CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 04
THE EVOLUTION OF CaLP 06
THE YEAR IN REVIEW
• SETTING THE GLOBAL AGENDA ON CASH 09
• USING CVA TO ENSURE CRISIS-AFFECTED PEOPLE ARE AT THE HEART OF HUMANITARIAN POLICY 10
• ADVANCING A MORE IN DEPTH UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACT OF CVA 12
• IMPROVING HOW WE TRACK AND TALK ABOUT CASH 14
• RAISING STANDARDS FOR QUALITY IN CVA 16
• PUSHING FOR IMPROVED COORDINATION AT ALL LEVELS OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION 19
• PROVIDING HUMANITARIANS WITH THE SKILLS TO DELIVER QUALITY CVA 20
FINANCIAL INFORMATION 22
ANNEXES
ANNEX 1: CaLP BOARD 24
ANNEX 2: TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP 25
ANNEX 3: KEY EVENTS AND PUBLICATIONS 26

COVER: Thanks to Oxfam's cash distributions in the governorate of Ninewa, Iraq, families are able to choose how they spend the money, addressing each of their unique needs.

© Amy Christian - Oxfam
since the Cash Learning Partnership was first established in 2005, the nature of humanitarian crises, and the entities that respond to them, have shifted dramatically. The scale and diversity of humanitarian need has challenged the aid community in new ways. The worsening impacts of climate change have been seen in floods, droughts and fires across the world. Displacement – fuelled by climate change and conflict – has come to dominate humanitarian need in the latter half of this decade. A geopolitical landscape of increasing polarization has also seen restrictions placed on aid from traditional donor countries.

But while cash and voucher assistance (CVA) was seen as a fringe interest in CaLP’s early years, it has now become a key tool in humanitarian response, accompanied by a growing body of evidence of its links to effectiveness, efficiency and accountability. This points to an aid community that is increasingly willing to embrace innovation, reassess established ways of working, and place collaboration above competition, to rise to the challenges we face. Much remains to be done, but we are encouraged by the progress being made.

Since the publication of CaLP’s last Annual Report, cash and vouchers have provided life-saving assistance and choice to people affected by emergencies across the world. Case studies from Colombia to Mozambique showed a growing determination from humanitarian actors to use CVA wherever it could be appropriate and viable. We have included some of these stories throughout this report to illustrate the transformative power of CVA in recent responses.

CaLP’s aim has always been to increase the scale and quality of CVA, and in 2019, it seems that significant progress has been made. Indeed, preliminary findings from the Development Initiatives Global Humanitarian Assistance report suggest that global volumes of humanitarian cash and voucher assistance grew by 68% from 2016 to 2018, to a total of US$4.7 billion.

Now we must focus on quality. Many CVA actors within the CaLP membership have shifted or are starting to shift their focus from scaling up, to giving more emphasis to questions related to the effective use of CVA. Through our ability to convene debates and influence policy, CaLP will ensure that the rise of cash is accompanied by a growing understanding of its intersection with critical issues such as protection, data responsibility and risk. We will do this by placing the needs and preferences of crisis affected people at the centre of our decision making, and supporting others to do the same.

The next ten years will likely see further radical shifts in the humanitarian landscape. As one of the most important innovations in emergency response, the use of cash at scale is likely to define the way we adapt and prepare for these changes. CaLP will continue to support humanitarian actors with the evidence, skills and guidance to ensure that humanitarian assistance today and tomorrow can offer the greatest choice, dignity and value for people affected by crisis.
THE EVOLUTION OF CaLP

CaLP is a global network of actors working in humanitarian action, who are engaged in policy, practice and research related to cash and voucher assistance (CVA). Since our founding in 2005, CaLP has been at the forefront of promoting and improving CVA across the humanitarian sector. Over the last year, the impact of these efforts has become apparent. CVA has firmly cemented itself within humanitarian action, with figures suggesting a 12% increase in the use of cash and vouchers from 2017-18 alone. This has brought about a shift in our focus, from increasing scale to improving quality and impact, and understanding how CVA works in a broader context.

The establishment of CVA as a key tool in humanitarian response has been reflected in the growth of the CaLP membership, which has expanded from its five founding organisations to 82 members, representing the vast majority of CVA actors across the sector. New members who have joined in the past year include: 100 weeks; ADESA; Caritas Switzerland; Humanity and Inclusion; Karkara; Key Aid Consulting; Philanthropy Serbia and Trocaire.

