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New Cash Coordination model

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All you need to know about
the new model



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Background on Cash Coordination

2015

World Bank Strategic Note to the IASC on Cash Transfers



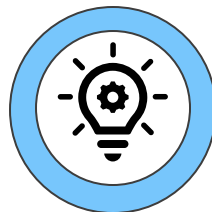
2017

The Global Cluster coordinators Group clarifies the responsibility of the Inter-Cluster coordination group



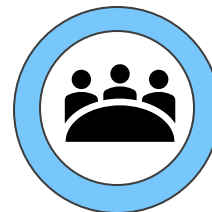
2019

The Grand Bargain Eminent Person Sigrid Kaag called for IASC's commitment & leadership on cash coordination



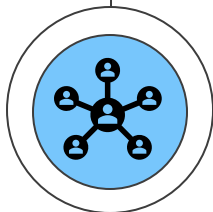
2022

IASC formally adopts a new model for cash coordination



2016

Some international NGOs established the Collaborative Cash Delivery Network (CCD)



2018

Launching of UN Common Cash Statement by OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP to **collaborate** on cash and voucher assistance



2021

In June, A letter with 95 Signatories was submitted to IASC. In September, the Grand Bargain agreed to lead a **Cash Coordination Caucus**



Source: CaLP

Timeline

Benefits

New model

CWGs

qCAG

Transition Plan

Success

Potential benefits of cash coordination to recipient

1. **Scalability** and **reachability** - More people may be able to be reached with cash assistance.
2. **Maximized resources** - More funding may become available for more people.
3. **Speed** and **efficiency** - Cash assistance can be delivered more quickly and timely.
4. **Reduced duplication** which can enable **enhanced targeting**.
5. Greater **coherence** of cash - people can be referred for cash and services.
6. Possible increased **links** with and referrals to **social protection systems**.
7. Enhanced **communication** and **harmonization** - more clarity, less confusion, where possible/
appropriate, shared feedback mechanisms
8. **Harmonized cash approaches** - transfer values and mechanisms, reduced multiplicity of different approaches.
9. Increased **responsiveness** - coordinated monitoring and analysis which can lead to adapted assistance

Grand Bargain Cash Caucus

Background

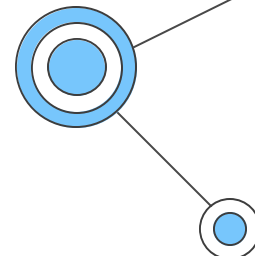
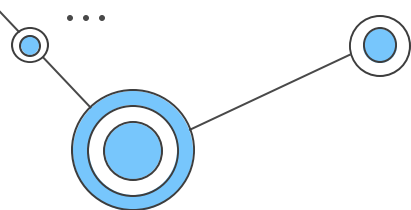
- In September 2021, Grand Bargain Eminent person **Jan Egeland** in collaboration with Grand Bargain Workstream 3 and Facilitation Group agreed to champion a [caucus](#) on cash coordination.

Aim

- **Respond** to various calls including the [Call for Action](#).
- **Identify** arrangement for accountable, predictable, effective and efficient coordination of cash assistance which makes clear who will do what, with what resources and to what end.
- **Improve outcomes** for, accountability to and engagement of crisis-affected people and communities.
- **Leverage** existing coordination structures, ensures clear accountability to one agency, mitigates conflict of interest in performing coordination duties (through non-programmatic/ programmatic co-chairs)
- **Provide** a referral path in country (to the IS/ICCG and subsequently to the HCT if needed) and globally.
- **Enable** more inclusive coordination with greater participation of national and local actors based on the principle of localization
- **Help** to ensure that the decisions regarding cash interventions are made closer and with greater accountability to the crisis-affected population.

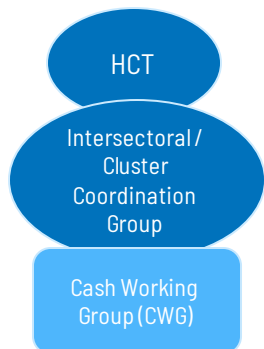
Source: caucus

New Cash Coordination Model



Structure

Global Cash Advisory Group (CAG)



Function

Global leadership; technical development and capacity support

Assessment, response analysis, response design, cross sectoral and cash coordination, resource mobilization (HRP/RRP/HNO), AAP, strategic links to SP

Day to day Cash coordination Principles and Functions

Sector coordination Principles and Functions

Chairs and membership

OCHA Chair (non-programmatic) and membership from UN, NGO, RCRC, local actors, technical bodies such as CashCap, CALP
UNHCR to chair refugee-specific discussions

Chairs

OCHA chair in IASC / mixed setting
/
UNHCR + Government in refugee settings

Non-programmatic and programmatic co-chairing including local actors (National Government or operational agency) in IASC setting
/
UNHCR and National Government in refugee settings

Established co-leadership of clusters

Timeline

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Source: caucus

Key functions of Cash Working Groups

1. **Provide** effective coordination of cash across the response, including assessing the feasibility of and need for cash as part of overall response analysis
2. **Ensure** the overall cash response is coherent, avoids duplication, and finds opportunities to increase effectiveness, coordinating with the clusters/ sectors to ensure coherence
3. **Provide** effective information management on the delivery of cash assistance, across the response, and in close collaboration with clusters and their IMO's for sector specific use of cash. This should include accurate and up to date 4Ws.
4. **Promote** use of common mechanisms, standards, and tools across partners for harmonized, quality and accountable programming.
5. **Provide** common services to cash partners as relevant which may include supporting joint framework of design for cash, market analysis, risk assessments, financial service provider mapping, coordinated monitoring and coordinated feedback mechanisms.
6. **Review** capacity building requirements of CWG members, clusters, local actors and government partners and develop strategies for addressing gaps in skills and knowledge through engagement with the CAG and with capacity building networks and existing entities (e.g. CALP, CashCap).
7. **Advocate** to create an enabling environment for cash including advocacy with partners for cash across the response; policy and advocacy with donors; and access to people in need of cash assistance.
8. **Provide** a clear and predictable entry point for linkages to social protection to the extent appropriate for the response.

