

TRACKING CASH & VOUCHER PROGRAMMING WORKSHOP:

June 6th, 2018 - Rome

WORKSHOP REPORT & SUB-WORKSTREAM ROADMAP



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Note on the content and structure of this report: This report is focused on capturing the main outputs and discussion points arising during the workshop, culminating in a draft roadmap which provides a summary of the recommended actions and a timeline as well as CaLP’s proposals following the workshop to operationalise the agreements. As such there’s no attempt to capture all aspects of the content and discussions. The agenda (Annex 2) provides more detail on what was covered. In addition, there are a range of presentations which will be shared with participants and on request.

WORKSHOP BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2017 the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) established a Measuring Cash Working Group under the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream, joined by the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), who took a co-lead role in early 2018. The Working Group was formed to address the issue, identified during the 2017 Grand Bargain cash meetings, that there is currently no way to track the volume and type of cash transfer programming being delivered globally, and hence no way to track progress against the Grand Bargain commitment to scale up cash. The Working Group commissioned a [scoping study](#) which unpacked the issue to be addressed and set out a number of options and recommendations for making progress.

During the main 2018 Grand Bargain cash meeting a session was held on Measuring Cash and Vouchers during which participants were asked to provide a strategic steer on two issues:

- (i) Should cash and vouchers be tracked separately at the aggregate level?
- (ii) Should sector-specific and multipurpose cash be tracked separately at the aggregate level?

Participants **agreed that cash and vouchers should be tracked separately** with caveats. Some proposed that “restricted vs unrestricted” might be a clearer distinction. Some participants said they would need to be convinced further that capturing this data is worth the costs.

Most of the participants felt **tracking sector-specific and multipurpose cash separately would be useful but were not convinced the benefits of doing so were worth the costs in the immediate term**. This issue is complicated by the fact there is no clear and commonly understood standard and definition for what constitutes multipurpose cash.

Building on the Scoping Study and the outcomes of the Grand Bargain cash meeting, the main objectives of the workshop, as defined by the co-leads, were as follows:

- Provide a forum to identify best practices and understand mutual objectives regarding measuring Cash and Voucher Programming (CVP), identifying areas of agreement and mutual commitments
- Outline a road map (short, medium, longer term) for the Tracking CVP workstream
- Make progress on how (what, who, when) to address these specific technical/policy topics in practice:
 - *Disaggregation of cash and vouchers*

- *Tracking of multipurpose and sector-specific cash transfers*
- *Disaggregation of conditional and unconditional programmes*
- *Expanding disaggregated reporting to other modalities (in-kind, service provision)*

Participant Objectives and Expectations

The objectives and expectations shared by the participants covered both the immediate aims for the workshop itself, and for the workstream more broadly, which is reflected in the points outlined below:

- Clarity on WHY we want to measure different types of data. What will we do with it? Does it relate ultimately to improving the lives of beneficiaries?
- To make decisions/agreements on WHAT it is important to measure. What should be tracked systematically? What minimum level of detail is required to improve programming?
- Ensure that a) the data that will be tracked will be useful and practical for field practitioners, and b) decisions that are made through these global discussions can be validated at the field level
- Agreement on which types of data should be disaggregated and clarity on the way forward
- To develop a simplified and harmonised approach to tracking of CTP and related data which can help to ensure engagement and buy-in from all relevant humanitarian stakeholders
- Use decisions and discussions to inform internal systems design
- Clarity regarding what multipurpose cash is and whether and how to track it
- To learn more about what other organisations are doing to track project data
- To identify and mitigate areas of potential risk
- To consider the role of social protection systems in relation to what and how assistance is tracked
- To establish an agreed timeline for the actions to be taken, including identifying initial priorities which might be informed by technical feasibility, and what would need to be addressed in the longer term

SUMMARY OF MAIN DISCUSSIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Key Points Underpinning Discussions There were a number of recurrent and central issues which underpinned discussions and helped to inform the agreements and recommendations arising:

- We need to be clear about **why we are tracking** any type of data. What is its value in terms of demonstrating progress against commitments, and critically also what can it tell us that might contribute to improving overall programme quality and accountability to beneficiaries?
- In line with the above, we should **only track data that has demonstrable value and will be used** – avoid collecting data for data's sake. At the same time the level of effort required to collect data should be justifiable in terms of its benefits and usefulness.
- The central focus of the workshop (and sub-workstream) was consideration of what should be tracked as essential requirements at a global level **through interagency reporting systems**, but this does not preclude the fact that there are other and more granular types of data that might be usefully tracked at other levels (e.g. organisational, response level).
- All **decisions and recommendations should be reviewed, tested and validated at field level** to ensure feasibility of application and practical use.

