

Grand Bargain Workshop: Linking Humanitarian Cash and Social Protection

10th-11th April 2019, Geneva

REBECCA HOLMES

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Aims and Expectations of the Workshop	2
2 KEY WORKSHOP OUTCOMES.....	4
2.1 Outcome 1: Why link humanitarian CVA and social protection? What do these linkages mean in practice?.....	5
2.2 Outcome 2: Preliminary draft glossary to promote a common understanding of key terms and definitions	6
2.3 Outcome 3: Identification of the key challenges and opportunities to develop or strengthen linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection	6
2.4 Outcome 4: Proposed “quick win” activities	14
2.5 Outcome 5: Draft workplan	14
3 NEXT STEPS	18
LIST OF TABLES	19
LIST OF FIGURES	19
REFERENCES	19
ANNEXES	20
Annex 1 – Workshop Attendees.....	20
Annex 2 – Workshop Agenda.....	22
Annex 3 – Draft Recommendations on how to Link Humanitarian CVA and Social Protection Cash Transfers	26
Annex 4 – Preliminary Draft Glossary of Terms and Phrases used across the Humanitarian and Social Protection Sectors.....	34

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Full Title
ASPP	Adaptive Social Protection Program
CaLP	Cash Learning Partnership
CCD	Collaborative Cash Delivery Network
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWG	Cash Working Group
DFID	Department for International Development
DNH	Do No Harm
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EC	European Commission
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
GB	Grand Bargain
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
HDP	Humanitarian, Development, Peace
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ISPA	Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments
LSE	London School of Economics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information Systems
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
SP	Social Protection
SPIAC-B	Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board
SPWG	Social Protection Working Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past decade, the use of cash transfers in humanitarian crises has increased. Moreover, humanitarian interventions now increasingly move beyond immediate crisis response and link to recovery and development initiatives - such as social protection - as part of the humanitarian-development nexus.

Linking humanitarian cash and voucher assistance (CVA) with social protection, however, is often interpreted and implemented in different ways by both humanitarian and social protection actors, highlighting the need to learn from the diversity of practices as well as develop a common understanding of the issue between stakeholders working in the two sectors.

In April 2019, a 1.5-day workshop was organised in Geneva under the auspices of the Grand Bargain cash workstream, to discuss the linkages between humanitarian cash and social protection. It was the first of its kind, bringing together experts from both humanitarian and social protection sectors to discuss these issues. This report documents the key discussions and outcomes from the workshop.

The key objectives of the workshop were to:

- share knowledge, practices and ideas on the different ways humanitarian CVA can be linked to social protection in practice;
- initiate the process of building a common understanding between humanitarian CVA and social protection specialists of what it means to link humanitarian CVA with social protection cash transfers; and
- identify the challenges and opportunities on practical ways to facilitate linkages through the exchange of ideas.

The workshop achieved the following outcomes:

- Established initial discussions between humanitarian and social protection actors on why it is important to link humanitarian CVA and social protection, and started a dialogue on what these linkages mean in practice;
- Commenced the development of a preliminary glossary to provide a shared understanding of key terms and definitions used across the two sectors;
- Identified the key challenges to linking humanitarian CVA and social protection, and discussed the opportunities to develop or strengthen practical linkages; and
- Initiated a draft workplan for the Grand Bargain cash workstream sub-group, which includes short-term quick wins and longer-term activities. Key proposals include consolidating the existing evidence base, furthering the dialogue which has been started in this event, and actively promoting knowledge sharing and learning across the two sectors.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The commitment to establish stronger linkages between humanitarian cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and social protection (SP) is set out in a number of high-level multilateral agreements (see Box 1). In 2018, a sub-group was formed under the Grand Bargain cash workstream to define, coordinate, and advocate for stronger links between humanitarian CVA and social protection, in both preparedness and response activities across the humanitarian sector. The sub-group is co-led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

Box 1: Commitments to link humanitarian CVA and SP in high-level multilateral agreements

Signatories of the Grand Bargain commit to “Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming...[d]elivering cash should, where possible and appropriate, use, link or align with local and national mechanisms such as social protection systems” (The Grand Bargain)

A joint statement provided by social protection actors to the World Humanitarian Summit states “...[L]inking social protection and humanitarian action can bridge the development-humanitarian divide” (Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), 2016)

The Common Donor Approach for humanitarian cash programming states that “Donors expect to see cash programmes use, link to or align with local and national mechanisms such as social protection systems, where possible and appropriate” (The Common Donor Approach for Humanitarian Cash Programming, 2019)

The first activity of the sub-group was to bring together key stakeholders on this agenda for a 1.5-day workshop held in Geneva on 10th and 11th April 2019. The importance of the workshop to discuss these linkages was underlined in the welcoming speeches by IFRC, UNICEF and DFID. They emphasised the potential for cash transfers to:

- support the most vulnerable people with dignity, choice and protection;
- provide an interconnected response to poverty and crisis by bridging the humanitarian and development divide; and
- contribute to progressing towards nationally appropriate sustainable social protection in the future.

This report presents an overview of the key discussions which took place and outcomes achieved over the course of the workshop, and presents the draft 2-year workplan to be further developed and agreed upon by the sub-group. The co-leads will report back at the Grand Bargain (GB) meeting in June 2019.

1.2 Aims and Expectations of the Workshop

The workshop was the first of its kind, bringing together experts from both humanitarian and social protection sectors to discuss these issues, and 42 people attended from more than 30 organisations. The list of workshop attendees can be found in Annex 1. The workshop was facilitated by Maggie Dugan and David Lomas from Inclusive Innovation¹.

¹ <http://inclusiveinnovation.org/>

The aims of the workshop were to:

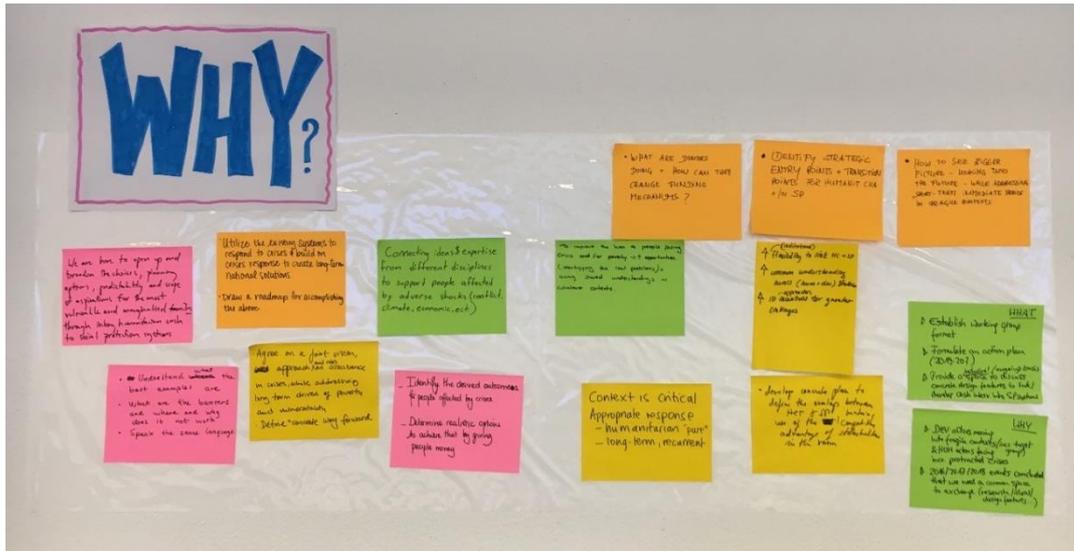
- enable humanitarian and social protection specialists to interact, get to know each other and listen to each other's perspectives on the linkages between CVA in humanitarian and development contexts;
- share knowledge, practices and ideas on the different ways humanitarian CVA can be linked to social protection in practice;
- establish links to enable future exchange between the two communities;
- initiate the process of building a common understanding between humanitarian CVA and social protection specialists of what it means to link humanitarian CVA with social protection cash transfers²;
- identify the challenges and opportunities on practical ways to facilitate linkages through the exchange of ideas; and
- draft the sub-group workplan.

