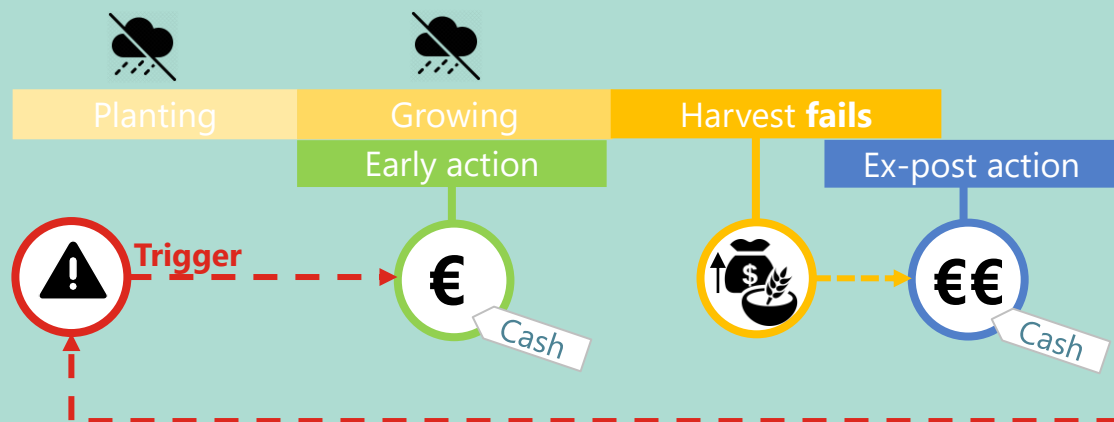


# The cost-effectiveness of cash transfers through forecasting shortages in maize calories

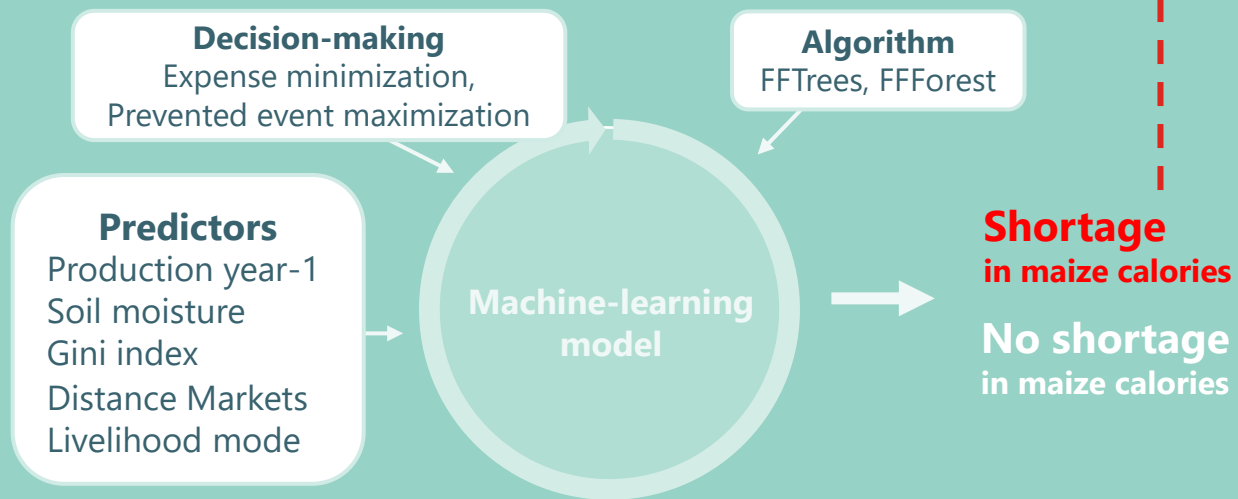
## - a case study for agropastoral and agricultural livelihoods in Ethiopia

### 1 Objective

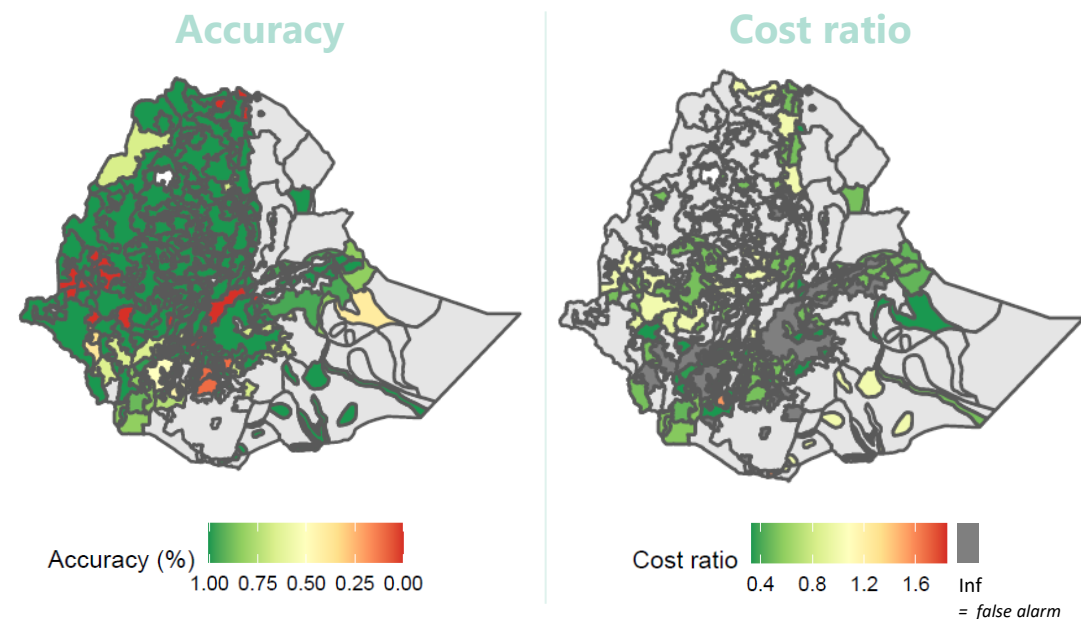
Comparing a **triggered early action cash transfer** to an **ex-post cash transfer** after a **failed harvest** when **food prices** have increased due to scarcity.



### 2 Method



### 3 Preliminary results



The model aims to minimize false alarms when the 'expense minimization' approach is chosen.

A Cost ratio of <1 means the early action is more cost-effective than ex-post action.

The figures show how the model performs on an unseen data set (the "hold-out set") on the livelihood zone scale with the 'expense minimization' decision-making approach and a lead time of 3 months before harvest.

### 4 Conclusion



**Accurate in forecasting and locating** a potential food crisis



Forecast-based Financing can be more **cost-effective**