

CaLP-Asia Pacific RCWG Learning Event

Learning and sharing experiences from Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Pacific region, the Philippines and Vietnam



20-22 May 2019, Bangkok



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Introductions and acknowledgement

On 20-22 May, 27 cash working group (CWG) coordinators and regional technical focal points convened from Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Pacific (covering 14 countries), the Philippines and Vietnam to share experiences and strengthen coordination between country, regional and global levels.

This report was drafted by CaLP with OCHA and WFP support. Many thanks to Barbara Leseni (CashCap), Daniel Gilman (OCHA), Samantha Orr (OCHA), Nichola Peach (WFP), Rui Wang (OCHA) and Akira Kaneko (WFP) for their support to this event.

The workshop was convened and facilitated by the Cash Learning Partnership and supported by the Australian Government and USAID.

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Summary

- Participants strongly agreed on the need for a solution to the global coordination debates. Coordination is not adequately resourced in any of the countries/regions which has a tangible impact on the effectiveness of the CWGs to ensure preparedness, reduce duplication and link humanitarian activities appropriately to the government.
- Some interim solutions include:
 - Budgeting the cost for dedicated coordinator and information management support in proposals and HRPs
 - Building funding into existing mechanisms, rather than seeking stand alone coordination funding
- Developing shock-responsive social-protection is complex and takes a lot of time and relationship building with government. It is key to look at what already exists in government programs and policy as CVA is being designed, including: relevant decrees and laws on CVA in social safety nets (such as the draft ASEAN guidelines), transfer values, targeting criteria, beneficiary lists or social registries, etc.
- Don't limit the linkages to social safety nets. Other important linkages include: public works, graduation models, public works, livelihood support, social insurance (e.g. employment insurance), etc.
- Most, if not all, CWG participants agreed that having the government co-lead CWGs was effective in ensuring the strategic relevance of the CWG and also resulted in greater stakeholder engagement.
- The CaLP resources were new to most participants but are available online and CWG leads should stay in touch through the following channels:
 - Discussion groups registration at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/d-group>
 - CaLP library: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library> and submit your resources here: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/add-your-resource>
 - PQ Toolbox, a step-by-step guide, tools and templates to ensure quality CVA: <http://pqtoolbox.cashlearning.org/>
 - CaLP Glossary: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/glossary>
 - Thematic pages on MPC, risk, sectors, social protection, etc.: <http://www.cashlearning.org/thematic-area/thematic-area-1>
 - The Cash Learning Hub hosted by Kaya: <http://www.cashlearning.org/capacity-building-and-learning/training>
 - Training: <http://www.cashlearning.org/capacity-building-and-learning/training-calendar>



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Coordination

Coordination scene setting

[Presentation](#) by Karen Peachey (CaLP) on key milestones on cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in the past year. Highlights include:

- The use of CVA continues to increase significantly.
- There is an increasing and appropriate re-focus on managing [risk](#) of different types.
- CVA actors must collectively focus efforts on improving the quality of programming, ensuring a people-centered approach.
- There have been a lot of developments on [operational models](#), including the NGO Common Cash Delivery network and the announced [UN Common Cash Platform](#).
- Despite the evidence and a push from donors and CVA actors, there has been limited progress on addressing the strategic and technical [coordination](#) gaps in CVA.

Presentation by Samantha Orr (OCHA ROAP, RCWG co-chair) on the [RCWG](#).

- The Regional Cash Working Group (RCWG), co-chaired by IFRC, WFP, and OCHA, has been supporting in both preparedness and response in this region with a focus on natural disasters and preparedness.
- The RCWG revised its 2018 workplan and prioritized 1) Strengthening CVA, particularly in response, and ensure coordination platforms are available to support this end; 2) Providing technical assistance to countries where there is a need for both preparedness and response; 3) Linking the RCWG with the regional Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) to ensure CVA is part of discussion under broad preparedness and priorities; 4) Providing platforms for information sharing and networking events (i.e compiling snapshot of CWG from various countries)

[Presentation](#) by Barbara Leseni (Asia-Pacific RCWG co-ordinator, CashCaP) on CashCap.

