

Symposium

Gender and Cash Based Assistance in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges

Nairobi, Kenya
21st February 2018

This symposium will explore the relationship between gender and cash based assistance, drawing on examples from humanitarian contexts across the African continent.

The event brings together approximately 100 senior managers, technical advisors, researchers and practitioners with an interest in gender and cash programming with the aim of sharing learning, identifying evidence gaps and generating recommendations for action. In so doing, the symposium will contribute to the debates and actions needed to push forward commitments outlined in objectives 4 and 6 of [CaLP's Framework for Action](#) and [SDG 5 Gender Equality](#).

Questions to be considered during the symposium will include:

- Does cash based assistance offer a practical means of addressing gender inequality?
- Cash based assistance and gender programming – what is the potential for transformation?
- Gender based violence – what are the considerations for cash based assistance?
- Should cash based assistance be used to respond to gender based violence?
- How does cash based assistance impact gender relations?
- Can cash based assistance be used to assist women's empowerment?
- Does cash based assistance have the potential to change gender relations?

While the focus will be on the use of cash based assistance in humanitarian settings, linkages between humanitarian, social protection and longer term programming will also be considered.

The hope is that the event, the twitter chat that will have taken place the day before and the resulting outputs, will help motivate both individual and collective action related to gender and cash based programming. Learning from the symposium will be documented and shared widely.

This event has been organised by CaLP, Adeso, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, and the Women's Refugee Commission with funding from Global Affairs Canada and the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Agenda

Time	Session
08.00	Registration and Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tea and coffee available.• Please be seated by 08.40.
08.45	Key Note Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome and overview: <i>Karen Peachey, Regional Representative, CaLP.</i>• Key Note Presentation: <i>Siddharth Chatterjee, UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative.</i>
09.15	Session 1: Gender and Cash Based Assistance: Framing issues <p>Panel presentations followed by questions and answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair: <i>Sunya Orre, Director of Technical Services, National Drought Management Authority, Kenya.</i>• The Effect of Cash-Based Interventions in Humanitarian Settings on Gender Outcomes. <i>Lansana Wonneh, Deputy Representative, UN Women, South Sudan.</i>• Regional Gender and Markets Initiative in West Africa: Reviewing the linkages between market-based interventions and market and gender assessments. <i>Desiree Zwanck Lwambo, Gender Specialist, Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit, World Food Programme Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa.</i>• Integrating Cash and GBV Programming: Challenges to tackle. <i>Tenzin Manell, Senior Technical Advisor, Cash and Livelihoods, Women's Refugee Commission.</i>
10.15	Break
10.45	Session 2: Using Cash Transfers to Influence Gender Informed Decision Making and Behaviours <p>Panel followed by questions and answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair: <i>Dr James Kisia, Director, East Africa Academy Centre, Humanitarian Leadership Academy.</i>• The Effectiveness of Low-Value Cash Transfers for Girls' Education in South Sudan: Analysis and reflections on transferability to other fragile and conflict affected states. <i>Patricia Stephenson, Knowledge, Evidence and Research Lead, Girls' Education South Sudan.</i>

- **Measuring the Impact of Cash Transfers and Behavioral ‘Nudges’ on Maternity Care in Nairobi, Kenya.**
Ginger Golub, Research Manager, Innovations for Poverty Action, Kenya.
- **Gender and Cash Based Programming in Malawi: Lessons from Concern Worldwide’s humanitarian and development experience.**
Elizabeth Molloy, Consultant, presenting on behalf of Concern Malawi.

11.45 Session 3: Cash Based Assistance and Gender Impacts: Many Issues to Consider

Market place. In this session, there will be a number of speakers. You will be able to listen and engage with ‘stall holders’ and participate in small group discussions as you move from stall to stall.