To facilitate these aims, the workshop was highly interactive and designed around small group work, with some plenary discussion, in order to draw out participants' insights and explore and develop ideas together. The full agenda setting out the process can be found in Annex 2. Participants' expectations of the workshop, summarised in Box 2, aligned closely with the intended aims of the workshop.

Box 2: Participant expectations of the workshop, shared in opening sessions in response to the question 'Why are we here?'

- to understand best examples of linking humanitarian CVA and social protection, to identify barriers, where and why it doesn't work, and to speak the same language;
- to connect ideas and expertise from different disciplines to support people affected by adverse shocks;
- to open up and broaden the range of choices and planning options in crisis, to increase predictability and the scope of interventions;
- to draw a road map to accomplish utilising the existing systems to respond to crisis, building on crisis response to create long-term national solutions;
- to agree a joint vision, approach and roles of assistance in crisis, addressing the long-term drivers of poverty and vulnerability;
- to find ways to promote institutional flexibility on how to link humanitarian CVA and SP, identify approaches and incentives for better linkages;
- to identify the transition points for humanitarian CVA and SP programming, and identify what donors are doing and how can they change funding mechanisms;
- to establish a working group format, formulate an action plan (1-2 years), provide inclusive space for discussing concrete design features to link / develop cash interventions into social protection systems; and
- to improve the lives of the most vulnerable and marginalised families facing crisis.

² There was a conscious decision to focus on cash transfers (rather than social protection more broadly) at this workshop, because this group is part of the cash workstream of the Grand Bargain. Future discussions could broaden out to include other types of social protection instruments, however, cash was the starting point for discussion at this meeting.



2 KEY WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

The outcomes of the workshop, linked to the aims listed above, are grouped into five sub-sections as follows:

Outcome 1: Facilitation of discussions between humanitarian and social protection experts on i) the importance of linking humanitarian CVA and social protection and ii) what these linkages mean in practice.

Outcome 2: Preliminary development of a common understanding of key terms and definitions used across the two sectors.

Outcome 3: Identification of the key challenges and opportunities to develop or strengthen linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection.

Outcome 4: Proposed “quick win” activities that could be implemented in the immediate to short term.

Outcome 5: Development of a draft workplan for the sub-group.



Box 3: Selected participant feedback

"In a very nice way, [the workshop] brought people from different backgrounds around common issues and understandings"

"An open discussion with opportunity to engage on various subjects with organizations from different contexts and nature...The practical engagement and to be result oriented generated a realistic approach"

2.1 Outcome 1: Why link humanitarian CVA and social protection? What do these linkages mean in practice?

On the question of *why link humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers*, participants noted that creating or establishing linkages would help to:

- support the most vulnerable and marginalised families to meet basic needs, improve their lives and increase their opportunities;
- address the long-term drivers of poverty and vulnerability by finding better ways of responding to long-term recurrent crisis; and
- build on crisis response to create long-term national solutions.

Whilst there were different opinions and perspectives amongst the group about the appropriateness and feasibility of linking humanitarian CVA and social protection, the majority of participants agreed that although linking humanitarian CVA and social protection may not be appropriate in *all* countries, it is important to consider the potential linkages in each context. Similarly, whilst not all programmes have to be "linked", participants noted that at a minimum, there needs to be a discussion to look for opportunities for humanitarian actors to work with the social protection system, programmes or actors in all contexts.

On the question of *what these linkages may look like in practice*, numerous examples emerged over the course of the workshop. These included:

- Being aware of and assessing the existing or emerging social protection system or programmes, and consideration of how humanitarian actors could work with these.
- Drawing on social protection features or principles to be used in humanitarian response, including where social protection systems do not exist or function (such as predictability of transfers, multi-year programming and funding, streamlining).
- Utilising existing social protection systems or components of a system / programme to respond to crisis (e.g. beneficiary databases, targeting lists, delivery mechanisms).
- Aligning CVA and cash transfer programme design and / or mechanisms (e.g. feedback mechanisms, cash transfer value, etc.).
- Consideration of linkages at different stages of a crisis (for example, in recovery phases, not only first phase or immediate response).
- Building on crisis response interventions to create long-term national solutions, specifically designing cash interventions which can develop into national social protection systems over time.

In advance of the workshop, a draft matrix on how to link humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers was developed, to start a discussion on what these linkages may look like in practice and how they could be operationalised by humanitarian and social protection actors (see Annex 3). This discussion was initiated with a subset of participants in the workshop, with the aim to take this forward as one of the key future activities of the sub-group.

Overall, participants agreed that continued work is needed on defining and understanding the linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers in practice. A number of ways to facilitate

- iii) Evidence, dialogue and influence:
 - i. Building the evidence base



Box 4: Selected participant feedback

“It was useful to bring together social protection and humanitarian cash transfer experts in the same room to work on these issues. Also beneficial seemed the more focused sessions in which groups would work out details of collaboratively identified priority areas, to then share results with the group”

Table 1: Challenges and opportunities for linking humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers

Challenges	Opportunities
<p>Concepts, design and framing of humanitarian CVA and SP linkages: Why link humanitarian CVA and SP? What should linkages look like in different contexts?</p>	
<p>Rationale and approaches for linking CVA and SP There remain significant and “fundamental” questions about why, how and when to link humanitarian CVA and social protection. This can be overwhelming.</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are we trying to achieve? Is there a common goal? - What is the scope of linking CVA and SP? - Are we sure we want to link CVA and SP in all contexts, all the time? When does it make sense to link? - Who has the expertise? - What does success look like? - What is the vision for 5 years? - Do we all have the same understanding of what linking means? 	<p>Participants proposed the following solutions: Make the case for linking humanitarian CVA and social protection and increase buy-in within the aid sector by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing the right “hooks” to get people on board: identify what these hooks are and provide a rationale for linking humanitarian CVA and social protection. These ‘hooks’ could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o enhancing value for money o supporting and building government systems o augmenting government budgets and encouraging government-led responses o utilising the multiplier effects of cash transfers o utilising SP as part of the “exit strategy” for humanitarian actors (noting that people will receive social protection determined by their eligibility) o utilising humanitarian interventions to help deliver development goals o utilising humanitarian response to build a SP system as a first step, where one doesn’t already exist - Identifying linkages and existing entry points to build on, to advocate linking CVA and SP. For example, joining ongoing dialogues in countries, and bringing together SP working groups and cash transfer working groups for information sharing and collaboration. <p>Establish when and how to link CVA and SP, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciating that linking humanitarian CVA and social protection needs to be manageable, realistic, and achievable - Identifying priority contexts and what success will look like. Participants suggested choosing one country to start working in as a pilot – for example, a chronic context with recurrent or long-term crisis, as this is where there is perceived to be the most overlap around the timeline of working, actors, funding, and focus of work - Integrating SP into humanitarian activities, e.g. through systems for joint assessments, looking for opportunities for new partnerships - Ensuring that humanitarian principles are respected

Challenges	Opportunities
Operationalising CVA and SP linkages: What resources, skills, administrative tools, systems, coordination are needed to operationalise linkages in practice?	
<p>Being prepared and having mechanisms in place before crises hit</p> <p>There are constraints in terms of capacity, systems and funding in place for preparedness.</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are we ready to build preparedness into a programme /system / organisation in advance of a crisis to respond in an effective, efficient and timely way? - Who will fund preparedness activities? 	<p>Participants proposed various ways in which to strengthen preparedness, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping existing and previous responses and who does what across both SP and humanitarian sectors - Identifying what works in advance of a shock, including what kind of data is needed (e.g. calendar of predictable shocks, knowledge on previous shocks and response, vulnerable populations), and development of communications plans - Building and sharing knowledge of the context, including holding key data in advance (e.g. of potential risks, previous risks, response actions, vulnerable populations) - Investing in organisational capacity, including human resources and systems - Investing in infrastructure, especially supply-side services and developing strong referral systems for complementary action - Investing in and linking to early warning systems, especially for predictable shocks - Securing adequate funding in advance of a crisis - Including the local community and involving them in preparedness activities
<p>Working with governments</p> <p>How do we work with governments to operationalise linkages between humanitarian CVA and SP?</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contexts are so diverse - Different organisations have different ways of leveraging and working with governments - How do we operationalise linkages at scale? 	<p>Participants suggested a number of steps to work with national governments to operationalise these linkages. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing stakeholders and systems, and beneficiary access to SP (and links to cash) - Rapidly looking at different countries and providing a spectrum of those with most need to work in. Identifying the variables that differentiate these contexts (e.g. functionality of the system, legal framework and access to SP) - Building a business case to present to national governments, based on, for example, risk management analysis, economic modelling tools, political and social analysis - Applying the analysis and feedback into guidance for field-offices to operationalise
<p>Using existing social protection systems to respond to crises</p> <p>How do we best use existing social protection systems to cover shock-affected populations?</p>	<p>Focusing on the linkages between humanitarian response and social protection, proposed opportunities to overcome these challenges included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognising that there is a need for strong coordination, preparation and planning, and a robust and established SP system. - Supporting the role of SP in building resilience before a crisis hits

Challenges	Opportunities
<p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What different types of responses are needed based on different types of shocks (short-term, protracted crisis)? - How to reduce coverage gaps? - How to target, and what are the trade-offs between speed over accuracy (targeting based on different criteria between humanitarian assistance and SP; separate (non-interoperable) databases) - Technical design and the value of cash transfers - Preparedness – what is the role of SP before a shock? Most SP systems are not well-prepared for crisis - What to do when SP systems are weak? - Concerns with tensions around applying humanitarian principles in certain contexts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilising humanitarian assistance to fill gaps in coverage - Initiating early discussions amongst relevant actors and considering the use of different options in different contexts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For example, where robust SP systems already exist, focusing on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and ensuring risk and vulnerability reduction; o using existing typologies such as design tweaks to slightly change SP programmes, horizontal expansion, vertical expansion etc.; o using part of the established system (e.g. beneficiary lists, Management Information Systems (MIS), delivery mechanisms) for other actors; o using a CVA response to build a SP system as a first step where one doesn't exist as a way to get social protection on to the national agenda - Strengthening preparedness activities (see preparedness section above)
<p>Prioritising a people-centred approach How can the affected population (including all vulnerable and marginalised populations) be effectively involved from design to implementation to evaluation?</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most vulnerable populations may have limited power to become involved in these processes and discussions – how can these groups be empowered? - How can accountability to the affected population be improved? - What is the role and the view of governments – do they want meaningful participation of the 	<p>Opportunities discussed for improving people-centred approaches included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing the population of their rights and opportunities - Establishing meaningful feedback loops and grievance mechanisms in programmes; aligning feedback mechanisms between SP and CVA programming; ensuring feedback is accessible to relevant agencies - Avoiding duplication and building on work done by existing groups representing and working with the most vulnerable and marginalised populations. Mapping stakeholders and identifying how to fit into what already exists - Agencies being actively involved in coordination mechanisms, ensuring representation of vulnerable or marginalised groups, and ensuring local women develop capacity and skills and are given opportunities to train and participate in meaningful ways - Using existing communication tools and technological advances where appropriate (and non-technical options if not feasible), e.g. SMS and apps; podcasts, common hotlines to coordinate feedback given - Linking with community-based protection investments

Challenges	Opportunities
<p>affected population, is there political will behind this?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remunerating or compensating frontline community workers
<p>Funding the linkages between humanitarian CVA and SP How to move from short-term to long-term funding and/or change incentives?</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What prevents greater linkages between humanitarian CVA and SP (where relevant)? - How can we fund and plan for the longer term (including multi-year predictable funding) if we are overwhelmed by response actions? - Key limitations include timeliness, predictability, multisectoral approaches, lack of incentives to link humanitarian CVA and SP 	<p>Proposed opportunities to increase funding to operationalise the linkages between CVA and SP included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused advocacy and early dialogue between key actors, by: Bringing social protection into risk analysis in crisis contexts, bringing development actors into early assessment, developing contingency planning and scenario building - Systematically approaching governments to ask for opportunities to create / strengthen linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection <p>Making the case and increasing buy-in among global policy decision makers, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building the evidence base and the business case for funding the linkages- e.g. return on investment in preparedness activities, on integrated / harmonised approaches, on models which reduce fragmentation - Elevating the profile of the agenda in global policy forums to increase awareness and buy-in, developing a strategy and identifying key messages (relevant fora include the GB annual meeting, United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN General Assembly (UNGA)) - Taking advantage of ongoing reform opportunities, e.g. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) review - Considering how to bring together key stakeholders in SPIAC-B and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) <p>Generating incentives for implementing partners across the nexus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding what limits linkages and how those can be incentivised - Providing multi-year funding conditional on or with consideration of linkages to SP - Bilateral cooperation or partners to consider high-level commitments to link CVA and cash transfers, including the 24th Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principle⁵ and the Grand Bargain commitment⁶