Discussion of CWG structures

- Coordination is not adequately resourced in any of the countries/regions. It is often 10-15% of a person's job and maximum one-third of a person among participating CWG leads.
- Coordination structures and levels of activity vary significantly:
 - Some CWGs have a core/strategic group and a wider more inclusive membership open to humanitarian actors and financial service providers (FSPs). Some also have thematic task teams focused on technical issues, social protection, etc.
 - In the Philippines the Central Bank is part of the CWG, which allows them to address KYC and other regulatory challenges in the preparedness phase.
 - Some CWGs work closely with and through the ICCG with linkages to the HCT (Philippines, Pacific RCWG, Nepal).



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- Some CWGs are led by governments (Indonesia,) and others are keen to have them lead/co-lead (Laos, Nepal, Vietnam). Government leads vary from national disaster management offices to ministries based on capacity and interest.
- Coordination structures and adherence to decrees/policies can change when there is a change in government (Philippines, Indonesia).
- Many of the CWGs are focused mainly on information sharing due to limited capacity to engage on strategic initiatives.
- CWG members also have limited capacity to engage and feed into basic activities, like stakeholder mapping/5Ws.
- There are many nascent CWGs in the region, including Fiji and Laos, with interest from the Solomon Islands, Tonga and PNG to start CWGs.
- Sub-national CVA coordination and preparedness is important. Examples of sub-national coordination structures set up when disaster impact is localised include the Sulawesi earthquake, Nepal 2015 earthquakes and Marawi.
- A wide variety of transfer mechanisms are used from cash in hand (Laos, Myanmar) to post offices (Indonesia) to mobile money to ATM cards (Pakistan).
- Clusters/sectors are very engaged in CVA in some countries (Nepal, Philippines) based on previous experience with CVA. There is cross-fertilization in both CWG and cluster/sectors, with cash focal points participating in sectoral meetings and sectoral focal points in the CWG. Some CWGs only have good linkages with the food security cluster.

Coordination challenges

- Lack of funding for coordination or shared activities, particularly on preparedness.
- Turnover of CWG leads and lack of institutional memory.
- Determining who should be involved in the strategic sub-group of the CWG. There is often a lot of interest in being part of the strategic group or steering committee, so members need to be selected based on their value add.
- Difficult to keep members engaged and get them to input, particularly when they're dealing with short-term or unpredictable funding.
- Limited participation from cluster/sectoral actors.
- Aligning expectations for outputs/outcomes, particularly when working with governments which operate on much longer timeframes.
- Managing conflicting standards, tools and strategies among all NGOs, UN agencies, government, private donations, etc., for example, government preferences for blanket targeting approach which donors do not often support.
- Difficulties getting agencies to share 5W data. Motivation decreases over the duration of the response.



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- Fights over the data, particularly beneficiary data (“whoever holds the data holds the power”). Issues related to responsible data sharing/management and varying understanding of data protection standards, particularly with FSPs.

Coordination needs and possible solutions

- Develop and share common tools:
 - Clear CWG ToR
 - CWG contact lists
 - Operational maps
 - CVA feasibility assessments
 - Common position and standardised contracts for the private sector/FSPs
 - MEB
 - Targeting criteria
 - PDMs
 - Complaint and feedback mechanisms, with linkages to community engagement (e.g. Communicating with Communities) and accountability mechanisms
 - Training within CWG and including government, local actors/CBOs and FSPs
 - Understanding of government regulations
- Include the cost for dedicated coordinator and information management support in proposals and HRPs. Build funding into existing mechanisms, rather than seeking stand alone coordination funding.
- Capacity building through various means, such as training, accompaniment and coaching, particularly with government representatives.
- Establish minimum standards for data and information sharing. Consortia should agree to share information (such 5w data) as one entity rather than as individual agencies
- Ongoing awareness raising and advocacy on CVA with key decision makers (government, donors, central banks, etc.) to build a common understanding and mitigate against unrealistic requests for information and evidence.
- Strengthen preparedness efforts.

