**Objective of Country Summaries:** There is wide recognition by the donor community and aid organizations that delivering cash through, or in coordination with, national social protection systems (where appropriate and feasible) can reduce duplication, fragmentation and gaps and increase coverage, inclusion and government capacity. In line with the Grand Bargain Sub-Group on Linking Humanitarian Cash and Social Protection’s role in advocacy and fostering information sharing, the objective of these country summaries by CALP is to provide practitioners with a concise overview of the country context and practical approaches taken by humanitarian actors to create linkages or increase coherence with national systems (where they exist) and/or to show how CVA responses have been instrumental in influencing and/or building social protection system in countries where these are absent.

The country summaries include critical information for practitioners to understand and navigate the CVA and SP landscape (outlined in the template below), such as how the social protection system is functioning, who is targeted, examples of these systems being linked to humanitarian assistance, and opportunities/entry points for potential engagement. While directly linking to national systems may not be appropriate in all contexts, it is important to consider linkages in each context.

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| **Linking CVA and Social Protection**  **Country Name**  **Month, Year** |  |
| This country summary is part of a larger [resource set](https://www.calpnetwork.org/themes/social-protection-and-humanitarian-cash-assistance/) providing practitioners with examples of the different approaches taken to link CVA and social protection. | |

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| OVERVIEW | | |
| Emergency Context | *In bullets, provide a brief overview of the different risk factors and emergencies affecting the country and the impact on poverty, livelihoods and access to services.* | |
| Social Protection Context | *In bullets, provide a brief overview of the composition of the social protection sector and the main challenges / gaps, noting if the social protection system is limited, emerging or significantly developed. If possible, provide links to any assessments of the national social protection system. Drawing on available reports/data include information on legislative and policy frameworks, main actors, % of GDP allocated to the social protection (disaggregated by programme if possible), coverage, etc. Please provide links to useful resources.* | |
| **Relevant Social Protection Programme/s (optional)**  *This section provides a quick overview of the main social protection programme(s) leveraged by humanitarian actors in the delivery of CVA or made more shock responsive by linking with non-government humanitarian action. Copy box and replicate if more than one programme exists. If no programme exists, omit box. Information to be included:*   * Objectives: * Coverage: * Programme Components: * Administrative set-up: * Eligibility /Targeting Mechanism: * Delivery Mechanism: | | **Timeline of Key Social Protection and CVA Developments**  *Include key developments that have shaped the social protection and CVA landscape, including introduction of major SP or CVA programmes, and events/conferences which have influenced the evolution of the system and approaches. Include links to relevant documents where possible.* |

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| EXAMPLES OF CVA PROGRAMME LINKAGES  *Include in the table below most relevant examples of CVA programmes that have linked with the national system or are parallel but have been used to influence the design/reform of national systems/programmes.* |
| *A brief description of the programme/s, main actors, objectives and how linkages were achieved along the following “building blocks/delivery chain” and components.*   * Stakeholders and institutions   + Policy and regulatory frameworks   + Governance and coordination   + Institutional capacities * Data and information systems * Social protection data and information systems (including beneficiary registries; social registries; data protection) * Other civil registries * Data on disaster/shock vulnerability (including disaster vulnerability mapping, early warning systems and trigger indicators for early action) * Cash transfer programme design   + Targeting design (coverage; criteria; methodology)   + Modality design (including restrictions and conditions)   + Transfer design (value, frequency, duration, exit) * Delivery systems   + Registration   + Enrolment   + Payment delivery   + Communication, complaints and feedback   + M&E * Financing * Disaster risk financing   *The description should also identify which pathway(s) was used to create the linkage:*   * Implementing a humanitarian cash response with a view to its future adoption by government * Putting funding through government’s social protection response (vertical/horizontal expansion or creation of a new programme) * Funding or implementing a humanitarian cash response that uses part of the SP system in its delivery (e.g. data/registry/payment system/staff) * Providing technical assistance, system strengthening or capacity building to a government’s SP response or a humanitarian response linking with SP * Coordinating the wider humanitarian response with the government’s SP response (e.g. transfer value; targeting) for a harmonised approach that fills gaps * Advocating on the need for a SP response |
| ***Entry Points***  Outline main entry points for humanitarian actors to engage with the national system, either through direct linkages with the national programmes or by sharing innovative practices that can be applied to the national system. The section should also highlight bottlenecks or challenges with linking to national programmes. |
| ***Key resources***  List of key resources with links |

Author:

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Company name

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