Applying a 'Use of Assistance' Lens to Determine Appropriate Categories for Tracking Data

A key issue which informed discussions was a recognition of the difference between the **design** and **use** of assistance. This distinction has implications for the lens that is applied when determining the most appropriate categories to use in tracking cash and vouchers. The starting point was two-fold:

- We want to focus on beneficiaries' perspectives; and
- We need to identify a clear set of minimum common denominators for reporting categories at the interagency level.

For example, is all cash used to meet multiple needs inherently multipurpose, or does this pertain only where a transfer has been explicitly designed as multipurpose (i.e. to meet multiple needs on a cross-sectoral basis)? If we apply a 'design lens' then arguably a category of multipurpose should be used in tracking assistance. But if we apply a 'use lens', the category of multipurpose is arguably redundant and it is enough to track whether the modality provided is cash transfers (used to address multiple needs according to the preferences of the beneficiary) or vouchers.

Similarly, when applying a 'use lens', all cash transfers are unrestricted in practice. There is no need to make a distinction between 'unrestricted cash' and 'restricted cash' in reporting: restrictions on cash transfers might be intended in terms of design but cannot be enforced in how the cash is used. With a 'use perspective', the distinction between "conditional" and "unconditional" cash transfers remains valid as this directly affects what beneficiaries do in practice.

The participants broadly agreed that **the use of assistance is of greater relevance in determining common categories for data tracking**. However, it is important to note the following:

- a) It does not mean that terminology relating to the design of assistance should be abandoned or that these design processes are not relevant in cash and voucher programming. This will remain relevant at the organisational level and may be reflected in the tracking of more granular data, including based on respective programme design priorities and objectives.
- b) Design processes shape which outcome indicators are used to monitor programmes, hence will play a role in informing which types of data are collected and analyses of efficiency and effectiveness. However, design and use do not always wholly align, with the more important dimension being how assistance is used in practice.

- **Terminology and definitions remain central to Cash and Voucher Programming tracking issues.** Several of the recommendations generated from the workshop depend in part on amendments to existing definitions in [the CaLP glossary](#)¹. This would help to streamline and simplify how the terms are understood and used.
- It is important to be aware of **differences in agencies' system capacities** to track and report good quality data (e.g. ease of and use of data collection) and the implications of this in terms of recommended requirements i.e. what resourcing would be needed, and if and when changes can feasibly be implemented. In relation to this it was noted that dedicated funding will be required to facilitate changes to systems to achieve the use of a common minimum standard for tracking and reporting data across agencies.
- **Link activities and objectives under this workstream to other relevant Grand Bargain (sub) workstreams as relevant**, in particular the sub-workstream on "cost efficiency and cost effectiveness in humanitarian assistance" (CE2HA), and the reporting workstream. Linking to these workstreams will be important notably in agreeing if and how support costs can be categorised and tracked.

Main Agreements

The following summarises the main agreements that workshop participants were able to reach. These are laid out in more detail in the next sections, including the road map which lays out the action points against a proposed timeline.

- **Cash and Vouchers - Cash and vouchers should be disaggregated in data tracking:** The workshop built on the broad agreement in the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream meeting that cash and vouchers should be disaggregated which was reaffirmed at the workshop with some caveats. In addition, it was proposed to make some definitional amendments:
 - The use of tranche-based transfers (i.e. assistance provided in multiple instalments) should be defined as a condition rather than as a form of restriction
 - The equivalence between *cash = unrestricted*, and *voucher = restricted* should be recognised. Although most participants preferred the cash/vouchers terminology to restricted/ unrestricted on the grounds of clarity and widespread use, it was agreed that broader discussion was needed on the standard distinction, including sense-checking this with field colleagues.
- **Multipurpose and Sector Specific Cash Transfers - Use a cash /voucher categorisation (noting the equivalence with unrestricted/restricted), rather than multipurpose/sector specific cash, when tracking at the interagency level:** As highlighted above, participants agreed that approaches to why and how we track programme data should be informed by the use, rather than the design (intended use) of assistance. There was significant support for the idea that all cash transfers are in effect multipurpose by use and that the 'multipurpose' categorisation is largely redundant for tracking purposes. It would therefore be sufficient to use a cash /voucher categorisation rather than adding a layer of sectoral/ multisectoral distinction **at the**