Stall 1	Cash Programming and Women Empowerment: Lessons from using unconditional cash in Kenya. <i>Caroline Teti, Director, External Relations, GiveDirectly, Kenya.</i>
Stall 2	Evidence of Impact from a Last Mile, Gender Intentional, Cash Transfer Based Poverty Graduation Program in Northern Kenya. <i>Helen Dalton, Regional East Africa Director, Boma Project, Kenya.</i>
Stall 3	In Their Words: Mapping women’s experience with cash transfers in Kenya. <i>Andrew Nzimbi, MEAL Consultant, presenting work undertaken with Ground Truth Solutions.</i>
Stall 4	Somalia Mobile Money Ecosystem Mapping: Unpacking women's use of mobile money. <i>Anne-Elisabeth Costafrolaz, Project Manager, Altai Consulting and Isabella Hayward, Research and Liaison Officer, Digital Development Unit, World Bank.</i>
Stall 5	Using Savings Groups to Promote Resilience for Women in Times of Crises. <i>Lydia Mbevi, Africa Regional Gender and Youth Specialist, ACDI/VOCA.</i>
Stall 6	Cash Transfers, Gender and Intra-household Decision Making: Implications on nutrition of women and children in Ethiopia. <i>Linda Lumbasi, Fieldwork Coordinator - MSc in Development Practice, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.</i>
Stall 7	How cash/food transfers and asset creation can contribute to women’s empowerment: Learning from Kenya, Niger and Zimbabwe. <i>Zalynn Peishi, Freelance Consultant, presenting on behalf of WFP.</i>
Stall 8	Practical Tools for Mainstreaming GBV Considerations in Cash-Based Interventions and Utilizing Cash in GBV Case Management <i>Tenzin Manell, Senior Technical Advisor, Cash and Livelihoods, Women’s Refugee Commission.</i>

13.00 **Lunch**

This session has two work streams. There will be an orange or green sticker on your name badge to indicate which work stream you will be attending.

Work stream 4a (orange)

Panel followed by questions and answers

Chair: *Aydrus Sheikh Daar, Executive Director of WASDA*

- **Optimizing Cash Transfer Interventions to Enhance Protection Against Gender-Based Violence: The organizational learning and analysis needed. Experience from Zinder, Niger**
Aissa Laouan Wandarama, Gender Focal Point, Save the Children International, Niger and Jose Bitagugumba, Technical Consultant, Food Security and Livelihoods, Save the Children International, Niger.
- **Changing Gender Relations through Cash Based Interventions: Learning from cash for work and unconditional cash assistance to vulnerable communities in Unity and Eastern Equatoria States, South Sudan.**
Dorcas Acen, GBV/Gender and Protection Advisor, CARE International, South Sudan.
- **Cash Grants and Protection: Empowering crisis affected populations in Bidibidi refugee settlement, Uganda.**
Emilienne Cyuzuzo, Cash and Digital Solutions Advisor, DanChurchAid, Uganda.

Work stream 4b (green)

Panel followed by questions and answers

Chair: *Sumananjali Mohanty, Country Director, OXFAM Kenya.*

- **The Use of Cash Based Transfers to Facilitate GBV Emergency Support in Central Africa Republic.**
Ulrike Julia Wendt, Child Protection Program Manager, Mercy Corps.
- **Cash Plus: Questioning Cash Based Interventions and Complementary Protection Interventions to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Morocco.**
Luna Roveda, Associate Protection Officer for Community-based Protection, UNHCR Morocco.
- **How Cash Based Interventions Affect/Contribute to Protection from Gender Based Violence in Lower Juba, Somalia.**
Deqa Saleh, Cash and Social Protection Advisor, Adeso.

15.45 Session 5: What Next?

Plenary and group discussions.

Facilitator: *Justinah Mwangangi, Regional Capacity Building Lead, CaLP.*

- Reflections and priorities for action.

Note: this session will involve the use of Sli.do. Please download the Sli.do app and register the event number (displayed at the event) prior to the start of the session.

17.00 Closing

Closing Remarks: *Nigel Tricks, Regional Director, East Africa & Yemen, Norwegian Refugee Council.*

17.30 Networking

We encourage you to continue informal discussions and networking over drinks (note: you will need to pay for your own drinks). There will be a designated area at the venue for this.