Tips for working with governments

- Recognise that CVA in shock-responsive social protection is a small part of government-led social protection (where government systems exist).
- Enlist government as co-leads, with a combination of middle management and junior staff.
- Dedicate humanitarian resources to capacity building, particularly with government, through training, shadowing and coaching. Have humanitarian staff sit in government offices.
- Find a champion in Government, but also plan for changes in political leadership.

- Find an entry point among Government’s existing priorities (like social protection) and use their language/terminology so that CVA is not something new or additional work.
- Advocate for the importance of CVA with locally relevant arguments and experiences.
- Understand the role of Government at all levels and recognize the complexity. Enlist a core sub-group of the CWG with local experts to support the government with the development of guidelines and training and translate relevant decrees and laws.
- Use/develop reporting like 5Ws to share with and engage government.
- Focus capacity building efforts on government representatives and staff so that they can be influencers within their offices.

Shock-responsive social protection

[Presentation](#) by Tomomi Ishida (FAO) on ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster-Responsive Social Protection. Key highlights include:

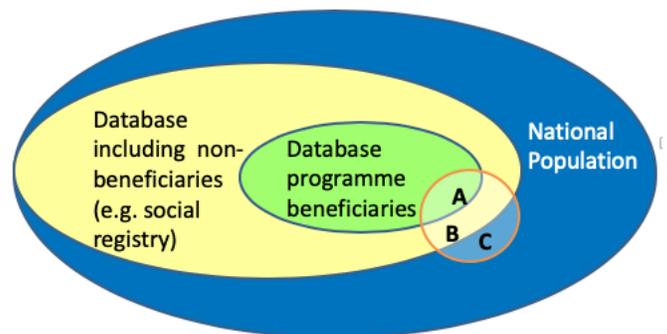
- The development of [the draft guidelines](#) was agreed by ASEAN countries with technical support from ILO, UNICEF, WFP, ISDR, ADB, and FAO. The guidelines are expected to be endorsed in the coming months.
- There is interest in rolling out the guidelines, particularly from Indonesia and the Philippines.
- The guidelines could serve as an entry point for CWGs to increase engagement with the government and provision of technical support.

[Presentation](#) by Nichola Peach (WFP) on a conference on shock-responsive social protection conference in the Pacific region.

- The event brought together nine governments, the World Bank, humanitarian organisations and private sector actors.
- Efforts need to be focused on reaching:
 - A. Households that can be reached through vertical expansion or piggybacking on the beneficiary database
 - B. Households that can easily be reached through horizontal expansion or piggybacking on non-beneficiary data
 - C. Households less easily reached through horizontal expansion, e.g. those not covered by existing database

(Reference OPM 2015 and Barca 2017)

- In building more shock-responsive social protection, there are inherent tensions between reaching those in need, avoiding duplication, responding quickly and building on/more sustainable systems.



[Presentation](#) by Rowena Dacsig (OCHA) on preparedness in the Philippines.

- It was an ongoing challenge to raise the government's awareness on shock responsive social protection and linkages with CVA as various offices within the government run different programs.
- Haiyan response offered the opportunity to document best practice and use evidence-based advocacy with the government.

Takeaways on Shock Responsive Social Protection

- Be realistic about what you can achieve with social protection and the timeframe for outcomes. Developing shock responsive social protection systems takes a long time and should be part of preparedness. Even in the Philippines where shock responsive social protection is now a success story, it took a lot of time, mutual understanding and evidence-based advocacy. It is critical to document activities and their impact and demonstrate the alignment with existing government priorities and systems.
- Build on what exists in social protection, including:
 - using existing social protection programs and assessment data to identify vulnerabilities and risks
 - compare the targeting criteria with CVA criteria to identify differences.
 - look at how existing social protection programs can complement humanitarian interventions, like the use of government labor insurance schemes to cover recipients engaged in cash-for-work to protect against work-related injuries.
 - examine transfer mechanisms used by social protection programs to see if humanitarians can build on them. Example from an initiative in Nepal where bank accounts created for social protection beneficiaries.
 - the various and increasing number of legal frameworks, decrees and policies from national level, ASEAN, response-related, etc.
- Social protection systems don't cover everyone. While many humanitarian actors are looking at social protection as the solution, we need to be very aware of the gaps and inclusion issues which exist.
- Use CVA response as an opportunity to link recipients into social protection registration, as done in the [Sulawesi response](#).
- Social protection is complex. Look at various linkages such as cash transfers in social safety nets, public works programs/cash-for-work, government data and recipient databases, government targeting criteria, etc.
- Look beyond CVA in social safety nets and look at public works, graduation models, public works, livelihood support, social insurance (e.g. employment insurance), etc.