¹ <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/glossary>

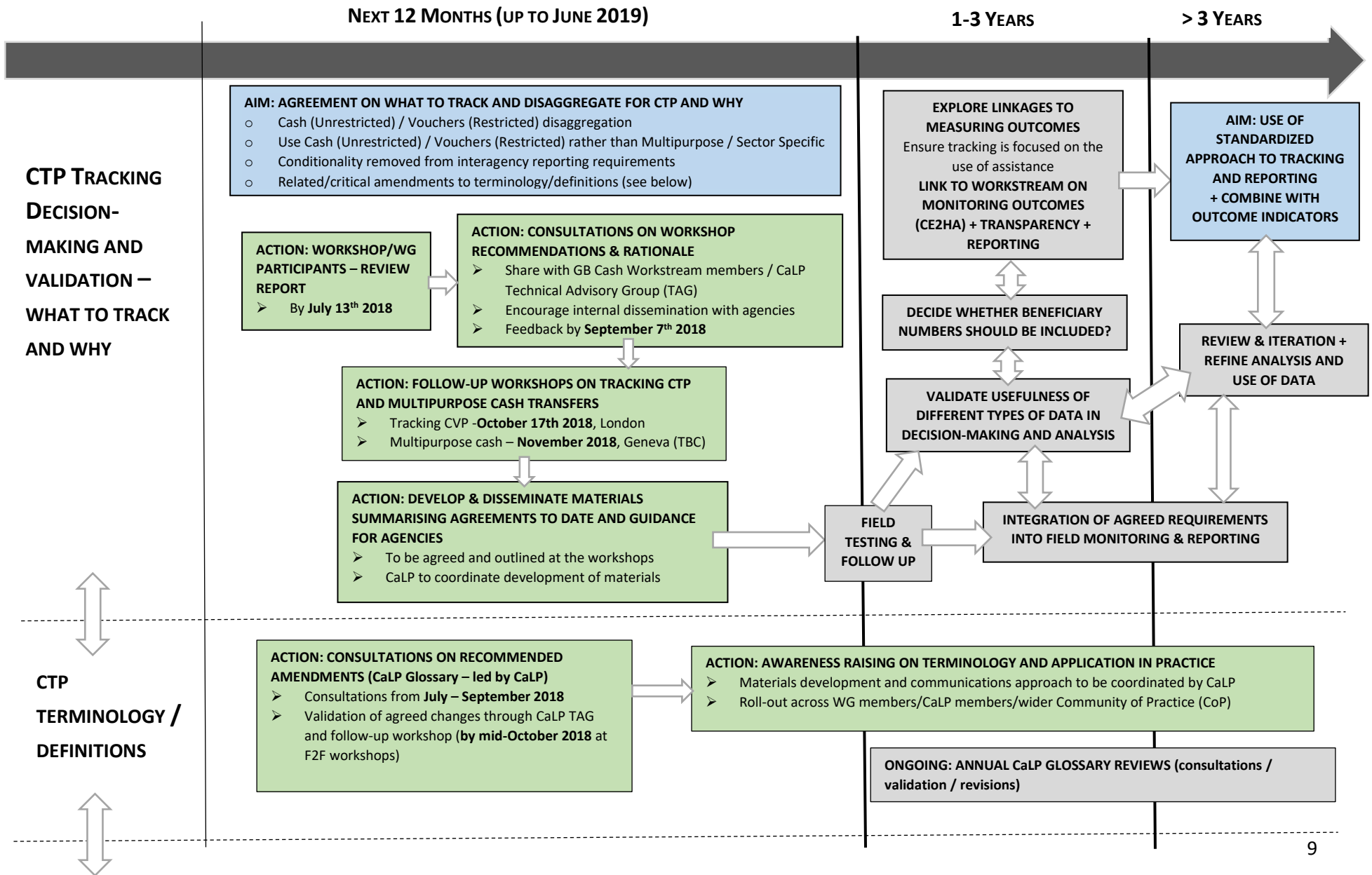
interagency level. Nevertheless, it was also argued that being able to track programmes which are multipurpose by design (e.g. for basic needs) can have value. As suggested by some participants, where programmes are tracked against the sector of intervention it would be possible to do this without adding an additional category: programmes designed to address multiple needs could simply be reported as 'blank' (i.e. not sector-specific) or 'multisector' in the sector category - whether to use a 'blank' or a 'multisector' category is open to discussion.