Session 1: Gender and Cash Based Assistance: Framing Issues

Setting the Stage: What we know (and don't know) about the effects of cash-based interventions on gender outcomes in humanitarian settings.



Lansana Wonneh, Deputy Representative, South Sudan, UN Women.

Rigorous studies from the development sector provide evidence that well-designed cash transfer programs directed to women can positively impact women and girls across an array of protection and empowerment dimensions. In this context, cash transfers have been linked to reductions in intimate partner violence, early and forced marriage, and negative coping strategies. Cash transfer programs also show promise in other areas such as improving a woman's income security, bargaining power, and decision-making capabilities. However, less is understood about the effect of cash-based interventions on gender outcomes in humanitarian settings. The evidence base in this context is much more limited and mixed. Yet, the use of cash in emergency settings is on the rise. Without proper gender considerations, the concern is that cash-based interventions may fail to reach those left furthest behind and possibly limit rather than create the opportunity for greater gender-transformative change.

This paper examines the emerging evidence of the effect of cash-based interventions on protection and empowerment outcomes in humanitarian settings. With a gender lens, it explores the opportunities and risks of cash based programming on gender outcomes, highlighting outcome areas that have yet to be clearly proven in emergency and crisis settings. It also discusses how program design features (e.g. targeting, complimentary programming, size and duration of the transfer) might be made more gender-responsive in different humanitarian contexts. The paper concludes with a set of research questions that, if addressed, could help fill in some of the evidence gaps.

Regional Gender & Markets Initiative in West Africa: Reviewing the linkages between market-based interventions and market and gender assessments.



Desiree Zwanck Lwambo, Gender Specialist, Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit, World Food Programme Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa.

The Zero Hunger Challenge emphasizes the importance of strengthening economic empowerment in support of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to double small-scale producer incomes and productivity.

The increasing focus on resilient markets can bring important contributions to sustainable food systems and build resilience. Participation in market systems is not only a means for people to secure their livelihoods, but also enables them to exercise agency, maintain dignity, build social capital and increase self-worth. Food security analysis must consider questions of gender-based violence and discrimination to deliver well-tailored assistance to those most in need.

WFP's Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) reconfirms that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, which are based on human rights and justice. Therefore gender-sensitive analysis in nutrition programmes is a crucial contribution to achieving the SDGs. The VAM Gender & Markets Initiative of the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa seeks to strengthen WFP and partners' commitment, accountability and capacities for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis to design market-

based interventions that empower women and vulnerable populations. The regional VAM Gender and Markets Studies are an effort to build the evidence base and establish a link to SDG 5 which seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Integrating Cash and GBV Programming: Challenges to tackle.

Tenzin Manell, Senior Technical Advisor, Cash and Livelihoods, Women's Refugee Commission.



Efforts to prevent and respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV) should be a priority for all actors in all humanitarian response operations from the very start. By mainstreaming GBV considerations in cash-based interventions throughout the program cycle and by utilizing cash within GBV Case Management Services, cash can be optimized as a tool to enhance the protection of crisis and conflict-affected populations and to mitigate their risks of recurrent violence, promote their recovery, and build their resilience.

The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) recently completed a 17-month action research project to assess how cash and GBV programming are currently integrated in humanitarian settings, develop practical and adaptable guidance and tools, and build the capacity of cash and GBV practitioners. WRC will share key findings from its stock-taking research:

1. While there has been progress on cash and protection, tackling the integration of cash and GBV programming has yet to be widely grappled with and is the next frontier;
2. Cash, gender and GBV actors are siloed within agencies and across communities of practice, impeding clarity on roles and responsibilities, the development of successful approaches, and effective coordination efforts;
3. Prevailing anxiety about integrating cash and GBV programming inhibit cash and GBV actors from working together to build the required skills and evidence to move forward, but nascent programming and good practice exists;
4. Resource gaps, including donor funding and staffing, are challenges to generating learning and building evidence;
5. Persistent poor practice undercuts the potential of cash: a lack of gender and protection analysis, the perpetuation of "one-size-fits-all" programming, missed opportunities to pair cash with complementary services for gender-transformative and protective outcomes, and a failure to establish and utilize GBV referral pathways; and
6. Cash and GBV practitioners need practical field resources for staff capacity building, assessments, and monitoring.