CaLP’s goal is to increase the scale and quality of CVA so that humanitarian assistance offers the greatest choice, dignity and value for people affected by crisis. CaLP is focused on supporting members – both individually and collectively – to deliver CVA in ways which maximise the positive impact on the lives of crisis-affected people, ensuring that recipients’ needs and preferences drive humanitarian programming. This is an approach CaLP will carry forward as it comes to the end of its current strategy period and sets a new vision for the next three years, looking ahead at key trends that will impact the future of financial assistance.

At this critical juncture in our journey, CaLP will continue to convene debates, curate evidence, and provide leadership and expertise to ensure quality is the driving force in members’ – and the wider sector’s – decision making.

12% increase in the use of cash and vouchers from 2017-18 alone. CaLP has expanded from its five founding organisations to 82 members.
THE YEAR IN REVIEW

SETTING THE GLOBAL AGENDA ON CASH

With its broad and diverse membership, CaLP has the unique ability to convene actors and drive forward key debates related to improving the quality of cash assistance. 2018 saw the publication of CaLP’s landmark State of the World’s Cash report, which provided a definitive guide to the progress made against Grand Bargain commitments on cash, the volume of humanitarian aid being provided as cash and vouchers, and the barriers to increasing the scale and quality of CVA. From Davos to Dakar, we convened a series of panel discussions across four continents, to share the key findings and gather global perspectives. Following positive feedback on the first report, we will be embarking on a process to launch a follow up report in 2020.

CaLP’s first ever Cash Week took place in October 2018, a week of events that brought together humanitarian actors to discuss key issues, share experiences and expertise, and collectively prepare for the future. 164 participants joined from financial service providers, think tanks, donors, international NGOs, governments, UN agencies and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The events, some hosted by members, enabled focused discussions on topics including: gender; digital payments; the future of financial assistance; and CVA metrics. The full Cash Week report can be found here.

Themes raised at Cash Week have been built upon through subsequent events, including the urgent question of data responsibility in CVA, and issues of risk and financial management. Meanwhile, we continued to provide platforms in our regional hubs to discuss pertinent issues in CVA, including a reflection workshop on the 2017/18 drought response in Kenya, and a learning event on the use of CVA in the Ebola response in West Africa, which both took place in June 2018.

I want to thank CaLP as I strongly believe that these types of gatherings play a vital function in allowing us to share experiences, learn from each other and thus become more effective at providing humanitarian assistance.

STÉPHANE DUFILS, WEST AFRICA ADVISOR, USAID FOOD FOR PEACE, SPEAKING AT CaLP’S EBOLA LEARNING EVENT.
USING CVA TO ENSURE CRISIS AFFECTED PEOPLE ARE AT THE HEART OF HUMANITARIAN POLICY

CVA challenges the way we think about humanitarian assistance, disrupting traditional sector and mandate based approaches and bringing with it linkages to other reforms – such as the push for localisation, participatory approaches, social protection and market based support. Over the past year, CaLP has identified opportunities to ensure the transformative nature of CVA is taken into consideration in key policy discussions and decision making across the humanitarian sector.

In June, CaLP moderated a high-profile panel discussion at the United Nations Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment (ECOSOC HAS) to discuss how to link CVA in emergencies to social protection systems. Panellists noted how CVA has energised the decades-long conversation between humanitarian and development actors, necessitating close collaboration – and underlining the urgent need to strengthen cash coordination for more effective humanitarian action and longer term sustainability.

Later in the year, a discussion at Cash Week marked the launch of a new initiative from CaLP to support humanitarian actors to prepare for the future of financial assistance, and ensure this informs their strategic thinking. This is in recognition of the fact that people affected by crisis today and tomorrow receive financial support not only in the form of humanitarian cash and voucher assistance, but through remittances, social protection payments and peer-to-peer giving and lending. A collaborative process began in early 2019 to develop a range of scenarios for the future of financial assistance, which will be published later in the year.

“CaLP traditionally plays the role of an honest broker or a neutral platform for discussion and research in relation to cash programming... The work of CaLP among others has been invaluable in tackling the challenges & moving us towards a shared understanding on the benefits of cash.”

