**Calculating the transfer value**

This tool and guidance will provide an overview of the process to calculate the transfer value.

The process of setting the value of the transfer starts with the calculation of expenditures that the potential shock-affected population needs in order to meet the objective of the early action.

The tool **[**[**TOOL 8.1\_Transfer value quick calculation tool**](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CTNfNYV80xsES9kR5QSKkbzVO8-0TfOM)**]** can be used to determine the value of a multipurpose cash transfer.

When dealing with different modalities (e.g., cash for work) or with specific sectors (e.g. shelter, livelihoods), you may have to consider additional issues, some of which are listed in **[**[**TOOL 8.2\_ Considerations on setting the value**](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A0BtNzeuUoch6pUXhaaUa-46U4NKVY2h)**]**

## MINIMUM STANDARDS

* When setting the value of the transfer, consider your objective of the early action and, when appropriate, align it to national standards.
* Involve stakeholders, particularly the government, humanitarian actors and local communities in the process of setting the value of the transfer.
* When considering the amount, consider seasonal or anticipated price fluctuations if your action takes place during those periods.
* Check on a regular basis whether calculated grant amount is still relevant (depreciation, fluctuation, inflation, exchange rates, market changes, etc.). Revise and adjust the value if needed on an annual basis or after a significant changes in the economy of the country/region.
* When planning for adjustments to the value of the transfer, establish clear triggers, include a contingency budget line to accommodate changes, document the rationale and evidence behind the decision and share with the relevant stakeholders.
* When calculating the value of the transfer, also consider potential costs associated to participants to access the transfer (i.e. transport to distribution site, fees, etc.). This amount should be included in the overall amount of the grant value.
* When relevant, seek harmonization with existing shock reactive safety nets or social/welfare assistance available for the most vulnerable families, to avoid conflicts with existing social protection initiatives; or even better, try to reinforce or adapt them to humanitarian contexts.
* When setting the wages for a Cash for Work (CfW), consider the local rates for labour payment, and relevant national legislation/taxation