Session 2: Using Cash Transfers to Influence Gender Informed Decision Making and Behaviours

The Effectiveness of Low-Value Cash Transfers for Girls' Education in South Sudan: Analysis and reflections on transferability to other fragile and conflict affected states.

Patricia Stephenson, Knowledge, Evidence and Research lead, Girls' Education South Sudan.



"Cash Transfers are breaking barriers to girls' education by breaking cycles of poverty," Cash transfer recipient in St Kizito Primary School, Juba, South Sudan.

This paper examines UK Aid-funded Cash Transfers (CT) made as part of the Girls' Education South Sudan programme, focused on improving girls' access to education by offsetting or reducing economic and social barriers. The programme provides unrestricted CTs to girls in grades P5-S4, conditional on enrolment and attendance. It has been implemented at

a time of deepening conflict and economic crisis, in a context of high economic, social and supply barriers to girls' education. To date, the programme has provided >500,000 CTs (between £18 and £28 per year) to >280,000 individual girls.

Evidence from a unique fully disaggregate real-time national dataset on school enrolment and attendance in South Sudan (see sssams.org sssams.org/ct) shows the impact of cash transfers on enrolment and attendance, in particular through drawing back girls who had dropped out of school midway through their primary education. Evidence from survey data shows the effects of these cash transfers in relation to the economic empowerment of girls and women, and as part of a wider programme of attitudinal and behavioural change. This paper examines possible reasons for the effectiveness of the programme, despite the relatively low CT values and the challenging context in which the programme was implemented. It explores the transferability to other fragile and conflict affected states, including the remote programming and low unit cost approaches.

Measuring the Impact of Cash Transfers and Behavioral 'Nudges' on Maternity Care in Nairobi, Kenya.

Ginger Golub, Research Manager, Innovations for Poverty Action, Kenya.



Patients in low-income countries express preferences for high-quality healthcare but utilize low-quality facilities. We conducted a randomized control trial with pregnant women in Nairobi to analyze whether cash transfers with behavioral “nudges” help women deliver in facilities consistent with their preferences.

We tested:

- 1) Labeled cash transfer (LCT): to help women deliver where they wanted.
- 2) LCT + recipient commitment to deliver in a pre-specified/desired facility as a condition of receiving payment (L-CCT).

L-CCT improved patient-perceived interpersonal quality but not perceived technical quality. L-CCT increased likelihood of delivering in facilities with high quality routine and emergency newborn care, but not obstetric.

Link: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/abs/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0537>

Gender and Cash Based Programming in Malawi: Lessons from Concern Worldwide's humanitarian and development experience.

Elizabeth Molley, C12 Consultants, Presenting on behalf of Concern, Malawi.



The use of cash transfers for development and humanitarian programming has expanded rapidly in Malawi in the last 5-10 years. Malawi is a highly patriarchal context. Gendered social norms rigidly prescribe women's roles and severely affect women's agency. Gender based violence is highly prevalent. Concepts of masculinity are deeply tied to social norms around men having control of household assets and income.

There has been a lack of analysis of the impact of cash transfers on power dynamics and GBV in Malawi. In response to this gap, Concern Worldwide investigated (1) the impact of short term humanitarian cash transfers on intra-household power dynamics and (2) the implications of gender norms for the design of livelihoods and resilience programmes that use cash and asset transfers. In both cases, the research used qualitative methods and was carried out in 2-3 distinct geographical areas with a mix of matrilineal and patrilineal systems.

The first research paper found that short term emergency cash transfers temporarily improve joint decision making between men and women at household level and do not result in increased GBV. In this case, cash transfers were made to the 'head of household' who was usually male. The second paper found that where a programme targets the wife as the principal beneficiary for long term and high value cash and asset transfers, there is a potentially high risk of increased GBV, abandonment and other negative impacts on the household. This is because interventions that empower women to be economically independent are deeply threatening to traditional norms of masculinity in Malawi.