SUREKA KHANDAGLE,
SENIOR REGIONAL ADVISOR,
WEST AFRICA, USAID.

Recurrent droughts in Marsabit County, Kenya, led to widespread food insecurity, which was recognised by the international humanitarian community as a crisis in early 2017. CaLP member Food For The Hungry (FH) had successfully implemented cash interventions in the region before, and so were confident there was support both within their organisation, and from the government, to deliver this type of response again. Based on an analysis of the situation it was clear that local markets were functioning well, and there would be a good availability of products and commodities. The most severely affected communities in the Dukana and Illeret wards of North Horr Sub-County also expressed a preference for cash assistance, as it would offer them freedom of choice to prioritise their most urgent needs.

Working with funding partners Tearfund and the Disasters Emergencies Committee (DEC), FH designed a 6-month multipurpose cash programme for the most vulnerable people, which would be supported by nutrition and WASH interventions. The programme, which ran from December 2017 to July 2018 provided lifesaving support to 1,010 households. Gire Nangolol, one of the participants in the programme, said: “It feels so good to touch money and to know that it is mine... Today, I will be able to make a meal, and buy soap to clean. I will also be able to get a few things I need at home... I take something little, and keep the rest... It is hard to be a mother, and not know what you will do for your children. The drought we lost everything; now we are poor. So thank you. I know for some days and time you are here, at least we can be happy.”
Conversations about quality CVA intersect with a range of ongoing debates in humanitarian response. CaLP aims to help actors navigate these issues in order to deliver assistance that prioritises the needs of crisis affected people.

For example, while we know that humanitarian crises impact women, men, girls and boys differently, less is known about how CVA impacts existing gender inequalities. In March 2018 CaLP convened actors at a Symposium on Gender and Cash Based Assistance, where participants committed to an ‘Agenda for Collective Action’ to ensure gender specific needs and impacts are considered in CVA interventions. One key commitment was to fill the evidence gaps, and over the course of 2018 CaLP compiled research and practice papers from its membership and beyond, publishing eight papers in total as part of the ‘Collected Papers on Gender and Cash Transfer Programming’. The report featured a foreword from the Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau, Minister of International Development at the Government of Canada and was CaLP’s most read publication in 2018. This research, along with a series of events, and collective awareness-raising across the CaLP membership using the #GenderCash hashtag, has helped push forward the agenda and has catalysed new evidence, information sharing and initiatives designed to ensure CVA works for everyone.

Debates about risk have also accompanied the push to increase the scale and quality of CVA. CaLP has aimed to steward these discussions in various ways. Through advocacy work we have aimed to dispel misperceptions that CVA is inherently riskier than other forms of humanitarian assistance – an issue identified in the State of the World’s Cash report as a major barrier to more widespread usage of cash. CaLP’s evidence-led counter argument is laid out in a blog published in March 2019.

However, broader risks in humanitarian action, such as the issue of data responsibility, have specific implications for CVA, which CaLP has aimed to help actors understand and mitigate. Working with other actors with expertise in the area, including the Electronic Cash Transfer Learning Network (a project that concluded in late 2018) and the Centre for Humanitarian Data (CHD), CaLP aims to facilitate an environment of openness where actors can share experiences and learning on challenging issues. We first helped to highlight data responsibility issues in CVA during an event at Cash Week and this will continue to be a major theme in CaLP’s work in the year ahead.
We have taken huge strides in the past year to unite the sector around a common terminology and approach to monitoring and evaluation in CVA. Why is this important? Because without a shared framework, we can’t hold each other to account or track progress against our commitments to improve the scale and quality of CVA.

To explore this issue, CaLP led a sub-workstream on tracking cash under the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream. Over the course of two events in Rome and London, CaLP worked with influential actors to develop guidance that will encourage a consistent approach to what we need to measure and why. This document will be published in Autumn 2019.

As part of this, last year we published an updated version of the CaLP Glossary, taking into account recent decisions about cash terminology. This was the result of a collaborative effort from CaLP’s Technical Advisory Group. CaLP has been publishing its Glossary since 2011, with the objectives of providing clarity and encouraging common understanding and harmonised use of terms and definitions for CVA. The Glossary is widely recognised across the sector as the authoritative resource when it comes to cash terminology, and is used by UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, working groups and donors to facilitate their work.

