

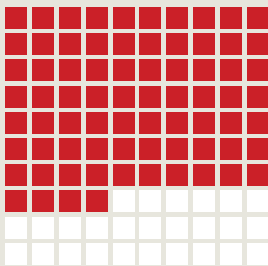
# 6A

## SUMMARY: EVIDENCE, LEARNING & INFORMATION SHARING

### FILLING THE EVIDENCE GAPS

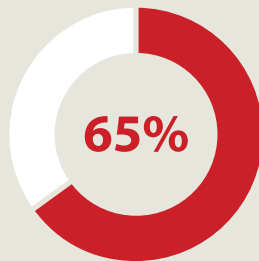
CVA research and learning has moved from proof of concept to a **focus on programme quality** and filling evidence gaps.

#### Practitioner perspectives



**74%**

of practitioners have the evidence needed to design quality CVA



65% of practitioners say there is sufficient evidence on the appropriate and effective use of multipurpose cash



**Lack of evidence is not generally perceived as an immediate inhibitor of quality programming**, though it remains a more significant issue at sectoral level.



Global clusters have made **progress identifying sector-specific evidence gaps** and rolling out plans to address them.



**The evidence base on multipurpose cash has increased.** Equally gender and CVA, identified as a critical evidence gap in the last report, **has seen notable progress.**



Greater understanding of issues such as recipient choices, well-being, and outcomes is needed. In addition, **there is limited research on the use of CVA in combination with other aid modalities** i.e. the best use of cash and/or vouchers as part of an integrated programming approach.



The evidence base for **cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness remains weak and fragmented**, due to a lack of transparency with budget data, shared metrics, and resources.

### INFORMATION SHARING AND LEARNING



There is **no shortage of information being produced on CVA**. There is a need to give more attention to **building on findings and integrating learning mechanisms within programmes.**



There is **continuing reluctance to share findings from unsuccessful or challenging programmes**, which could support sector wide learning, due to issues of funding and competition.



### PRIORITY ACTIONS

- All humanitarian actors should ensure **greater transparency, treating programme data and findings as 'public goods'**. Donors should not penalize agencies for being open about failures.
- All humanitarian actors should increase efforts to **understand what influences the outcomes of CVA for recipients**, and make systematic use of recipient perspectives in programme design.
- Relevant humanitarian actors should collaborate to undertake **systematic analyses of perceived evidence gaps** and identify which are **critical to improving the quality of programming**.
- Relevant humanitarian actors should develop **practical syntheses of evidence**, collate learning from different contexts and explore evidence beyond the humanitarian sector.
- Humanitarian organisations, donors and researchers should **improve collaboration and coordination of research and the application of learning**, building on existing platforms.
- All humanitarian actors should ensure that **evidence is used to inform programme design**.