⁵ <https://www.ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/principles-good-practice-of-ghd/principles-good-practice-ghd.html>

⁶ <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861>

Challenges	Opportunities
	<p>Building a common understanding among donors on what linkages can look like and how donors can support them, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategically operationalising linkages in one or two contexts, linking with other GB cash workstream sub-groups (e.g. donor coordination) and the Common Donor Approach initiative⁷
<p>The role of different actors</p> <p>Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The labelling of actors as humanitarian or social protection (development) creates a false binary division which hinders an effective response between social protection and humanitarian actors 	<p>Opportunities suggested to overcome these challenges included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not framing / labeling stakeholders as humanitarian or development - Recognising the reasons why this divide exists (e.g. because of accessing funding) and understanding that this can cause confusion on the ground - Recognising the variety of actors involved: government at national and sub-national level, across ministries, agencies and departments working on social protection and humanitarian response, civil society (informal and formal groups), private sector actors, research organisations and think tanks, etc. - Going through the programme cycle and identifying the activities (which are likely to be similar whether you're "humanitarian" or "social protection") that could best encourage collaborative working, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Problem statement o Design intervention o Implementation o Evaluation <p>It was highlighted by participants that this is an area which requires further discussion and unpacking of these issues.</p>
Evidence, dialogue and influence	
Building the evidence base	Proposed opportunities to overcome the evidence gaps included:

⁷ <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/common-donor-approach-feb-19.pdf>

Challenges	Opportunities
<p>There is emerging but limited evidence on 1) why the interaction between humanitarian CVA and SP matters; and 2) the operationalisation of linkages in practice. Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to collectively prioritise a research agenda - Existing knowledge platforms or groups are not well aligned and do not have mechanisms to “talk” to one another (e.g. CaLP, socialprotection.org, SPIAC-B, IASC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a collaborative and coordinated research agenda on linking humanitarian CVA and SP, building on and consolidating existing evidence, tools and platforms where possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing an overview / mapping of who is doing what in linking CVA and SP at global and national levels ○ At global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of existing research in both sectors, and where linkages have occurred ▪ Developing a platform on CaLP, socialprotection.org to enable both sectors to “talk” and align to one another ○ At national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing national level research agendas focused on country context and driven by country partners (e.g. Social Protection Working Groups (SPWG) and Cash Working Groups (CWG), other groups – civil society etc.) - Prioritising thematic topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The economic investment case (also see the rationale and approaches and funding sections above) ○ Design and operations, to better understand the options on what types of interventions can be used across different contexts, readiness of the context and entry points ○ Cross-cutting and other issues including gender-sensitivity, displacement, and how to enhance the risk dimension into SP MIS - Debunking common misconceptions on linking humanitarian CVA and SP

2.4 Outcome 4: Proposed “quick win” activities

From the discussions above on the challenges and opportunities, a number of “quick wins” were identified by the participants for linking humanitarian CVA and social protection, that could be implemented in the immediate to short term (see Box 5). These were then expanded further during the discussion on the workplan (see Section 2.5).

Box 5: Quick wins

Consolidating the existing evidence base

- Conduct a stock take on existing relevant evidence across the humanitarian and social protection sectors. Consider synthesising the following:
 - o The rationale for linking humanitarian CVA and SP, including what works and when
 - o Debunking common misconceptions on linking CVA and SP
 - o Mapping existing preparedness activities, who does what, good and bad practices
 - o Using data to identify priority contexts to pilot and identify what success will look like

Generating new knowledge

- Conduct a rapid review (beneficiary centred) of stakeholder analysis and system analysis approaches in use, to develop an up-to-date overview of existing interventions and practices on linking humanitarian CVA and SP.

Developing clear guidelines and processes for preparedness activities

Carrying out a pilot in a single country/context as a case study

- Assess feasibility to select a country as a case study to pilot the implementation of coordination / linkages, trial a business case, and share lessons learned.

Sharing learning and guidance on existing practices of coordination

- Share existing tools
- Use webinars to share knowledge and discuss across relevant communities of practice
- Develop a virtual platform to enable humanitarian and development / SP actors to “talk” to each other and align processes, e.g. bringing together existing discussion groups and linking platforms

2.5 Outcome 5: Draft workplan

Table 2 and Figure 1 present the draft workplan for the sub-group, drawn from participants’ suggestions, feedback from the workshop, and sub-group organisation’s existing activities over the next 24 months. The workplan is organised by timeframe and the six themes in the sub-group Terms of Reference. This is a draft that will be further refined and finalised by the workshop participants and members of the sub-group.



