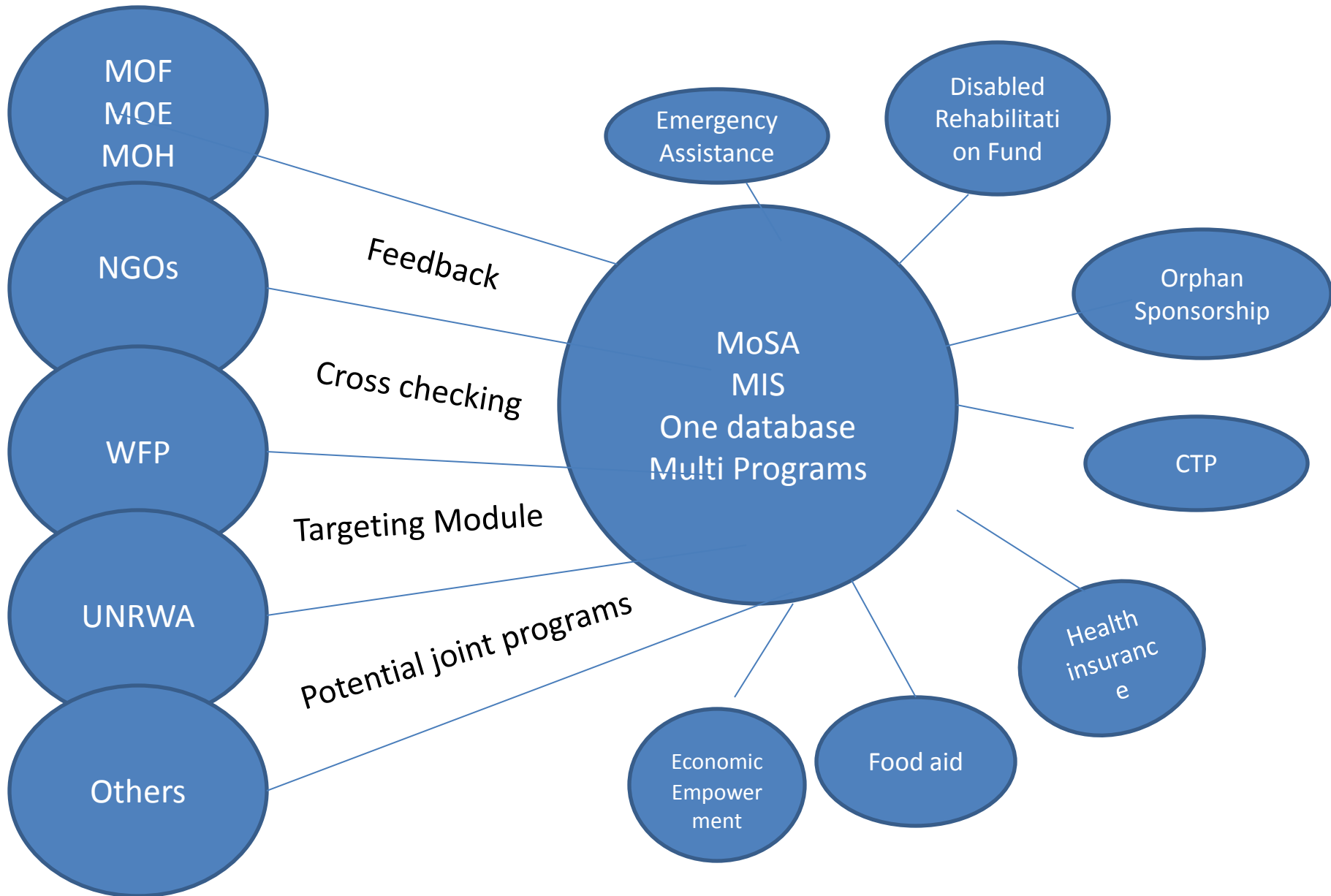
Implementation (SUPPLY SIDE)

Results (DEMAND RESPONSE)

MIS facilitates M&E

- The 17 MOSA regional offices (Muderias) have access to the MIS through a web based applications technology.
- The MIS monitors the performance of the CTP program in relation to program objectives.
- A budgeting and supervision control system to facilitate tracking of program budget, resource flow and physical progress.
- close monitoring of the Social Workers' data entry, inclusion and exclusion errors.

MIS facilitates M&E



MIS facilitates M&E

- MOF

- Cross checking with MOF to avoid double payment.
- Monitor the payment cycle with banks and donors.

UNRWA

- MoSA and UNRWA have many crosscutting issues and services, such as: targeting and services, financial constraints, community reaction
- , MoSA's household beneficiaries that are also UNRWA-registered refugees receive food rations from UNRWA

- WFP

- MOE

- MOH

- non-refugee cash transfer beneficiaries receive food rations from WFP” mosa data base”

- PNCTP beneficiary households entitled to free basic education

- PNCTP beneficiary households are also entitled to government health insurance which covers all household members and provides them with free access to healthcare services in both the West Bank and Gaza

- . Eligibility is decided by MoSA but the administration, funding and delivery of health services remains the responsibility of the MoH

M&E –Current Mechanism

Monitoring	MoSA	Governmental Agencies	Donors	Civil Society
	<p>1. Steering committee monitors implementation.</p> <p>2. Supervisors Field checks.</p> <p>3. Local committees to process Appeals and complaints.</p> <p>5. Internal control unit checks and reports.</p> <p>-local social protection networks</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOF cross checking on PNA payrolls. 2. Financial Auditing Council reports. 3. Legislative council monitoring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eligibility review. 2. Quarterly Spot checks by external companies . 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent Commission for Human Rights 2. Media

M&E –Current Mechanism

Evaluation	Study Topic	Goal	Methods
World Bank	Targeting Assessment of the Cash Transfer Program	Before making significant changes on the current proxy means test (PMT) formula used to select beneficiaries of CTP, MoSA needs to identify strengths and weakness of its current method. To assess the targeting efficiency of the proxy means test (PMT) formula.	Quantitative household survey
DFID/ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	Community and Beneficiary perspectives (female headed households)	explore community perceptions of the cash transfer programme at individual, household and community levels, with a particular focus on the impacts on female-headed households	Qualitative methods
UNICEF/ODI	Mixed methods with a focus on child level impacts	UNICEF is commissioning a mixed methods study on the effects of the cash transfer on children's well-being	Mixed On going
EU	Mixed methods to assess impacts on households and analysis of processes and procedures	The global objective is to assess the social impact of the cash transfer programme in (CTP) in the West Bank and Gaza	Mixed On going

Next Steps

- Recalculated benefit for families benefiting from the program.
- Develop a rational logic framework for all social protection interventions to monitor the work of social workers
- Invest in capacity-building for social workers involved in the cash transfer programme, focusing on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and learning approaches, as well as the specific challenges facing the most vulnerable groups (female-headed households, Bedouin communities and people with disabilities)

Next Steps

- Develop a programme governance framework, including greater decentralization and citizen participation in M&E and social accountability processes
- Strengthen grievance procedures and feedback channels (for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries)
- Strengthen coordination among development partners and international NGOs, especially regarding M&E, information exchange and learning

Next Steps

- Create and develop linkages between MoSA and UNRWA social workers to foster cross-agency learning, exchange of experiences, and general skills and capacity-building (including through on-the-job training, coaching and mentoring)

Next Steps

- Restructuring of field work in the branch offices, taking into account the levels of data quality audit (coordinator, supervisor, researcher, data entry, official scrutiny, the follow-up committees in districts), aiming to improve the quality of the field work.
- PNCTP cost analysis.

- Thank You