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- Speak the language of government and recognize that they have multiple priorities. In addition, be aware that there may be too many humanitarian voices, so it's important to use a united voice and message.
- Balance the need to share information and support government systems with the potential implications of sharing recipient's personal data.
- Formalise the role of Government entities in CWGs - as leaders / members, where it isn't already happening.
- The lack of or nascent development of social protection systems can be an opportunity to influence their design so they are more shock responsive.

Preparedness

[Presentation](#) by Israel Jegillos (ADPC) on ADPC's preparedness programmes

- ADPC is a regional platform aiming to strengthen partnerships among governments, NGOs and private sector in disaster preparedness.
- Ongoing programming in Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. CWGs should connect with ADPC offices. See contacts in [the PPT](#).

[Presentation](#) by Kata Duaibe (Oxfam) on preparedness in the Pacific region

- The region hosts many of the most at-risk countries in the world
- The Pacific RCWG is focused on cash preparedness. Recent actions include mapping, training delivery and the development of a workplan.

[Presentation](#) by Binod Ghimire (Tearfund) on preparedness in Nepal

- The Cash Coordination Group (CCG) started during the 2015 earthquakes response and is now co-led with the government, with strong involvement from the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), other UN agencies, NGOs and private sector.
- Efforts have focused on integrating CVA into preparedness plans for the annual monsoon season, earthquakes and other contingency plans.

Priorities for preparedness

There are endless things to do during the preparedness phase. In light of limited capacities and resources, participants discussed and prioritised the minimum requirements to ensure adequate CVA preparedness.

Essential activities	'Nice to have' activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mapping of CVA actors – geographical coverage, targeting criteria, etc. ● Framework agreements with financial service providers and central bank outlining common understanding of KYC policies to apply in disasters ● CVA SOPs and guidelines at the organisational level ● Integrate CVA into government contingency plans (at national and sub-national levels) ● Market and financial service provider mapping ● Framework for harmonizing transfer values, such as MEB <p>Capacity development for government and local actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocacy with key actors to ensure buy-in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop and use evidence ○ Documented practice to build your arguments ○ Mapping of government stakeholders and decision-making structures ● CWG ToR with links to government, humanitarian actors and sectors based on existing policies ● Compare and align data with government social protection beneficiaries, where possible ● IM templates and dashboards to map stakeholders ● Conduct the organizational capacity readiness tool (OCRT) at the organisational level ● Community engagement plan and CFM to communicate with communities around CVA approach and programmes. ● Locally adapted tools

Multipurpose cash – MEB and outcome indicators

Country experiences with MEB

Afghanistan

- MEB includes food, NFIs, transport, fuel, WASH, and shelter for disaster and conflict-induced displaced, amounting to AFN 17,000/month/HH, developed by NGO consortium
- Transfer values cover the needs identified in the MEB

Laos

- MEB study has not been conducted, but its development is on the agenda for the CWG
- Food \$8 per person per month, based on the price of rice and government decree

Bangladesh

- MEB agreement is in place between CWG members and the Government which applies exclusively for Bangladeshis
- Lower rates apply for the refugees in Cox's Bazar



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- MEB was regionalized in 2018 to accommodate for variations in prices

Pakistan

- MEB is being developed based on requests by several organisations
- CWG is looking to external resources to further develop the MEB

Philippines

- Government-formulated MEB was designed for social protection program and includes food, shelter, NFI and WASH. This was adopted for humanitarian CVA.

Vietnam

- Market assessment was conducted and MEB was developed relatively quickly. Currently, it is in the process of validation from sectoral experts with the aim of harmonising transfer values among agencies.
- Need to consider government policies and validation.