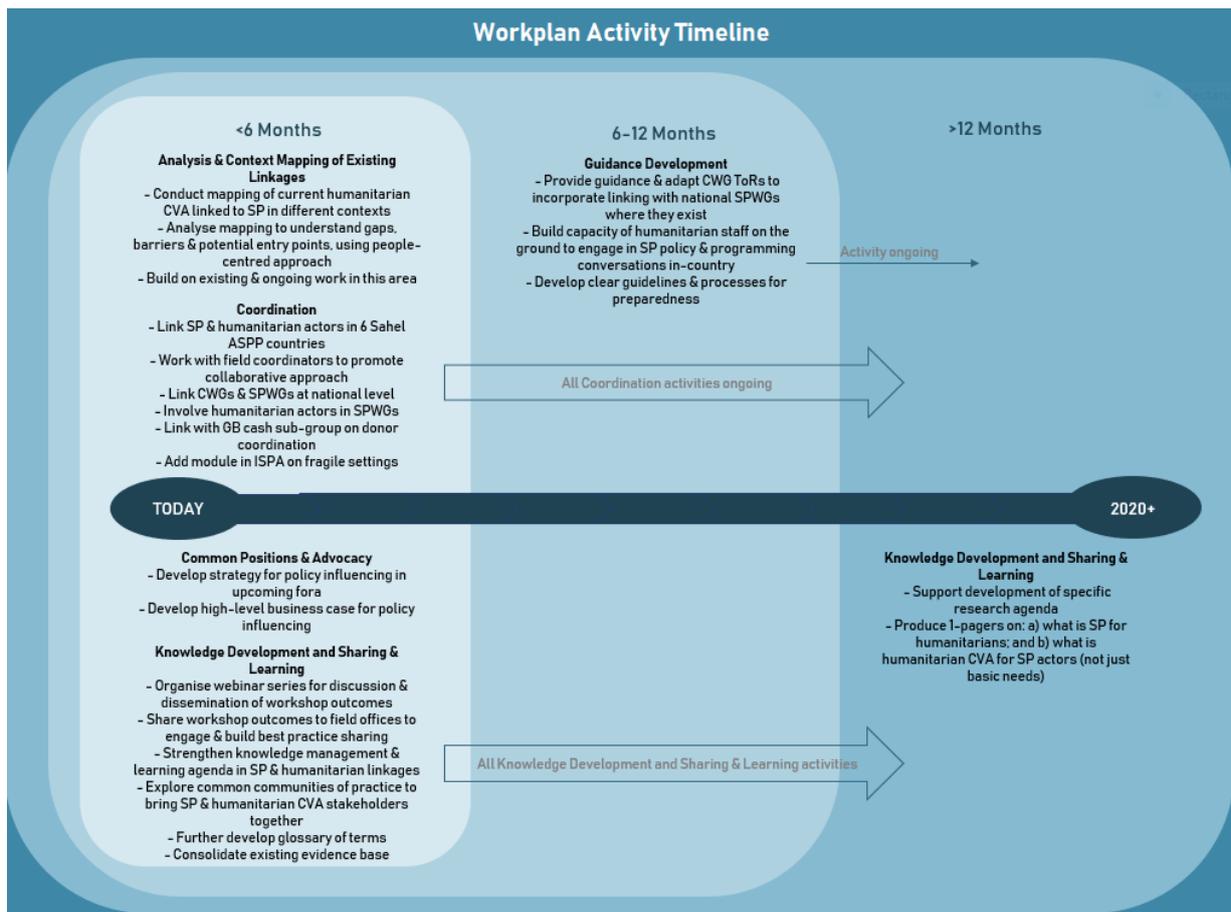
Table 2: Draft workplan timeline

Category	Activities
Now-6 months	
Analysis and Context Mapping of Existing Linkages between CVA and SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a mapping of existing knowledge on current humanitarian CVA linked to social protection in different contexts, including the existing SP systems, preparedness activities, stakeholders and roles of humanitarian CVA and social protection actors⁸. - Analyse and consolidate this mapping to understand gaps, barriers and potential entry points. The mapping should identify how to take a people-centred approach. - Utilise and build on existing and ongoing work – e.g. the global mapping of humanitarian CVA by London School of Economics (LSE) / Red Cross.
Coordination	<p>Promote coordination between humanitarian and social protection actors at global and national levels through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link SP and Humanitarian actors in 6 Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (ASPP) countries – Burkina, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad - Work with national field staff to promote a collaborative approach (inter-cluster coordinators and cash working groups). - Link cash working groups and social protection working groups at national levels - Involve humanitarian actors in social protection working groups - Link with GB cash sub-group on donor coordination - Add module in Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) on fragile settings
Knowledge Development and Sharing & Learning	<p>Facilitate continuous cross-learning, engagement and coordination through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise a series of webinars to disseminate and discuss topics building on the workshop. Suggested focus on the following topics initially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What does linking humanitarian CVA mean in practice and what are the range of options available (e.g. discussing and building on the matrix in Annex 3)? ▪ Examples and case studies from the field ▪ Existing tools and toolkits ▪ Debunking misconceptions on linking humanitarian CVA and SP ▪ Discussion on potential pilot / case study - Share workshop outcomes to field offices (including to CWGs) to engage and build best practice sharing and encourage action in the field.

⁸ Beneficiary centred analysis

Category	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage other Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Network members to build best practice sharing - Strengthen knowledge management and learning agenda in social protection and humanitarian linkages (e.g. webpages). - Explore common communities of practice to bring SP and humanitarian CVA stakeholders together – for example: CaLP; linking SPIAC-B, IASC and socialprotection.org. - Further develop the preliminary glossary of terms - Consolidate the existing documented evidence-base
Common Positions and Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a strategy for global policy influencing in upcoming policy fora - Develop a high-level business case (with what knowledge is available today) for policy influencing
6-12 months	
Guidance Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide guidance and adapt Cash Working Group ToRs to incorporate linking with national SPWGs where they exist (e.g. CaLP and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Geneva based CWGs) – for prioritised countries - Build the capacity of humanitarian staff on the ground to engage in social protection policy and programming conversations in country (e.g. through training, webinars, resources etc.) - Develop clear guidelines and processes for preparedness, including data, the need for investment, and advocacy message
12 months +	
Knowledge Development and Sharing & Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development of a specific research agenda - Produce 1 pagers on: a) what is social protection for humanitarians; and b) what is humanitarian CVA for social protection people (not just basic needs)

Figure 1: Draft workplan timeline



3 NEXT STEPS

This workshop was the first activity of the sub-group. In June, the sub-group co-leads will report on the workshop at the Grand Bargain (GB) meeting.

The sub-group will review, refine and finalise the workplan, including prioritising the activities over the next year.

Key areas for future dialogue were also identified by the workshop participants, and can be found in Box 6.

Box 6: Selected participant feedback on needs for future dialogue

- *More time is needed to reflect on the “full picture”*
- *Local actors, government and private sector to be represented*
- *Unpick in more detail what the word “humanitarian” means to different people*
- *Clarify what we mean by “linking”*
- *Consensus needed on next steps*

“How might we reach a consensus on what the topic of ‘linking humanitarian cash and social protection’ means at a future workshop? (1) The word ‘humanitarian’ means different things. If we can set out the interpretations, (...). It was apparent in the workshop - though we didn’t have the chance to discuss it in a plenary - that some people thought they were working towards making sure that international humanitarian agencies don’t deliver their own programmes through structures separate to those of government. Other people were working towards making sure that emergency response activities are better linked with non-emergency activities (even among government departments themselves, in contexts where there is no international assistance). Sometimes these agendas overlap in a given context, but often they don’t, and sometimes they contradict.”

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Challenges and opportunities for linking humanitarian CVA and SP cash transfers.....	8
Table 2: Draft workplan timeline	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Draft workplan timeline.....	17
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The Common Donor Approach for humanitarian cash programming (2019) available at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/common-donor-approach-feb-19.pdf>

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Workshop Attendees

Name	Organisation
David Peppiatt	British Red Cross
Ciara O'Malley	CARE - Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
Dana Truhlarova Cristescu	CashCap
Julie Lawson-McDowall	Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)
Ruth McCormack	Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)
Jennifer Weatherall	CRS
Ric Goodman	DAI Europe
Sofie Kallehaug	Danish Mission
Anne Sofie Skov Faber	Danish Mission
Christina Dankmeyer	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Niklas Rieger	Development Initiatives
Lisa Hannigan	DFAT Canberra
Emily Henderson	DFID
Sophie Pongracz	DFID
Amanda Oeggerli	DFID UK Geneva Mission
Dylan Winder	DFID UK Geneva Mission
Massimo Larossa	ECHO
Kimmo Laukkanen	Finnish Mission
Natalia Winder Rossi	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Helene Pasquier	Fundación Acción Contra el Hambre
Celine Snitzky	Fundación Acción Contra el Hambre
Cecile Cherrier	Independent Consultant

