



Key Challenges and Lessons Learned in Interagency Cash Coordination in Pakistan

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Context

- 20 million people have been affected - over 75% are in Sindh and Punjab
- An area of at least 160,000 km² ravaged by floods
- Over 2 million hectares of crops lost
- Almost 1.9 million homes destroyed or damaged
- At least 10 million people currently without shelter
- Approximately 128,000 flood-affected persons remain in camps and spontaneous settlements in Sindh.

Why CALP in Pakistan?

- Pakistan is one of the 5 focal Countries of CaLP, Oxfam GB as focal partner
- Cash transfer has been identified as key response option after the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis
- CTP has been used by Government of Pakistan as method of delivering assistance through WATAN Cards.
- CTP has been widely preferred by humanitarian agencies to provide assistance during Emergency and early Recovery.

Cash TWG and Inter-cluster on Cash and Voucher



Key CTP Interventions in Pakistan

Cash for Work



Voucher

Unconditional Grants



Conditional Grants



Some Agencies Implementing Cash Grants

- Unconditional Grants to cover food and basic needs:
 - ACF, ACTED, CARE, IRC, OGB, Save the Children, WVI
- Unconditional Grants to support the winter season:
 - Sungi Devt Foundation, Swiss Agency for Devt Cooperation
- Conditional Cash Grants for women HH – OGB,
- Conditional Cash Grants for Enterprise Rehabilitation – Mercy Corps, IRC, Oxfam, ACF, Save the Children
- Cash Grants for Shelter – SDC, Shelter Cluster
- Cash Grant for Agriculture Rehabilitation – CRS, Oxfam, ACF

Agencies Implementing Cash for Work

- ACF, ACTED, CARE, IRC, OGB, Save the Children, WVI, Mercy Corps, Action Aid, Tear fund, HOPE87, Concern Worldwide, WFP, Community Restoration Cluster, and many others
- Type of work varies from rubble clearing, rehabilitation of irrigation channel, rehabilitation of key infrastructures, hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of access roads and bridge, etc.
- Often, the term CFW (and its principles) is misused. It is always associated with “conditional grant” with work as a condition.
- “CAVE” – identified as elements to distinguish CFW from CCG.

Agencies Implementing Vouchers

- Voucher to cover basic needs – Oxfam

Reason: Lack of CNIC especially in KPK, restriction of women to go to the banks, capacity of the bank

- Voucher to recover asset - ACTED





Achievements in Cash Coordination

Setting up of Cash TWG and Co-chair of ICCV

Harmonisation of Payment Rates

5 Provincial level Cash Training for Field Staff and 1 National CTP Training for Managers

Establishment of Website

Discussion Group (Goggle groups)

Development Cash Implementation Matrix (3w)

Learning Document on Delivery Mechanisms



Challenges in Cash Coordination

Transitions in CALP Focal Point

Technical Expertise / Capacity of agencies in CTP

Layers of coordination (Alliance, TWG, ICCV) and issues in the membership/relevance of the TWG

Provincial versus National Level of Coordination

Who should co-chair among UN Agency? (WFP or Community Restoration)