- **Conditionality – Don't track conditionality at the interagency reporting level:** There was a consensus in the room that there is little demonstrable value to tracking whether projects are conditional or unconditional at the global reporting systems level. As a basic categorisation of how many projects are conditional / unconditional, which doesn't provide detail on the type of conditionality nor link directly to outcomes, it was agreed this shouldn't be included as a minimum requirement in tracking CTP. At the same time, it was noted that there could be value in tracking data on conditionalities at other levels (e.g. organizational) meriting further exploration of why, what and how this might be done.
- **Expanding Tracking to Other Modalities - In principle it's agreed that tracking of humanitarian assistance should expand, with in-kind being the more straightforward in terms of comparability and definition.** There is however substantial work that needs to be undertaken to explore how this might be done, and whether service delivery might be included. A central recommendation here is to **define the denominator for measurement across modalities.** What should the common units of measurement be in order to enable consistent and comparable data collection across different modalities and programmes?
- **NB. The workshop clarified that at the interagency reporting level, both [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) and [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) have sufficient flexibility to be able to adapt to integrate the agreements outlined above.** The process by which changes are made to the OECD DAC system are too lengthy and cumbersome to be able to adapt to these changes in the short to medium term. However, the incompatibility of the current OECD DAC aid type categorisations with the increased use of unrestricted/multipurpose assistance may need to be addressed in the near future. It is worth noting that IATI and FTS are working on interoperability between the two, which would avoid the need for double-reporting. Ultimately, the goal would be to have all data end up on FTS, either via direct reporting or through IATI import. This way globally aggregated data will be easily available and publicly accessible in one location, for a global baseline being updated in real-time.
- **Workstream Name - Change to 'Tracking Cash & Voucher Programming':** It was proposed and agreed to change the name of this workstream to 'Tracking Cash & Voucher Programming', rather than 'Measuring Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)'. The use of 'measuring' can be confused with elements of the workstream on cost efficiency, cost effectiveness and monitoring of CTP. 'Cash and Voucher Programming' is preferred to 'Cash Transfer Programming' as it is a more descriptively accurate reflection of the subject matter i.e. cash and vouchers.

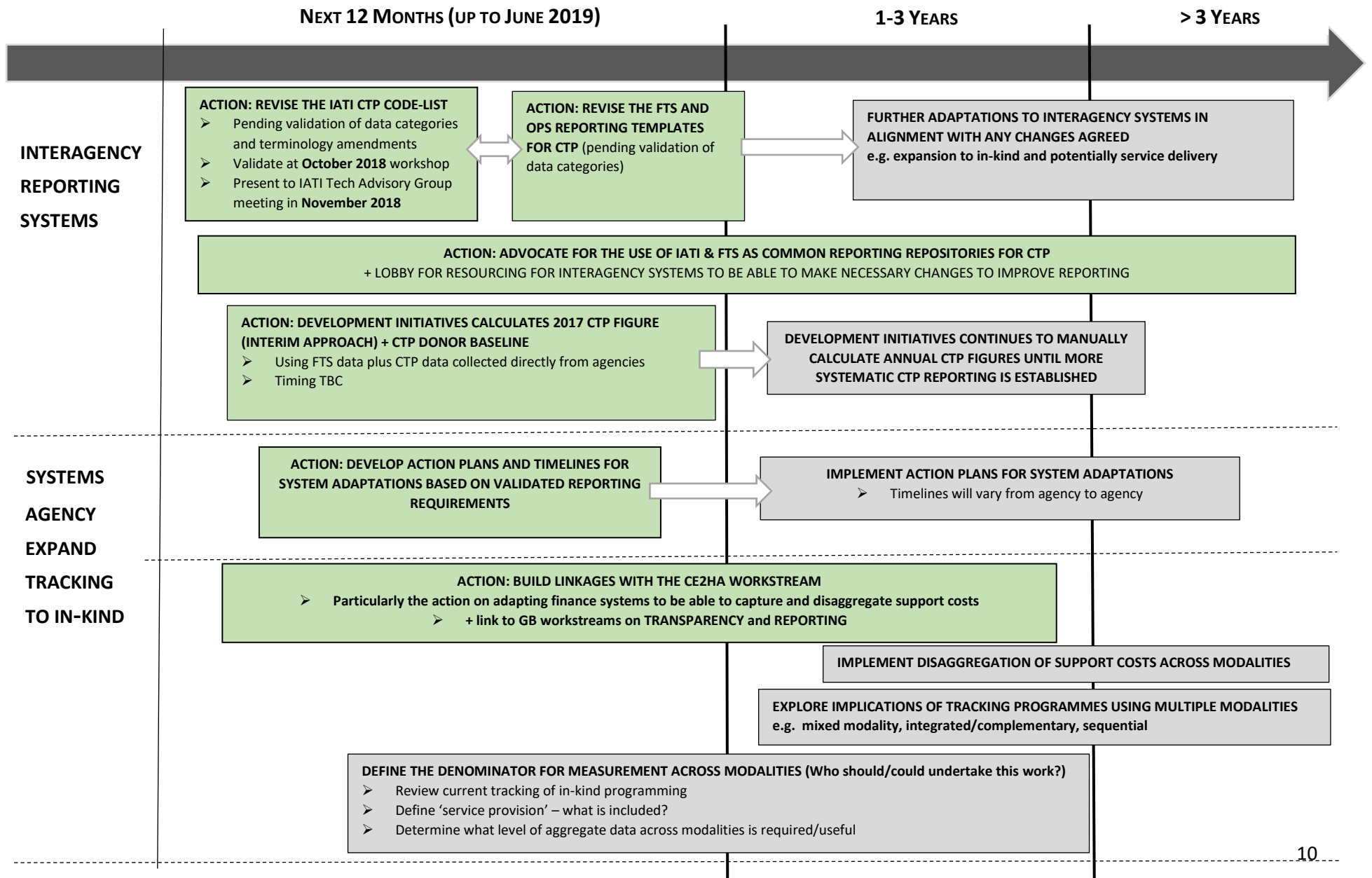
The following next steps were agreed:

- ✓ Workshop participants to validate this report by end of June 2018
- ✓ To share the report (CaLP & DG ECHO) with the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream stakeholders, as well as at the internal organisational level (to be done by workshop and workstream participants) for validation by September 2018
- ✓ To undertake consultations on suggested amendments to the CaLP Glossary, to be validated by October 2018

ROAD MAP FOR ACTION ON CVP TRACKING



ROAD MAP FOR ACTION ON CVP TRACKING (Continued – Part 2)



WORKSHOP OUTPUTS – RECOMMENDATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section pulls together the outputs from the working group sessions and plenary discussions, which happened before the consensus on the above agreements, on each of the key topics addressed:

- Disaggregating Cash and Vouchers
- Disaggregating Multipurpose and Sector Specific Cash Transfers
- Disaggregating Conditional / Unconditional
- Expanding to In-Kind and Service Delivery

Each section begins with the action points and recommendations which had been agreed by the conclusion of the workshop. Details are also provided of the discussions which contributed to the recommendations, including questions, concerns, risks and caveats that participants had themselves, or thought other humanitarian stakeholders might have. There are also suggested supporting actions that might either be preconditions or would otherwise contribute to achieving the main recommendations. These points will be useful to reference as the road map is taken forward.

Disaggregating Cash and Vouchers

The table below consolidates outputs from this Tracking CVP Workshop, along with relevant points from the session on this topic in the preceding GB Cash Workstream meeting.

Actions / Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cash and vouchers should be disaggregated in tracking/reporting systems. However, potential risks and caveats should be considered in the process of determining how best to achieve this (see section below). This decision needs to be more widely validated and actioned. The following points were suggested as possible benefits of disaggregation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Enables tracking of progress against Grand Bargain commitments, which refers to cash and vouchers separately.○ Vouchers are different (restrictions, programme objectives, etc.). Cash provides greater empowerment to beneficiaries as compared to vouchers.○ Contributes to ability to evaluate the impact of programmes; data for better evidence, learning, analysis and informed decision-making.○ Improves opportunities for assessing cost efficiency/effectiveness of cash versus vouchers. Comparable data for other modalities would however be needed to assess cost efficiency/effectiveness of humanitarian aid operations more broadly.● “Cash/ vouchers” and “restricted/ unrestricted” are broadly equivalent. The workshop participants recommended cash/vouchers as the clearer distinction but noted that broader consultation, including with field colleagues, was needed. Although it is recognised there is generally an equivalence between the two categories (i.e. cash = unrestricted / vouchers = restricted), having two sets of terms that might be used interchangeably provides too much scope for confusion and undermines the objective of achieving better

standardization of tracking/reporting across agencies and systems. It is noted however that restricted/unrestricted categorisation has value from an end-user/utilization perspective and is generally equivalent to cash/vouchers.

- **Definitions: Tranche-based transfers (i.e. assistance provided in multiple instalments) should be defined as a condition only, rather than as a form of restriction.**

The CaLP Glossary currently defines the use of tranche-based transfers as both a form of restriction (on the use the assistance provided), and a condition of receiving further assistance. While there are arguments for both applications, defining it only as a condition provides a degree of clarity and streamlining which might be beneficial to achieving better common understanding and use of terminology. This recommendation will be proposed through the annual Glossary consultation and revision process, with the aim of validating any agreed changes by October 2018.

Questions, Risks & Mitigation

- Vouchers may no longer be considered as part of CTP. This might be mitigated by using the more explicit 'Cash and Voucher Programming' as the collective term for cash and vouchers (instead of CTP/CBI/CBA, etc.).
- Disaggregation should not be taken to imply one modality is better than another
- Clarify how related terms are used and understood by the private sector / financial service providers (e.g. is 'e-voucher' a term/definition that would be recognised outside the humanitarian sector?)
- Are we clear on the purpose? Why do we need this data?
- How can this be linked to outcome tracking?

Disaggregating Multipurpose and Sector Specific Cash Transfers

The table below consolidates outputs from the Measuring CTP Workshop, along with relevant points from the session on this topic in the preceding GB Cash Workstream meeting.