The new version published in late 2018 contains 20 new terms, and emphasises ‘key terms’, which are recommended terms where there might be multiple alternatives, and terms with which those new to the topic should familiarise themselves. In 2019, we will translate the glossary into Spanish, Arabic and German, to support an even wider range of actors.

Over the past year CaLP has also been working to improve the ways we measure and understand the outcomes of CVA. At Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week in Geneva, CaLP convened a major panel on monitoring and evaluation of CVA – how to understand the impact of cash and how to ensure this learning drives improved programming. Through the Grand Bargain cash workstream, CaLP has supported efforts to develop common indicators for multipurpose cash.

I have been co-facilitating the [Democratic Republic of the Congo] national Cash Working Group for a couple of weeks, and one of the key points I have started to make was that we needed to start adjusting the terminology used by different stakeholders here, including for Humanitarian Response Plan reporting… I have presented the glossary and it is now the basis for standard terminology to be used. I believe it was instrumental and saved us long hours of discussion to have this already agreed “inter-agency” (or at least not from a single agency) document.

Julien Morel, Regional Cash Based Interventions Officer, DR Congo, UNHCR.

The discussions about the terminology of cash drew me in and left me really thinking hard about the words that we use, and why they matter so much.

Steph Roberson, Formerly Cash Adviser at Oxfam GB.
For the last 20 years, the humanitarian sector’s quality benchmark has been the Sphere Handbook, uniting national and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and governmental authorities across the globe. In the 2011 edition of the handbook, just one line referenced cash and voucher assistance. In November 2018, the new Sphere handbook was launched, and for the first time, cash and markets thinking was integrated throughout, thanks to consultations with technical experts from CaLP’s membership and secretariat. CaLP is also part of the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP), to which we contribute the Minimum Standard for Market Analysis (MISMA). CaLP also strengthened its working relationships with the humanitarian clusters, helping to map evidence showing where CVA contributed to sectoral outcomes, developing sector-specific webpages showcasing research and evidence, and ensuring considerations around cash and markets were built into standards developed over the past year.

The global health and protection clusters, as well as gender based violence (GBV) and child protection alliances, have undertaken evidence reviews on CVA. CaLP also brought its expertise to inform the development of various other CVA-related standards and tools, including the Minimum Standards on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, the CaLP German Glossary, the CARE CVA and GBV compendium and IRC’s Safer Cash Toolkit.

In March 2019 the worst tropical cyclones on record in the southern Hemisphere hit Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, leaving more than 3 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. According to various sources the devastating storms left more than 1,000 people dead, with many more injured, displaced or unaccounted for.

The viability of a cash response varied across the three affected countries. In Malawi, the market situation was conducive, and so a response comprising mainly cash-for-food and in-kind assistance was delivered, with some agencies providing vouchers and cash for livelihoods recovery and shelter. CaLP members such as the World Food Programme have highlighted how cash assistance enabled people staying in evacuation camps to purchase the goods they needed and support the local economy.

"People at the camp were very supportive. We lived like a family," said Ruth, who received cash assistance during her 3-month stay at Goma camp, Chikwawa district. In Mozambique, the government did not allow the use of unconditional cash grants, a policy which actors including the COSACA Consortium, the Red Cross and WFP have been advocating to change. Meanwhile, the economic situation in Zimbabwe could not support the use of cash as needed, so responding agencies have used in-kind and vouchers where possible. However, CaLP’s Core CVA skills training for programme staff was conducted in Zimbabwe by the Southern Africa Regional Technical Cash Working Group and CashCap, to support actors involved in the response.
Though CVA is one of the fastest growing evidence-based interventions in humanitarian action, it is often used to achieve common humanitarian outcomes such as food security and basic needs. There has been a growing call in recent years to explore the uses of cash across sectors to help achieve a range of humanitarian outcomes. Organisations such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) are helping to build the evidence base and develop a common understanding on the use of CVA for protection outcomes.