These studies illustrate that addressing social norms on gender is essential as part of any programme that uses cash and assets as a tool for livelihoods protection or transformation.

Session 3: Cash Based Assistance and Gender Impacts: Many Issues to Consider

Cash Programming and Women Empowerment: Lessons from using unconditional cash in Kenya.

GiveDirectly

Caroline Teti, Director, External Relations, GiveDirectly, Kenya.

At the core of the design of cash transfer programs are decisions on targeting criteria, transfer sizing and transfer outcomes. At GiveDirectly we implement a model that empowers the household to decide who receives the transfer, so both men and women have a chance to receive lumpsum transfers of \$1,000 per household. We find that women make up 72% of all recipients.

Since 2011, GiveDirectly has implemented unconditional cash transfer programs targeting families in rural Kenya living on barely a dollar a day. An evaluation of one of GiveDirectly's programs in Rarieda indicates a reduction in domestic violence and an increase in women's decision making powers (Haushofer & Shapiro, 2016). It further shows differences in the impact of lumpsum and monthly transfers.

A qualitative synthesis of recipient feedback after receiving the transfers showed that both men and women report that the transfers enabled them to better communicate and share their financial plans with their spouses and family members. One recipient stated: *"as young people, especially girls, this is good because now they don't seek help from men and this also helps in reducing early and teen pregnancies."* Wycliffe, 21.

These observations provide directional learning to guide future investment and experimentation.

Evidence of Impact from a Last Mile, Gender Intentional, Cash Transfer Based Poverty Graduation Program in Northern Kenya.

**BOMA
PROJECT**

Helen Dalton, Regional East Africa Director, Boma Project.

Summarizing a Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funded study, based on a cohort of 750 ultra-poor, pastoral women enrolled in BOMA's poverty graduation program, this paper highlights the results of a conditional cash transfer based Graduation Approach on women's economic empowerment and changes in household decision-making of participants at midline.

In a comparison from baseline to midline, results show that at 12 months, participants reported a 38% increase in average household income, a 768% increase in savings and an increased role in household decision-making on children's education, medical expenses and the purchase of household livestock.

In Their Words: Mapping women's experience with cash transfers in Kenya.

Andrew Nzimbi, MEAL Consultant, presenting work undertaken with Ground Truth Solutions.



Ground Truth Solutions conducted a survey (n=264) with cash recipients in Nairobi and Turkana, as well as a dozen in-depth user journey interviews to better understand how male and female recipients experience cash-based programmes and their delivery mechanisms. The survey shows that men and women do not differ substantially in their preferences and expectations about delivery mechanisms: 92% of all respondents consider the freedom to choose what to spend transfers on as 'important' or 'very important'. Being able to trust those managing transfers is considered equally crucial, with a total of 87% saying it is either 'important' or 'very important'.

Against this background, the user journeys presented help better understand female users' actual experience as they described them during our research. Journeys shed light on the challenges women faced with current delivery mechanisms and how they overcame them. They provide emphatic examples of how women dealt with perceived lack of information and insufficient communication from aid agencies about their delivery mechanisms and how female users mastered new technology. Their experience provides lessons for programme adjustments for both implementing agencies on the ground and donors funding cash-based programmes in Kenya.

Somalia Mobile Money Ecosystem Mapping - Unpacking women's use of mobile money.

Anne-Elisabeth Costafrolaz, Project Manager, Altai Consulting and Isabella Hayward, Research and Liaison Officer, World Bank.



Somalia has one of the most active mobile money markets in the world, making it a site of innovation in cash programming that leverages mobile money. However, until recently, relatively little was known about the domestic mobile money ecosystem. The World Bank thus set out to map usage, analyse risks, barriers and advantages that characterise the current system. Research commissioned featured a large-scale household survey, several in-depth interviews, focus groups and field visits, culminating in one of the most comprehensive studies, on the issue, undertaken to date.

While this research provided a solid basis for on-going work to support a stronger mobile money ecosystem, it left many questions unanswered. For example, how are women using mobile money? What is their access and ownership? How might mobile money help empower women, and support their financial inclusion?