Actions / Recommendations

- **Use a cash /voucher categorisation, rather than multipurpose/sector specific cash at the interagency level**
See box on "**Applying a 'Use of Assistance' Lens to Determine Appropriate Categories for Tracking Data**".
It is argued that approaches to why and how we track/report programme data should be informed by the use, rather than the design (intended use), of assistance. On this basis in practice, all unrestricted cash transfers are essentially multipurpose (i.e. they can be spent on anything, subject to availability, potentially serving multiple purposes). To that extent there is some a redundancy to the 'multipurpose' categorisation. It may then be sufficient to use a cash (unrestricted therefore multipurpose)/voucher (restricted) categorisation, noting that only restricted/voucher transfers should be counted as part of a single sector's response to harmonise counting systems among agencies (while at the design phase, each organisation might want to add more granularity to reflect their own mandate).

- **Add a category of 'blank' rather than 'multipurpose' when reporting on the sector of intervention**

Rather than having 'multipurpose' as an option a blank field (i.e. no specific sector(s)) could be used to indicate where cash transfers are provided to cover multiple cross-sectoral needs. It might also be considered whether to use 'multisector' as a category, indicating a programme designed to address needs across multiple sectors simultaneously. NB. It's also necessary to consider the role of a 'basic needs' categorisation and definition, although this is something that might be captured in programme descriptions and key word searches, rather than being a reporting category as such.

Technical Preconditions / Issues

- Identify where and how multipurpose cash is currently reported
- Undertake analysis of the aggregate use of (unrestricted) cash transfers across sectors/clusters
- Determine how can this links to the monitoring of holistic outcomes?
- Further work is required to develop more robust outcomes and means of measurement (e.g. including why we don't currently measure 'customer satisfaction')

Policy Preconditions / Issues

- Terminology – further work is needed to define and reach more common understanding on the following:
 - Does MPC = Basic Needs? Is MPC the same thing as unrestricted cash?
 - Is it about the Design or Use of assistance? How will this link into social protection systems?
- Short term = find ways to conceptualise these issues
- Long term = make changes to systems
- Humanitarian architecture – where does 'cash as cash' sit?
- Communicate donors' objectives differently
- Donors should resource clusters to do necessary technical work
- How does this work with cluster level reporting?

Questions, Risks & Mitigation

- This issue is politically sensitive where it touches on issues of achieving intended and quality objectives, mandates and how funds are allocated to different types of programming.
- We need to be able to ensure and track programme quality.
- It's recommended to avoid hardwiring changes as things progress (including systems changes in the longer term) to allow flexibility depending on what is

Disaggregating Conditional / Unconditional

Actions / Recommendations

- **Conditionality (a disaggregated category of conditional/unconditional) should NOT be included in global interagency level tracking.** This decision needs to be more widely validated and actioned. If agreed it would for example require changes to the current FTS/OPS reporting templates, and adjustments to the draft IATI CTP code-list.
- **Analysis should be undertaken to explore the tracking of conditionality at other levels (e.g. agency level systems, 3Ws)** – exploring advantages/disadvantages, relative value and end-user (data user) demand. This could be used to develop recommendations and guidance, which might also be used for advocacy purposes within organisations on what data should/shouldn't be captured.
- **Clarify terminology and communicate this more effectively.** Awareness raising on definitions and how to apply them in practice (including examples) is still required to facilitate better common usage. This was raised specifically here in relation to understanding of conditionality (and its relationship to restrictions) but has a more general relevance for key terminology and definitions.

Points to Consider

- If conditionality is tracked, it needs to apply to all modalities (i.e. the use of conditions is not specifically a cash/voucher programming component – not inherent to the actual assistance transferred)

Reasons to track conditionality

- If linked to outcome measurement it may be useful to build evidence (e.g. which conditions influence different sectoral outcomes)
- Many cash-based social protection programmes apply conditions
- Donors would like this type of data – but it needs to be combined with further data on the type of conditionality and why it's being used/impact to be useful.
- Tracking the type of conditionality, and whether the frequency of use alters over time/stages/types of response can be useful (e.g. immediate, chronic, recovery)
- Governments may in some cases have preferences/requirements for the use of conditions
- Some sectors have requirements/preferences for reporting on conditionalities linked to the use of cash

Reasons not to track conditionality (particularly at the interagency level)

- It is largely related to the design/agency level but not relevant for the interagency level
- There's no GB commitment to track conditionality

- There's no clear value to tracking conditionality at the interagency level (knowing how many programmes are conditional or unconditional tells us very little if it is not linked to analysis of other programme design and outcome data)
- The wide range of conditionalities would mean aggregating non-comparable data