Jo Burton	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
David Kuhn Von Burgsdorff	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Caroline Holt	IFRC
Fouad Diab	IOM
Ivan Karlsson	IOM
Mariano Gómez	Norwegian Refugee Council - NORCAP
Lili Mohiddin	NRC
Larissa Pelham	OXFAM
Cecilia Costella	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
Suzanne Ammari	Save the Children
Orhan Hacimehmet	The Turkish Red Crescent
Andrew Mitchell	UNHCR Geneva
Nupur Kukrety	UNICEF
Claire Mariani	UNICEF
Louise Gentzel	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Eva M Langaas	UN Women
Taylor Garrett	USAID/Office of Food for Peace
Laureen Reagan	USAID/Office of Food for Peace
Andre Griekspoor	WHO
Clare O'Brien	World Food Programme
Kathryn Taetzsch	World Vision International
Kevin Savage	World Vision International

Annex 2 – Workshop Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday, April 10

Time	Activity	Notes
08:00	Facilitation Team Arrives	
08:30	Participant Arrival/Registration	Badges, People make their own lanyard, Coffee/Tea
09:00	Welcome & Intro	Welcome and Introduce Facilitators
09:05	Facilitators Open	Introduce Inclusive Innovation, Principles, Agenda, Workshop Climate, etc Set up the “walls” (especially opportunities/challenges)
09:20	Profile Posters Picasso Me-Sheets	Focus on skills, resources available, etc., and potential content for Poster/Marketplace session Name/Organization/Role Facts about me (personal interests) What’s the biggest obstacle to linking What would be a fabulous outcome
09:40	Roam & Chat about Profiles	Connect with at least 5 people
09:55	Context Setting/Call to Action	2 videos + Co-leads
10:05	Aligning Vision for Connecting What did you hear?/Why do you think we are here? (Taboo Activity)	Shared understanding of the ‘why’ we’re linking/working more closely together (in mixed groups)
10:25	Share Back	Capture commonalities
10:45	Break	

11:05	Mapping the Landscape	<p>Create a visual representation for each stakeholder group (Humanitarian and Social Protection)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using Metaphors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Travel Guide (aka Rough Guide) ○ Recipe ○ Trail Map ○ Video game ○ Anatomical Overlay ○ Etc. <p>To cover/describe areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approach ● Strategy ● Concepts ● Context ● Design ● Delivery <p>In “like” groups</p> <p>Objective: Use this metaphor to teach an informed layperson about your world, how does it work?</p> <p>Over the conversation, if you hear opportunities or barriers, jot them on a post-it note for the wall</p>
11:50	Set Up “How to...”	Mindset: Posing problems as question to invite potential solutions
11:55	Comparing Maps/Metaphors	Paired groups, mining for synergies, overlaps, conflicts (at all levels), captured as “How to...?” or “How might we...?”
12:40	Lunch	
13:40	3-way Generous Listening	<p>Prompt: What are all the challenges YOU experience linking H and SP? Why aren't they fixed yet?</p> <p>Add these insights/questions to the wall</p>
14:15	<p>Divide & Conquer</p> <p>Home Group and Visit Others</p>	<p>Populate & Organise Challenge Wall</p> <p>Populate & Organise Opportunity Wall</p> <p>Glossary Wall</p> <p>Mine the Draft Recommendation Document</p>
15:00	Review Walls	Self-selection into groups around a

	Group Forming	challenge/opportunity cluster (must have a mix of H and SP people)
15:30	Break	
16:00	Idea Generation	Need to identify specific tools/methods/activities. Opportunity for AI approach?
16:45	Develop and Embellish	Use template to make idea more concrete: Challenge Addressed Idea Context/Actor/Action
17:15	Plenary Discussion/ Take stock of where we are	Capture any other issues/questions Preview Marketplace: keep listening for opportunities/barriers Recommendations for restaurants Preview start time tomorrow
17:30	Networking & Marketplace	

Day 2: Thursday, April 11

Time	Activity	Notes
09:00	Welcome Back	Thoughts/reflections overnight
09:10	Presentations of Ideas/Recommendations	Set up PPC/o evaluation method Presentations (5-8 minutes each) 8 groups
10:30	Break	
10:50	Taking Onboard Feedback Working Groups	In working groups, review the PPC/o feedback Use it to polish and refine ideas/recommendations Prepare short update presentations
11:30	Share Back	2-minute Presentations Ideas/Recommendations with improvements from feedback
11:50	Plenary Discussion	Reflecting on the Ideas/Recommendations
12:05	ToR Activities	Reflecting on what is happening now, or already in motion, or easy to put in place. Write it on a Post-it and place on the timeline (Now → 3 months → 6 months → 12 months → 24 months)
12:35	Action → Influence	Select an individual with whom you work who has influence How will you influence them? Prep an elevator pitch with bullet points Practice it in pairs
12:55	Agree/Disagree Positioning Wrap Up & Close	Overall feedback and a sense of consensus Final words from co-leads
13:15	Lunch	

Annex 3 – Draft Recommendations on how to Link Humanitarian CVA and Social Protection Cash Transfers

The aim of this draft matrix is to synthesise existing evidence and experience on how to link humanitarian CVA with social protection cash transfers in crisis contexts.

The matrix aims to:

- demonstrate that it is possible and feasible to link humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers (e.g. how to programme in a way to enable transition between humanitarian CVA and social protection, to strengthen linkages between CVA and SP programming);
- provide practical and “do-able” guidance primarily for humanitarian actors. It focuses on contexts, actors, and opportunities. Where possible, it highlights the different options in different contexts, the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian actors, and key activities; and
- provide a basis for further discussion, refinement and agreement at the workshop (10 and 11th April, Geneva).

Notes and caveats:

- The structure of the matrix is based on European Commission (EC) (2019) and Oxford Policy Management (OPM) (2018) key features, contexts and programming of social protection in humanitarian contexts.
- There is agreement in the literature that there are significant knowledge gaps on the “how”. As EC (2019: 68) note: “*there is not enough evidence about how social protection and humanitarian responses in crisis contexts can most effectively work together for common programming*”.
- The matrix below also shows the significant gaps in knowledge on the different types of interventions / actions needed in different contexts – not only in terms of the strength of existing social protection systems, but different types of crisis (slow onset, rapid onset, protracted crisis), and the timing within a crisis (e.g. immediate response, recovery phases).
- It should not be assumed that linking social protection and humanitarian CVA is appropriate in all contexts.

Initial feedback and discussion at the workshop prompted additional questions and identified the need to further explore the following key issues in refining the matrix:

- What is the theory of change underpinning the linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection?
- Thinking through what is the “bare minimum” in terms of cross-over and linkages between the two sectors.
- How can we solve the sustainable financing concern?
- The need to understand the sequencing of potential linkages according to context type, e.g. pre-emergency, emergency, protracted crisis etc.
- The need to incorporate flexibility to adjust the menu (and sequencing) of options according to the role of government / the emergency context (e.g. pre-emergency, emergency, protracted crisis etc.) / the willingness of government to include people in its national system.