For example, in Lebanon and Syria, the IRC is delivering CVA as part of a protection response, aimed at increasing the coping capacity of refugee individuals or families by providing a one-time injection of cash to help cover expenses related to an unexpected and significant shock. Meanwhile in Jordan and Cameroon, the IRC is using cash to help respond to incidents of violence that have already occurred, such as domestic violence. Cash has helped survivors of gender based violence (GBV) in Jordan, for example, to access GBV response services otherwise inaccessible due to prohibitive costs or limited financial resources. Finally, in Liberia and Greece, the IRC assessed the impact of adding cash alongside its ‘Girl Empower program’, which is designed to equip girls with the skills necessary to make healthy, strategic life choices and to stay safe from sexual exploitation and abuse. In Greece, cash was paired with basic services such as life skills training and school registration, as well as food, clothing, and on-site case management, for unaccompanied children in two designated ‘safe zones’.

The findings from these experiences were summarised in a recent mapping document, and will be supplemented with further research into how cash can support protection outcomes.

OVER THE PAST YEAR CACP HAS DISCUSSED THE FOLLOWING:

CaLP’s support has been very instrumental in supporting the MEB process. The work you led was very helpful to structure the process and ensure engagement from sectors.

Thank you for the introductions and the resource materials for the creation of the MEB. The material provided was of great assistance especially to see the composition of other MEBs.

CaLP’s D-Groups are the most functional and lively mailing list of any organization I know of. There’s always so much going on I like to check in once a week to see what the live debates are.

Over the past year CaLP has continued to work to ensure field level concerns drive global progress on coordination, providing advice and technical input where needed, and stewarding the global coordination agenda.

The State of the World’s Cash Report identified the ad hoc and under-resourced nature of cash coordination as a major factor limiting the effectiveness of CVA. At the regional level, CaLP has addressed this gap by leading regional Cash Working Groups (CWGs) in the US and West Africa, and convening peer learning events between national CWG leads across our regions.

At the national level, we have provided technical support. For example, CaLP was part of an interagency evaluation of the use of CVA in the response to the 2017 drought in Somalia. CaLP also supported actors in Cameroon, Mali, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to define a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

At the global level, CaLP has supported efforts by the Global Clusters to develop cash coordination guidance for cluster leads and draft a standard Terms of Reference for CWGs. This included facilitating field feedback through a series of national and regional consultations.

Based on feedback from these regional coordination consultations, in 2019/20 CaLP is developing a cash coordination tip sheet, intended as an accessible guide to the key functions of effective cash coordination and quick reference to the tools and resources available to support these. CaLP will also lead the emerging workstream on addressing political blockages to effective CVA under the Grand Bargain cash workstream, which will focus on supporting key decisions on cash coordination at the global level.

© Aurelie Marrier d’Unienville - IRC  Iraq

USING CASH FOR PROTECTION OUTCOMES

© Cash Learning Partnership 2016

PUSHING FOR IMPROVED COORDINATION AT ALL LEVELS OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

© Cash Learning Partnership 2016

CaLP in action

© Cash Learning Partnership 2016
Providing Humanitarians with the Skills to Deliver Quality CVA

In the past year, we focused our efforts on scaling up the reach of our training programmes, and serving cash actors in hard-to-reach or challenging contexts. We formalised partnerships with training organisations Bioforce, RedR UK and Key Aid Consulting, meaning that humanitarians are now able to take CaLP-accredited courses in a wider range of locations. We also certified a list of 20 trainers to deliver CaLP courses. This cohort can provide training in a range of languages and are available to those looking to hold a training in their own organisation or working to plan an interagency course.

At the same time, we focused on translating our training materials into more languages, and can now offer our core and specialised courses in French, Spanish and Arabic. We also developed ‘crib sheets’ for the East Africa and MENA regions, to enable trainers to make courses more contextually relevant. In the past year CaLP courses were also delivered for the first time in: Suva, Fiji; Maiduguri, Nigeria; Gaza City, Palestine; and Amouda, Syria, while webinars were provided for logistics training for actors unable to attend trainings in person.

It [the Core CVA Skills for Supply Chain, Finance and ICT Staff] is one of the best trainings I attended. It has the composition for participants to acquire the required skills for effective management of cash transfer programmes. The learning from experience sharing, hands-on notes, practical exercises, and additional reading materials were so instrumental. There were a lot to learn from it.

Despite significant evidence showing that CVA is no more risky than other types of humanitarian assistance, and can often carry less risk, perceptions of CVA and risk, particularly in challenging contexts, remain.