Expanding to In-Kind and Service Delivery

Actions / Recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle it's agreed that tracking of humanitarian assistance should expand, with in-kind being the more straightforward in terms of comparability and definition. There is however substantial work that needs to be undertaken to explore how this might be done, and whether service delivery might be included, as outlined in the following recommendations. • Define the denominator for measurement across modalities. What should the common units of measurement be in order to enable consistent and comparable data collection across different modalities and programmes? The actions below have been suggested to better understand and facilitate this objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Review what is currently being tracked in terms of in-kind aid.</u> In kind is being tracked but we need to look at the denominator and see if it can tell us something to be comparable ○ <u>Define what is meant by/included within 'service provision'.</u> It is recognized that service delivery is more difficult to define than other modalities e.g. service delivery can include both the direct provision of services and use of cash/vouchers to access services. Also, how would programming to strengthen systems be defined and categorized? As cash/vouchers/in-kind are all essentially different types of resource transfer to households/individuals, defining what they are and what should be counted is relatively more straightforward. ○ <u>Answer the question of what level of aggregate data is necessary across modalities?</u> ○ <u>Link this work directly to/integrate with the CE2HA (cost efficiency/effectiveness) sub-workstream,</u> particularly the action points on how to incorporate more standardized tracking of support costs within finance management/reporting systems. • Consider the implications for tracking different types of programming that use more than one modality e.g. mixed modality, integrated/complementary, sequential. 	
Technical Preconditions / Issues	Policy Preconditions / Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned vs. Actual – are we looking at tracking planned or actual costs, or both? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimately, we want to be outcome oriented and based on recipient preference - so we need this to be linked to/framed within market-based context analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support costs – how do we determine what should be tracked, and where? (links to CE2HA workstream – see above) • Recognition that in-kind assistance requires a different approach to tracking as compared to service delivery • Support costs can include both direct and indirect costs – how will these be defined and captured? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising value of flexible programming based on recipient priorities and preferences (and how to track) • Improve shared understanding / definition of ‘basic needs’ • Need to engage with technical sectors • We should apply the same principles across modalities • Answering the question of what success looks like? Timeframe? • How do tracking/reporting systems link to social safety nets / social protection
Questions, Risks & Mitigation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should we (cash actors) be involved in a process which would require much broader engagement? If yes, how can cash actors most effectively play a role? What learning can be brought from the CTP tracking space? • There is the potential to over-complicate reporting processes and systems. This in turn might alienate other key stakeholders e.g. sectors/clusters, operational agencies (local) • The interim process of establishing a global baseline according to Development Initiative’s methodology cannot be applied to in-kind assistance (the methodology only works for cash and voucher programming) 	

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS AND FACILITATORS

Facilitators

Sophie Tholstrup	CaLP
Ruth McCormack	CaLP
Chloe de Soye	DG ECHO

Workshop Participants

Bruce Campbell	Swiss Humanitarian Aid, Federal Department for Foreign Affairs
Maria Thorin	Sida
Jasmin Aherdan	Sida
Ryan Beech	World Food Programme
Nick Imboden	UN OCHA
Bilal Khazada	Save the Children International
Louise Gentzel	UN OCHA
Ingrid Betzler	IRC
Kathryn Taetzsch	World Vision International
Barbara Pfister	British Red Cross
Eva Vognild	UN OCHA
Roger Dean	NRC
Patrick Saez	UK DFID
Karen Peachey	Cash Learning Partnership
Alexa Swift	Mercy Corps
Angela Schwarz	German Federal Foreign Office
Niklas Rieger	Development Initiatives
Steve Darvill	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
Natacha Pugin	SDC, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Kristin Smart	Oxfam
Joanna Burton	ICRC
Christer Lænkholm	DanChurchAid
Louisa Seferis	Danish Refugee Council