Indonesia

- National-level discussion on MEB has not started
- Central Sulawesi earthquake/tsunami response experiences:
 - Integrating issues from different clusters was challenging
 - CWG research of the government policy, showed that Government has a safety net for emergency (\$1 per person per month)
 - Minimum wage included non-essential items which made it higher, so the transfer value was based on the Government's safety net

MEB approaches

- [MEBs](#) are NOT the same as transfer values
- Different approaches to MEB development, including:
 - Expenditure-based: based on economic survey findings
 - Rights-based: based on what people should get rather than what they are spending
 - Itemized: based on prices of specific items
 - Hybrid: combines all of above

Key factors that determine transfer values

Discussion about the most influential factors that influence transfer values, including:

- Funds available vs number of people to be covered, which are dependent on donors, policy restrictions
- Government policies and standards



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- Humanitarian standards – Sphere, country-based standards, etc.
- Market conditions and access – prices, inflation
- Target group – status of beneficiaries, geographical, family size, people with special needs
- Delivery mechanism e.g. would avoid large transfers if cash-in-hand is the only option
- Duration and phase of the response
- Existing interventions – other assistance from humanitarian orgs, government safety nets

MEB takeaways

- Focus on a ‘good enough’ MEB, then fine tune it later. No need for a 200 page MEB but three weeks should be sufficient to reach agreement among sectors.
- Define your objectives first (setting transfer value, strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, advocacy on the gaps, etc.), then build your approach based on the context.
- Make sure that you update the MEB with new data from PDMs, market monitoring, feedback mechanisms, etc. and adjust transfer values or address gaps as appropriate.
- Government-endorsed MEBs can be useful but they may not reflect needs in a humanitarian response. Such MEBs are not always based on market data, often not updated, and transfer also limited by available funding.
- PDMs can reveal new needs e.g. cash was used for labor to build shelters. Findings should be used to update MEB
- Rigorous gap analysis remains rare and it is often assumed that 25-30% of needs are covered by households and other providers.
- In some cases, other expenses are included in MEBs include cultural/religious expenditures, debt repayment, etc.

Grand Bargain – MPC Outcome Indicators

- CRS and USAID, with inputs from other donors, UN agencies, NGOs and cluster leads identified [key outcome indicators](#) to improve and harmonize measures for MPCs. The process was based on a mapping exercise of indicators used in MPCs and discussions with global clusters and other technical experts.
- The process resulted in the following suggested cross-sectoral outcome indicators:
 - Required outcome indicator: Percentage of HHs who are able to meet the basic needs
 - Required process indicator: Percentage of HH that reported that the assistance was delivered safely
 - Optional cross-sectoral indicators include:
 - Percentage of HHs by livelihoods coping strategies phase (Coping Strategy Index)
 - Percentage of HHs reporting by level of stress and anxiety



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- The outcome indicators will be finalised at the end of May 2019 and is expected to be piloted at the country level.

CaLP updates and opportunities for engagement

Ways to engage with CaLP are:

- Discussion groups registration at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/d-group>
- CaLP library: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library> and submit your resources here: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/add-your-resource>
- PQ Toolbox, a step-by-step guide, tools and templates to ensure quality CVA: <http://pqtoolbox.cashlearning.org/>
- CaLP Glossary: <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/glossary>
- Thematic pages on MPC, risk, sectors, social protection, etc.: <http://www.cashlearning.org/thematic-area/thematic-area-1>
- Capacity building: <http://www.cashlearning.org/capacity-building-and-learning/training>
- Training: <http://www.cashlearning.org/capacity-building-and-learning/training-calendar>
- Global Cash Policy Network (CaLP members only): To join, email stholstrup@cashlearning.org
- Guest blogs: contact [Lynn Iyoshikawa@cashlearning.org](mailto:Lynn.Iyoshikawa@cashlearning.org) and copy info@cashlearning.org to suggest a topic

Annex I: ToR and Agenda

CaLP – Asia-Pacific Regional Cash Working Group Learning Event
Venue: Aetas Hotel, Phloen Chit
20-22 May, Agenda