Source: caucus

What is outside the mandate of Cash Working Group co-chairs?

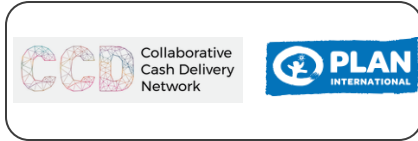
1. **Decisions** on humanitarian needs. Multi-sectoral assessments provide the basis for response analysis and design and are conducted by a wide spectrum of agencies across sectors/ clusters under the lead of the IS/ICCG. However, cash coordinators can support multi-sectoral assessments.
2. **Decision** on the operational response to assessed needs in each context. Response analysis across sectors should provide the basis upon which response modalities are selected drawing on multi-sectoral assessments including market analyses.
3. **Decision** on funding allocations. However, based on current practice, the CWG co-chairs might be invited to participate as technical experts alongside others in reviews. Ideally, the entity representing the CWG should not have a conflict of interest.
4. Co-Chairs should not have **access** to data about specific beneficiaries or specific transactions (beyond their own assisted caseload) in the interest of data protection protocols.
5. **Representation** to Government on issues that other agencies are mandated to speak on.

Source: caucus

Global Cash Advisory Group

The purpose of the global Cash Advisory Group (CAG) is a standard setting group which supports country CWGs in terms of cash coordination and capacity with the overall aim of improving the quality and effectiveness of cash coordination

2 INGOs



1 Network



2 Local Actors



3 UN Agencies



2 Chairs



OCHA for IASC/mixed settings
UNHCR for refugee settings

2 Red Cross/crescent movement



Source: CAG ToR

Global Cash Advisory Group work

The CAG focuses on the following functional areas

Standard setting and capacity building

Provide ToRs for cash coordination.
Develop standards, tools and guidance.

Integrate and **build** on existing tools, guidance and support.

Provide guidance for cash coordinators recruitment and role induction

Provide technical advice and guidance to in-country cash coordination

Support cross-fertilization of good practices among CWGs

Ensure strong information sharing on cash assistance

Provide overviews of best practices and ensure knowledge sharing

Advocacy, global monitoring, and liaison

Advocate to relevant stakeholders
Be a forum for resolving common challenges on cash coordination

Undertake regular stocktaking of country-level CWGs

Provide information and input as required/requested by the IASC mechanisms

Ensure engagement via the GCCG to support Clusters/Sectors in their engagement with CVA

Engage with relevant actors to strengthen the global knowledge management

Develop linkages to social protection coordination bodies

Resourcing and prioritization

Highlight any resource gaps and assisting countries to find resources to enable skilled human resources and expertise at the country level

Formalize ways of working with a neutral, independent interagency deployment model (e.g., CashCap)

Source: [CAG ToR](#)

Timeline

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Transition Plan

Success

Transition Plan

... The IASC/ mixed and refugee settings were grouped into three transition groups:

- Transition within **0** to **6** months
- Transition within **6** to **12** months
- Transition within **12** to **18** months

**Starting September 2022 to be completed by
March 2024**

The assessment was done based on:

- Analysis of primary data through survey shared with CWGs
- Analysis of secondary data on CWGs status
- Conversation and discussions with CWGs



Transition Plan

Within 0 – 6 months
By March 2023

IASC

Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory, Ukraine, Venezuela

Refugee context

Iran, Mauritania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia

Within 6 – 12 months
By September 2023

IASC

Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Yemen

Refugee context

Bangladesh (Cox's Bazaar), Ecuador, Egypt, Jordan, Rwanda, Turkey ...

Within 12 – 18 months
By March 2024

IASC

Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria (Damascus), Syria (Gaziantep), Syria (Regional)

Refugee context

Bangladesh (The Bangladesh CWG), Uganda



The most common transition recommendations to CWGs

- **Share** new Cash Coordination Model information with CWG members
- Updating **TORs** of CWGs in line with the new model.
- Building **local capacity and engagement** within cash coordination mechanisms.
- If and how **elections /leadership** changes should take place, particularly for contexts with high-functioning groups.
- Ongoing **capacity building** with an emphasize on local actors.
- Improved **alignment** between CWGs in mixed settings and sub-national groups.

What could a successful transition look like?

1. **Engagement and representation** of **local operational cash actors** throughout all transition stages
2. **Communication and information sharing** of transition process with CWG members and operational cash actors.
3. **Inclusive decision making** and contextualization of transition process in-country.
4. Transition completed within **timeline** agreed on .
5. **Adequate financing** secured or identified to resource and recruit co-leadership roles.
6. **Links** with sectors and clusters/ working groups and ICCGs.
7. **Transparent selection or election** of programmatic/ non-programmatic leadership.
8. **Alignment** with humanitarian coordination architecture.
9. Enhanced technical and coordination **capacities** of CWG and co-leadership actors.
10. **Participation** of **donors and governments** in the transition process, as relevant.

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For further information

Check the CAG section in the IASC website on the link below:

<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/global-cash-advisory-group>

For the time being, if any additional information is needed, please contact our cochairs:

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**THANK
YOU**