Shawnee Hoover	USAID/FFP
Dina Brick	CRS
Morwenna Sullivan	UK DFID

ANNEX 2: AGENDA

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES AND REMARKS
I - INTRODUCTIONS & OBJECTIVES		
9.00 – 9.30 (30 min)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Facilitators / Agenda / Logistics • Workshop Objectives – what do we want to achieve today? • Introduction of Participants 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> To have common understanding of workshop objectives and expected outcome.</p> <p>Participants will share their priority objectives for the workshop / what do they hope can be achieved</p>
II - FRAMING THE ISSUES		
9.30 – 10.20 (50 min)	<p>AGENCY DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - EXAMPLES OF CURRENT PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ World Vision International (WVI) ○ International Committee of Red Cross & British Red Cross (ICRC + BRC) ○ International Rescue Committee (IRC) ○ World Food Programme (WFP) ○ Danish Church Aid (DCA) ○ Mercy Corps ○ DG ECHO 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> To acquire insights on good practices and lessons learned on systems from various kind of organisations.</p> <p>Participants will provide short presentations on their respective systems to help illustrate how things are working in practice, the lessons learned and good practice emerging, and critical challenges encountered.</p>
10.20 – 10.50 (30 min)	<p>INTERAGENCY DATA MANAGEMENT OPTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IATI Data Standard ○ OECD-DAC ○ Financial Tracking System / Online Project System - OCHA ○ 3Ws: Who/What/Where - OCHA ○ Standalone system 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> To identify what are current and potential roles of interagency reporting management systems to track CTP.</p> <p>This session will involve a series of short presentations on the key interagency data management options for measuring CTP, as outlined in the scoping study.</p>
10.50-11.10 (20 min)	COFFEE BREAK	
II - FRAMING THE ISSUES (continued)		
11.10 – 11.40 (30 min)	<p>MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE SCOPING STUDY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEY QUESTIONS 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> To highlight main findings, options and recommendations from the scoping study on measuring CTP</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaggregating cash & vouchers ○ Disaggregating conditional and unconditional transfers ○ What to measure - transfer values, direct costs, support costs ○ Measuring all modalities (expanding to in-kind and service delivery) ○ Tracking of multipurpose and sector specific cash transfers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OPTIONS ANALYSIS ● RECOMMENDATIONS 	<p>in order to prioritize and reach a way forward in the next sessions.</p> <p>The scoping study is based on key informant interviews with 52 people at 32 organisations, mainly cash advisers. It already gives a good idea of the kind of consensus that can be reached and is therefore key to make progress on the way forward.</p>
III- WAY FORWARD		
11.40 – 13.00 (80 min.)	<p>OUTLINING A ROAD MAP FOR MEASURING CTP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are the main elements for a common measuring cash system to be retained in the short, medium and long-term? ○ What are the roles / responsibilities / tasks / accountabilities ? (at technical, advocacy and policy-making levels) 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> To outline a road map to ensure a consensus on the prioritisation for a common denominator with a timeline</p> <p>This session will draw on the options analysis and recommendations from the scoping study, and decision-making at the GB workshop, as a basis for determining what to prioritise and approximate timelines for different elements.</p>
13.00 – 14.00	LUNCH	
14.00 – 16.00 (2 hours)	<p>MAKING PROGRESS ON KEY TOPICS:</p> <p>Participants will work in groups to consider how to make progress on the questions/issues outlined. This should include technical and policy (where are the critical decision-points) requirements, and be propositional on how to address them. Proposed topics for working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaggregating cash & vouchers ○ Disaggregating conditional and unconditional transfers ○ Measuring all modalities (expanding to in-kind and service delivery) ○ Tracking of multipurpose and sector specific cash transfers 	<p><u>Session Objective:</u> The primary objective of this session is to ease the operationalisation of the key changes proposed outlining action points, agreements, and any outstanding challenges and where these might be addressed.</p>
IV- CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS		
16.00 – 16.30 (30 min.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Summarize key discussions and outputs / highlight where there are specific action points and commitments ● Review workshop objectives and assess if these have been achieved / if not how to address in future 	

ANNEX 3: DRAFTING A ROADMAP FOR TRACKING CTP – OUTPUTS FROM GROUP WORK

NEXT 12 MONTHS	1 TO 3 YEARS	> 3 YEARS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Minimalist Plus” • Common understanding of cash/vouchers required ASAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Update CaLP Glossary to reflect: Multipurpose = Cash = Unrestricted ➢ Alter the current definition regarding use of tranches (as condition rather than restriction) ➢ Facilitates the common disaggregation of Cash/Vouchers • Build explicit links with the cost efficiency workstream (on MPG indicators and support costs) • IATI – FTS Integration > to act as the repository for a common reporting standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design vs. Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Understand technical function e.g. for sectors ➢ Use links to Outcomes. Focus of tracking should be on outcomes/use, rather than design/intention • Define support costs: disaggregate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparable Measurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Common Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on categories to track • Refine the IATI code-list based on agreed categories • Advocate for / messaging for organisations to input data to FTS • Clarify / map purpose of data collection and key stakeholders > clarify scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure cash is fully integrated into field level monitoring • Answer question of whether to include beneficiary numbers • Link to the GB transparency workstream • Validate the usefulness of different types of data – usefulness to decision making a primary criterion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and iteration • Refine analysis and use of data • Link with the workstream on cost efficiency/effectiveness + combine with outcome indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on what to track and disaggregate and WHY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Cash / Voucher ➢ Restricted / Unrestricted ➢ Conditional / Unconditional ➢ Multipurpose / Sectoral (Who makes the decision / what is a sufficient majority?) • Review of the Multipurpose Cash definition • Agency level – based on agreements on disaggregation etc. – make action plans for system changes (Question of resourcing – who would be responsible?) • Interagency reporting systems – lobby for necessary resourcing for systems (HPC) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Follow up decisions and take actions to make it happen →</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adapt HPC system to agreements on tracking CTP →</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Advocate for use of the system</p>