Day 1- 20th May		
Time	Topic	Responsible
Theme: Inter-agency Coordination		
08:45 - 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 10:00	Introductions Objectives & expectations	Samantha/OCHA Barbara/RCWG & CashCap) Karen/CaLP
10:00 – 10:30 Break		
10:30 – 11:15	Coordination scene setting and discussion - Global and national levels	Karen & Lynn
11:15 – 13:00	Coordination scene setting - What’s working or not - Coordination tips	Barbara & Lynn
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch break		
14:00 -15:30	Continuation of morning session - Best practices in coordination – plenary discussion	Barbara & Lynn
15:30-16:00 Break		
16:00 – 17:00	Gender and CVA	Karen & GBV AoR (TBC)
Day 2 – 21st May		
Theme: sharing experiences on key regional interests including links to global debates		
08:45 - 09:00	Recap on Day 1 discussions	
09:00 – 09:45	Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) & CVA - ASEAN SRSP guidelines – presentation - Pacific Regional SRSP – presentation - Linking humanitarian cash asst. to SP – Philippine CWG example	Tomomi/FAO Nichola/WFP Rowena/OCHA
09:45 – 10:30	Q&A Breakout discussions	Moderator: Lynn
10:30 – 11:00 Break		
11:00 – 12:30	SRSP Part 2: Breakout groups and plenary discussions	

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch break		
13:30 – 14:15	Preparedness & CVA. Development of systems & processes for cash readiness	Israel/ADPC Kata/Oxfam Binod/
14:15 – 15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the interface for better preparedness - Pacific Cyclone Preparedness - Preparedness Readiness – Nepal CWG example <p>Q&A Breakout discussions</p>	
15:30-16:00 Break		
16:00-17:00	Preparedness Part 2: Breakout groups and plenary discussions	
18:30 – Onwards – Networking event with humanitarian and development actors		
Day 3 – 22nd May		
09:00 – 09:15	Recap on Day 2 discussions	
09:15 – 10:00	Multi Purpose Cash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEB processes/approaches - GB sub-workstream on outcome indicators 	Lynn/CaLP Daniel/OCHA
10:00 – 10:30 Break		
10:30 – 12:00	MPC Part 2: Breakout groups and plenary discussions	
12:00 – 13:00	CaLP Updates and opportunities for engagement	Karen & Lynn/CaLP
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch break		
14:00 – 16:00	Next Steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priorities for technical and coordination support - What do we want to achieve collectively and how? 	Karen & Lynn/CaLP
16:00 – 16:30	Wrap up	RCWG

Annex 2: Objectives and expectations

Participants were asked to outline their objectives and expectations for the learning event on the first day.

Learn from others' experiences

- Learn from this region on how the Pacific RCWG can be strengthened
- Learn from the experiences of the different organizations in terms of challenges met in implementing CVA
- Learn from regional CVA practices
- Learn how to ensure government ownership of CWG where government machinery in disaster response is strong
- Hear experiences from other countries' CVA
- Know other organisations' cash programmes
- Share learning and experiences among participants (2)
- Sharing of lessons learnt

Deepen understanding of shock responsive social protection

- Know how shock responsive social protection is integrated in the workplan of CWGs
- Understand short-term practices and possible entry points for linking social protection and emergency cash transfer
- Understand CVA linkage with social protection; how? Who to work with? Coordination and sharing mechanism?
- Learn how the CWGs liaise with social protection systems in the region

Strengthening coordination and networks

- Identify linkages and areas of work between RCWG and ADPC's work in preparedness for response in the region
- Networking
- Understand the coordination mechanism of CaLP at global, regional and country level
- Learn and understand the regional coordination guidelines, their roles and main areas of work
- Learn from other countries' coordination structure, policies, strategies to apply to own country
- Understand what CWGs need in terms of additional support
- Strengthen the regional CVA capacity through people, tools, and coordination
- Enhance understanding of CVA – related to global development discussions
- Learn more about coordination at country levels that will support CWG members



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- Build and strengthen peer network
- Know about CashCap's resources and how that is accessible
- Understand global discussions around coordination of cash and approaches in the region
- Learn more about experiences in coordination of CWG
- Learn practical tips on coordination and good practices from other countries
- Mechanism of coordination and harmonization of guidelines of CVA particularly in health, GBV sectors
- RCWG's engagement plan to build country-level CVA capacity
- Know and connect with the regional CVA and social protection colleagues and experts for future engagement