Table A1: How to link humanitarian CVA and social protection cash transfers: Draft recommendations matrix

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
<p>Preparing for crisis (design): what needs to be done in advance of a crisis</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening social protection systems in advance of crisis; Building nascent systems where appropriate; Establishing procedures for event of crisis; Developing shared long-term vision and priority common goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a joint assessment to inform response options (all relevant stakeholders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct systematic joint context analyses (assessing target group and needs, including mainstreaming gender and inclusion analysis, engaging affected communities) include baseline information such as multi-hazard risk assessments, severity trends, poverty and vulnerability analyses, coping capacities, market assessments, mapping of service providers and regulatory frameworks appraisal of the appropriateness of using the social protection system in preparedness and response, including existing access to the system, legal/rights framework (including justification by humanitarian actors as to why social protection-oriented approaches are not being integrated into the response – see note below) review national or local government capacities before a response to ensure that a collaborative intervention is possible and to identify capacity-building objectives. Security analysis of linking beneficiaries to the national system (e.g. data privacy, protection risks) 				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection and humanitarian actors work together to conduct joint, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder assessments and response analyses, to develop scenario planning for multi-year common programming that would model activities and responses based on various severities of crisis. Coordinate and build relationships with relevant institutions through creating necessary coordination mechanisms between government, humanitarian and development actors that can meet as soon as crisis occurs Humanitarian actors help identify potential changes needed to existing social protection programmes ex ante to promote transition to response to crisis (e.g. pre-crisis targeting and registration, reviewing payment delivery mechanisms, stress-testing existing capacity requirements, etc.) and to strengthen resilience-building in advance of crisis in social protection programming Assess the range of DRM tools used for prevention and preparation (early warning systems, contingency/preparedness plans, hazard maps, etc.) for use by social protection programmes during crises Agreement of complementary objectives at the outset of an intervention by government actors, SP and humanitarian partners to identify and ensure handover of responsibilities at different stages of the risk / programme cycle Social protection and humanitarian actors institutionally anchor potential / planned approaches with specific standard operating procedures, operational plan annexes, risk-financing instruments, agreed decision-makers etc. 			

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly agree / establish contingency plans (including links to early warning systems, trigger mechanisms and risk-financing strategies) and prepare plans for how common programming can be financed Develop agency-specific internal procedures, capacities and systems (considering how these complement other stakeholders) Humanitarian actors and social protection actors work to offer the government an evidence-based “incentivisation package” backed by a financing plan for possibility of including humanitarian caseload into their national system in the future. Common operational structure set up where appropriate – e.g. pre-position administrative / system components (such as smart cards or public works administration tools) and data – such as unified registries of vulnerable households or Memoranda of Understanding with service providers 			
<p>Programming options – crisis response (operations)</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting needs Keeping it simple Building flexibility into programme operations Increasing prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action 	<p>Intervention type: Stand-alone humanitarian response</p> <p>Humanitarian actors lead in directly designing and implementing a humanitarian cash-based programme.</p> <p>Humanitarian actors use relevant information and data from social protection actors to inform programming</p>	<p>Intervention type: Align approaches for future integration in national system</p> <p>Humanitarian actors lead in directly designing and implementing humanitarian cash-based programme that aligns with the future social assistance programme.</p> <p>Explore opportunities for linking intervention with other responses and plan for ‘cash plus’ intervention</p>	<p>Intervention type: Piggybacking – using best components of existing system</p> <p>Humanitarian actors lead the process of designing and implementing humanitarian response</p> <p>Interventions work to support and strengthen existing social protection system components</p> <p>Coordinate and work with the government /</p>	<p>Intervention type: Operating design tweaks</p> <p>Humanitarian actors support to influence design tweaks to existing social protection system / programme</p> <p>Humanitarian actors influence changes to programme design or implementation – e.g. mode of transfer delivery, targeting procedures, required documentation, local partnerships</p> <p>Identify and fill gaps in the social protection system</p>	<p>Intervention type: Expansion of existing social protection (horizontal, vertical etc.).</p> <p>Humanitarian actors play a support role to influence the design of existing cash transfers scheme. For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - value of the transfer based on the range of needs; - duration of the programme/expansion; - changes in the payment schedule; - Type of cash transfer programme;

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing synergies and linkages to other sectors, services and programmes Supporting capacity of social protection system over the long term 	<p>Humanitarian actors work with “like-minded organisations” to design and pilot safety nets that can be scaled up/adopted by the government in future</p> <p>Proactive engagement by humanitarian actors with government at all stages of the programme cycle</p> <p>Define a responsible exit strategy at the end of the intervention</p>	<p>In protracted crises, consider the sequence of interventions as needs change.</p> <p>Work with “like-minded organisations” to design and pilot safety nets that can be scaled up/adopted by the government in future</p> <p>Proactive engagement by humanitarian actors with government at all stages of the programme cycle</p> <p>Define a responsible exit strategy at the end of the intervention</p>	<p>cash mechanism to use the social protection system component</p> <p>Identify gaps in existing social protection system and fill gaps for humanitarian response. Proactively involve relevant government staff in this process</p> <p>Where appropriate share additional information with relevant government department (e.g. adding beneficiaries who are vulnerable to crisis)</p> <p>Involve local government staff in programme implementation</p> <p>Explore opportunities for linking intervention with</p>	<p>where needed (e.g. establishing beneficiary communication and accountability mechanisms, monitoring programme, filling coverage gaps).</p> <p>Explore opportunities for linking intervention with other responses and plan for ‘cash plus’ intervention</p> <p>In protracted crises, consider the sequence of interventions as needs change.</p> <p>Define a responsible exit strategy at the end of the intervention</p>	<p>- targeting and programming for special needs and purpose (e.g. recovery activities with selected beneficiaries);</p> <p>- support to target in new areas, verification and registration of new beneficiaries;</p> <p>- Support to implement programme in new areas;</p> <p>Identify and fill gaps in the social protection system where needed (e.g. establishing beneficiary communication and accountability mechanisms, monitoring programme, filling coverage gaps).</p> <p>In protracted crises, consider the sequence of interventions as needs change.</p> <p>Define a responsible exit strategy at the end of the intervention</p>

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
			<p>other responses and plan for 'cash plus' intervention</p> <p>In protracted crises, consider the sequence of interventions as needs change.</p> <p>Define a responsible exit strategy at the end of the intervention</p>		
<p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions that enable common social protection and humanitarian programming recognise and balance differing incentives Engaged government Thoughtful and principled 	<p>Even when a government's capacity is deemed low, government should be involved and there should be efforts to build capacity.</p>				
		<p>- Strong leadership is required to recognise, and neutralise, negative incentives between agencies. Compromises will be needed from all stakeholders in the design and operational aspects of an intervention</p> <p>- Engage and coordinate closely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build relationships between practitioners and governments during periods of (relative) stability Engage government early on in humanitarian response, and throughout the project cycle to strengthen ownership beyond response phase Enhance coordination internally Recognise the role of women as actors of change, engage with local organisations representing marginalised groups, and include community participation Explore innovative partnerships with the private sector when appropriate Where appropriate, work with locally-led informal social protection mechanisms <p>- Improve dialogue, knowledge, information and skills across fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian and social protection actors to improve understanding of one another's fields 			