The conflict in Yemen has unravelled since late 2014, and since March 2015, has left 24.1 million Yemenis in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance or protection. This situation is aggravated by the blockage of imports, which has seriously affected the market and the cost of goods, leading to a risk of famine. Despite these challenges, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) has been part of humanitarian and development programming for many years, and is regarded by actors in Yemen as the ‘go-to modality’ to support vulnerable people. While a few humanitarian agencies were implementing CVA prior to the escalation of the conflict, its use has grown dramatically since then. Humanitarian organisations have increased their use of both unconditional and conditional cash and vouchers, recognising the possibilities it offers in stimulating local demand and the functioning of the market.

For example, CaLP member Oxfam has been working in Yemen since July 2015 to provide a combination of cash assistance and food vouchers with water and sanitation services, supporting over three million people.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CaLP work is funded by donor grants, membership fees and in-kind contributions. We are also grateful to Action Against Hunger, Norwegian Refugee Council and Oxfam, who host us. And to CARE International, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), who have seconded staff or provided other in-kind support.

EXPENDITURE APRIL 2018 - MARCH 2019  

All figures in GBP

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**ANNEX 1**

**CaLP BOARD**

The Board of Directors is the governing body of CaLP and is dedicated to advancing its mission and priorities. The Board is drawn from the membership, with members from: international and national NGOs; Red Cross Red Crescent Movement; United Nations humanitarian agencies; humanitarian donor agencies; the private sector; and independent experts. The Board meets four times a year, with additional ad-hoc meetings if needed. Below is the Board composition during the financial year 2018-19.

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**ANNEX 2**

**TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP**

The CaLP Technical Advisory Group (TAG) supports the technical direction of CaLP and provides guidance and technical leadership to the wider community of practice. The TAG seeks to ensure coordination and harmonisation of initiatives and the maintenance of high technical standards and field linkages. In 2018-19, the Technical Advisory Group was comprised of:

- Celine Sinitzky Cash based interventions and social protection Advisor Action Against Hunger
- Rachid Boumniël Senior Technical Specialist - Cash Transfers ActionAid
- Emma Dol Cash & Markets Technical Team Manager British Red Cross
- William Martin Technical Advisor - Cash and Markets, Humanitarian Response Department Catholic Relief Services
- Christer Lænkholm Senior Humanitarian Adviser Danish Church Aid
- Etienne Juvanon Du Vachat Resilience Expert/Coordinator of the cash transfer programming team, Food and Agriculture Organization United Nations (FAO)
- Jo Burton Cash Transfers & Markets Specialist International Committee of the Red Cross
- Caroline Holt, Manager Global Cash Transfer Programming International Federation of the Red Cross
- Helene Julliard Key Aid Consulting co-founder Key Aid Consulting
- Paula Gil Baizan Independent
- Juliet Lang Humanitarian Affairs Officer - Cash OCHA
- Kristin Smart Global Cash Transfer Programming Coordinator Oxfam GB
- Francesca Battistin Humanitarian Cash and Markets Advisor Save the Children
- Natacha PGue Programme Officer for Cash Transfer Programming Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation/Swiss Humanitarian Aid (SDC/HA)
- Annika Sjoberg Senior Cash Officer UNHCR
- John Lamm Food Security and Market Advisor, Office of Food for Peace (FFP) U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Tahir Nour Chief of Market Access Programmes WFP
- Belete Temesgen Senior Technical Advisor - Cash and Market Based Programming World Vision International
- Tenzin Manell Senior Program Officer, Livelihoods in Emergencies Women’s Refugee Commission
- Paul Musser VP Public Private Partnerships MasterCard
- Louisa Seferis Global Technical Advisor - Economic Recovery Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Edward Fraser Cash Advisor People in Need (Útvegz v tími, o.p.s.)
### APRIL
- The US Cash WG officially re-established in Washington, DC with Steering Committee members from: CARE, ChildFundInternational, WRC, ADRA, World Vision, and Relief International
- CTP Operational Models: Analytical Framework
  - CaLP and Kristen Smart
  - Greece Cash Alliance: Building an Evidence Base on Operational Models for the delivery of CTP
  - CaLP and Kristen Smart