Strengthening linkages with the government

- Learn the roles and involvement of the government in CWGs
- Know about the common approaches in CVA looking at local level
- Learn how we can support the government
- Localization – national ownership
- National government's roles in CWG
- Propose for ministry decree for CVA working group in Indonesia after the event

Improving the quality of CVA

- Learn about feasibility assessment of different CVA modalities
- Better understand how to mainstream CVA in clusters' work
- Learn from countries/agencies/organizations to deal with challenges on advocacy on CVA
- Learn about good practices and opportunities
- Identify common CVA risks
- Learn how to address data management and protection concerns
- Updates on policies and strategies for evolving joint standardized CVA approach
- More knowledge and understanding about gender inclusion
- Private sector inclusion
- Innovations

MPC

- Learn how to operationalize MPC in responses
- Better understand MPC, MEB and delivery mechanisms

Annex 3: Key takeaways and feedback on the event

At the end of the learning event, participants were asked to share their key takeaways and action plan.

Coordination

- Advocate for government's involvement in CWG
- How to better link and coordinate among CWGs
- Regional experiences and best practices
- Advocate for funding of CWG activities and initiatives
- Strengthen the coordination of CWG by having regular meetings and strategic discussions
- Network and coordinate with more stakeholders, especially with private sector
- Share the main points of this event with CWG
- Seek technical support from RCWG on capacity building
- Provide technical support to member agencies in country through CCG
- Keep contact with RCWG and CaLP team for strategic and technical assistance

MEB

- Go for a “quick” MEB exercise
- MEB as a tool to support coordination
- MEB in preparedness

Preparedness

- Plan for taking actions in Laos, particularly on CVA preparedness
- Organize CVA trainings for CWG

Government

- About CVA from government's perspective
- Discuss with other ministries
- Advocate for government's involvement in CWG
- Engage the government in CWG's activities

Social Protection

- Advocate for shock responsive social protection systems

CVA resources

- Know where to go when in need of cash expertise
- CaLP thematic groups and updates will help keep us updated
- Develop a CaLP app which has offline mode



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- Utilise online resources on CVA
- Incorporate CaLP e-learning in staff development requirement
- Support in learning & coordination on cash with and for regional countries (RCWG perspective)
- Share information on CaLP website to CWG members

General feedback

- I learned a lot from the event, CaLP webpage is very useful, thank you for organizing this event
- Useful event we need to do it again
- Organize more events in different countries in the future



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Annex 4: Participants

Name	Organisation	Role
Akira Kaneko	WFP	Intern
Barbara Leseni	CashCap	RCWG Coordinator
Binod Ghimire	Tearfund	Nepal co-lead
Cyra Bullecer	ACT Alliance	Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer
Dale Wilson	WFP	Laos co-lead
Daniel Gilman	OCHA	Humanitarian Affairs Officer
Ellaine Luzada	PRC	The Philippines co-lead
Habib Ur Rehman	FAO	Pakistan co-lead
Israel Jegillos	ADPC	Senior Program Coordinator, Risk Governance
Karen Peachey	CaLP	Director
Kata Duaibe	Oxfam	The Pacific Regional CWG co-lead
Lynn Yoshikawa	CaLP	Regional Representative - Americas
Nashrudin Modin	SCA	Fiji co-lead
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Ramesh Ghimire	NRCS	Nepal co-lead
Rowena Dascig	OCHA	The Philippines co-lead
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Samantha Orr	OCHA	Humanitarian Affairs Officer
Shereen Noori	WFP	Afghanistan co-lead
Sorraphong Pasomsouk	WFP	Laos co-lead
Tetrie Darwis	MOSA	Indonesia co-lead
Thin Thin Aye	WFP	Myanmar co-lead
Titi Moektijasih	OCHA	Indonesia co-lead
Tomomi Ishida	FAO	Social Protection Officer
Van Nguyen	VNRC	Vietnam co-lead