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
<p>engagement across stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training to stakeholders in the basic principles of social protection and humanitarian work Promote knowledge-sharing and thinking at national and sub-national levels on institutional links with social protection through the full DRM cycle (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). Establish multi-actor dialogues – e.g. cash working groups, social protection working groups, national risk management working groups, civil society <p>- Strengthen institutional engagement within and between sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop individual sectoral coherence that other actors can align behind Support intersectoral policy coherence: such as joint policies, strategies and/or frameworks that identify synergies, overlaps and entry points between sectors <p>- Strengthen cross-organisational engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cross-sectoral mechanisms to exchange information and enable strategic coordination Strengthen Cash Working Groups where operational, e.g. to conduct joint planning exercises, share lessons on design and implementation features and provide joint capacity building <p>- Strengthen coordination between programmes and between delivery systems</p>			
<p>Financing features</p> <p>Key objectives: Establishing effective risk-financing strategies and coordination of financing instruments between development programmes and humanitarian financing</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct financial analysis, e.g. contingency funding levels, funding plans Support governments to develop a financing strategy (including contingency funds) and risk-financing instruments. This should include clear lines of responsibility on who owns the risk, what is covered, how and when. To ensure financing is available, before a crisis, agree clear definitions of 'crises', establish stakeholders' level of acceptance of risk and agree thresholds of risk Identify the legal and administrative bottlenecks – both within agencies and within the country – that may restrict financing common programmes and/or restrict additional donor support. 			

Key features of interventions	Capacity of social protection system / programme				
	None	Prospective	Partial	Substantial	Complete
Increasing multi-year funding mechanisms					
Principles for engagement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian actors to familiarise non-humanitarian actors with the Do No Harm principle - Expand the Do No Harm principle to include doing no harm to underlying social protection systems or future social protection systems. 			
Key objectives:	- Monitor the intervention and share lessons-learnt			- Monitor the scale up / programme amendments and share lessons-learnt	
A 'Do No Harm' (DNH) approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian and SP actors to jointly agree Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) indicators; to establish M&E approaches / systems that meet both humanitarian and SP practitioners' learning needs - Work to improve transparency in data sharing by, and across, government, development and humanitarian actors. - Humanitarian and SP actors to document and support forums to proactively share experiences and good practice of cash-based programmes 				
Evidence based programming					

Note on the appraisal of the social protection system – see O'Brien et al., 2018 and assessment framework (Table 3 in EC, 2019).

- Meeting needs: Is the proposed intervention likely to deliver at least an equal impact to alternative response options? Is it at least equally well targeted to the people most in need, as identified through needs assessments? Does the proposed intervention provide at least a similar amount of support compared to alternatives? Does it provide support of a comparable nature?
- Coverage: Will the proposed intervention lead to at least as many of those in need receiving assistance as with alternative approaches?
- Timeliness: Will households receive support at least as quickly as they would have done through alternative approaches?
- Predictability: Will the funding to agencies be predictable through this response option? Will it result in predictable assistance for households?
- Duplication of delivery systems and processes: Will the proposed response option enable a reduction in the duplication of efforts (for example, multiple agencies conducting targeting exercises or distribution of resources in the same communities), or a harmonization of aspects of programme delivery?
- Sustainability: Will it lead to strengthened organisational capacity? Will the response be embedded in government- led systems?

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Workshop Participants (10-11th April, Geneva)

Annex 4 – Preliminary Draft Glossary of Terms and Phrases used across the Humanitarian and Social Protection Sectors

Table A2: Work in Progress - Preliminary draft glossary of terms and phrases used across the humanitarian and social protection sectors developed by workshop participants

Initial suggested definition/s of term or phrase	
Adaptive Social Protection	Often used interchangeably with shock-responsive social protection. Some only use it in adapting to climate change
Cash for Work	Cash payments provided on the condition of undertaking designated work. Generally paid according to time worked Usually public or community work programmes, but also home-based or other (CaLP glossary)
Cash Plus	Cash transfers with additional programme components tied to it, either as conditionalities or as optional opportunities
Conditionality	Refers to prerequisite activities, or obligations that a recipient must fulfil in order to receive assistance. Can be used for any kind of transfer depending on intervention design and objectives (CaLP glossary)
Humanitarian	Work that people who self-classify as “humanitarian” do – international agencies Emergency (regardless of international or national) Work done in situations where international humanitarian law applies (state is party to conflict)
Humanitarian Development Nexus	Bridging actions / programmes, addressing acute short-term needs with longer-term sustainability and preparedness / resilience
Humanitarian Safety Net	Unclear! Delivered by humanitarian international agencies but over medium-long term Level of preparedness / pre-positioning
Labelled Cash Transfer	Cash transfer with behaviour change communication wrapped around it (but no conditions)
Multipurpose Cash	Transfers corresponding to amount of money required to cover fully or partially, a households’ basic and / or recovery needs. Transfer designed to address multiple needs often indexed on minimum expenditure basket (MEB) (CaLP Glossary)
Public Works	Cash for work. Labour intensive infrastructure for cash with wage level normally set below minimum wage

Initial suggested definition/s of term or phrase	
Resilience	The ability to absorb the impact of a shock and bounce back
Restricted Cash	Often used to describe voucher systems intended to limit what beneficiaries spend the money (voucher) on / where to spend it (there is an argument that it's not really possible to restrict use, only impose conditions)
Safety Net	A term often used to describe non-contributory social protection. Could include things like cash transfers, food transfers, school feeding, cash-for-work etc.
Shock-Responsive Social Protection	The ability of a social protection system to deal with a covariate shock (a shock that affects many households)
Social Protection	Social security (usually government led) to make sure people don't fall into a socially unacceptable level of wellbeing Used as a synonym for working with national governments – this is a whole other matter (but shouldn't be)
Triple Nexus	Humanitarian, Development, Peace (HDP)
Unrestricted Cash	Cash / money that can be spent on anything / anywhere
Unconditional Cash Transfers	Cash transfers that require no accompanying behaviours

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Department for International Development
22 Whitehall
London
SW1A 2EG
UK

and at:

Abercrombie House
Eaglesham Road East
Kilbride
Glasgow
G75 8EA
UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 7023 0000

Fax: +44 (0)20 7023 0016

Website: www.dfid.gov.uk

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Email: enquiry@dfid.gov.uk

Public enquiry point: 0845 3004100 or +44 1355 84 3132 (if you are calling from abroad)

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