### MAY
- Opening of the CaLP MENA office
- Good Humanitarian Donorship meeting on CVA: read our blog here
- Emergency Response - Capacity (ERC) Consortium – Ethiopia: Building an evidence base on operational models for the delivery of CTP: Helene Juillard and Chloé Maillard (Key Aid consulting)
- Operational Models Analytical Framework Launch Webinar
- Outcome Analysis: Cash Transfer Programming response to the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone and Liberia: Fiona Douglas, supported by Amandine Frisetti
- Definition of Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) in West Africa and Definition des Planiers de besoins minimum (MBB) en Afrique de l'Ouest: Nathalie Cissokho
- Exhibition des technologies numériques dans les transferts monétaires mis en œuvre lors de la réponse à l'Épidémie d'Ebola: Tristan Dumez, Amandine Frisetti; Holly Welcome Radice

### JUNE
- Minimum Expenditure Baskets in West Africa Webinar
- Second annual meeting of the Grand Bargain cash workstream: read our blog here
- United Nations Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment (ECOSOC-HAS) event on linking cash transfers in emergencies to social protection systems: read our blog here
- Common Donor Approach to humanitarian cash programming announced by donors from: Australia, Canada; Denmark; EU/ECO; Germany; Norway; Sweden; Switzerland; UK and USA: Read our news article here
- Minor-Level Changes in Market Recovery: The Ebola CTP Experience
- Cost Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness in Humanitarian Assistance: Workshop Report: USAID, IRC and CaLP
- Reflecting on the 2017 drought response and cash coordination in Kenya: CaLP

### JULY
- Market Support Interventions in Humanitarian Contexts – A CT Tip Sheet
- Fiche Consulter: interventions de soutien au marché en contextes humanitaires: Sophie Martin Simpson and Helene Julliard
- CTP in challenging contexts: Case study on CTP and cash in northern Mali and Transferts monétaires en contextes difficiles: Étude de cas sur les transferts monétaires au Nord Mali: prepared by Key Aid Consulting for CaLP
- Communicating about Cash Transfer Programming: Meeting for CaLP Communications staff
- A Meeting of Cash Working Group Leads: Learning, ideas and recommendations from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the Southern Africa Regional Group

### OCTOBER
- Cash Week 2018 in London, UK: Read the event report here and view the videos and other content from the week here
- Les transferts monétaires dans les contextes difficiles : étude de cas sur le Nord Malien: CTP in challenging contexts: Case Study on CTP and cash in northern Mali and Transferts monétaires en contextes difficiles: Étude de cas sur les transferts monétaires au Nord Mali: prepared by Key Aid Consulting for CaLP
- Communication about Cash Transfer Programming: Meeting for CaLP Communications staff
- Meeting food needs in the Sahel through government cash transfers: the experience of Senegal: Commissioned by CaLP, written by Helene Julliard.
- Meeting food needs in the Sahel through government cash transfers: the experience of Senegal: Commissioned by CaLP, written by Helene Julliard.
- Donorship meeting on CVA: Good Humanitarian
- CaLP MENA office Opening of the
- Transferts monétaires au Nord Mali, dans les contextes difficiles: étude de cas sur les transferts monétaires au Nord Mali: prepared by Key Aid Consulting for CaLP
- Sphere Handbook. Learning Event: Expenditure Baskets in West Africa Webinar
- Minimum standard for market analysis (Misma) Commissioned by CaLP, written by Helene Julliard.
- Minimal standard for market analysis (Misma) Commissioned by CaLP, written by Helene Julliard.
- Temporary Cash Assistance Programme: Humanitarian Contexts – A CT Tip Sheet

### DECEMBER
- Glossary of terminology for Cash and Voucher Assistance and Glossaire des transferts monétaires: CaLP
- Announcement of UN Common Cash Platforms from: OCHA, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF
- Collected Papers on Gender and Cash Transfer Programmes in Humanitarian Contexts and Corpus de papiers sur les transferts monétaires et le genre dans les contextes humanitaires: various authors, compiled by CaLP.

### JANUARY
- Four regional workshops on cash coordination conducted by CalP in: Asia; Middle East; Amman, and Dakar
- Cash Transfer Programming in the Education and CASH Protection Sectors: Literature review and Evidence maps
- Asia-Pacific Regional CTP & CaLP Webinar on Beneficiary Data Protection in Asia: CaLP and the Asia-Pacific Regional Cash Working Group
- First pilot of the CaLP Core CVA Skills for Programme Staff in Spanish in Honduras.
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