This session will present the findings of the first wave of research, outlined above, as it related to gender. It will also present the preliminary qualitative findings (KIIs and FGDs) from a second wave of research, recently commissioned by the Bank, which hopes to explore mobile money and gender. Meanwhile, interactive discussions will give participants the opportunity to feed into this on-going research, notably a second quantitative household survey.

Using Savings Groups to Promote Resilience for Women in Times of Crises.



Lydia Mbevi, Africa Regional Gender and Youth Specialist, ACDI/VOCA.

A cash transfer program run by ACDI/VOCA for Ebola affected households in Sierra Leone, provided a cash infusion to existing savings groups, creating an enabling environment for the survival of micro enterprises.

During the Ebola epidemic which affected West Africa in 2015, women were responsible for care of the sick as well as household nutrition. Programs designed for such crises primarily look at short term pressing needs which include food, water, shelter and medical care. However, after these needs are met, the communities are left just as vulnerable as they were before the crisis, as the level of economic activities and the enabling environment for business are also negatively impacted by the crisis. During the Ebola epidemic there were restrictions on movement and heavy dependence on money lenders or loan sharks as a coping mechanism for households in need of quick cash. Communities were forced to borrow from money lenders and paid back at interest rates as high as 50%. The project designed an unconditional cash transfer project, thereby reviving the savings groups. With those contributions came the ability to invest in micro enterprises, with the women reviving their small businesses.

ACDI/VOCA carried out two gender quantitative assessments – the first assessed the use of the cash and women’s decision making and the second assessed conflict related to the cash and its effect on female cash recipients. More than 22,000 households received the cash and 320 savings groups were set up. Members in the savings groups had a higher chance of sustaining their small businesses as they accessed small amounts of cash on a regular basis and so were able to keep replenishing their stock. Those not in savings groups were in constant danger of failing as any shock forced them to dip into their personal savings or sell their stock to cope.

Cash Transfers, Gender and Intra-household Decision Making: Implications on nutrition of women and children in Ethiopia.



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

Linda Lumbasi, Fieldwork Coordinator - MSc in Development Practice, School of Natural Sciences, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

This paper presents the analysis and findings of a qualitative study that was conducted under Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme, and specifically on the Integrated Nutrition Social Cash Transfer pilot programme funded by Irish Aid and implemented by UNICEF in the SNNP Region. The study explored the implications of the gendered nature of cash transfers and intra-household decision making on nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and children. The data in the paper is based on interviews conducted on a sample of 21 households, 10 key informants and 2 focus group discussions.

The study found that while both spouses are eligible to receive the cash transfers, it is mainly the husbands that collect, indicating that women have limited access to the cash transfer resources. The study also found that women bore the main responsibility for observing the ‘soft’ conditionalities applied on beneficiaries thus reinforcing existing gender norms. Using dietary diversity and meal frequency as indications of nutrition adequacy, the diet consumed by pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two was found to be inadequate. Therefore, while most couples indicated that they decide together on how to spend the cash transfers, it was evident that pregnant and lactating women had limited control over expenditure based decision making in a way that could influence their own nutrition and that of their children. The study concludes that the gender dynamics in cash transfers and intra-household decision making processes have significant implications on nutrition and that enhancing pregnant and lactating women access and control over cash transfer resources during and after pregnancy may lead to improved nutrition for them and their children.

**How cash/food transfers and asset creation can contribute to women's empowerment:
Learning from Kenya, Niger and Zimbabwe.**



Zalynn Peishi, Freelance Consultant, presenting on behalf of WFP.

WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative addresses immediate needs of women and men, and their communities, through food and/or cash-based transfers, while building or rehabilitating assets to realise long-term food security and resilience. In 2016-17, WFP conducted a five-country study to explore the potential of WFP's FFA programmes to support women's empowerment. Using qualitative methods, the study documented changes experienced by women and men as a result of their engagement in WFP FFA programmes. Study countries included Niger, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Seven domains of changes, from the individual to community spheres, were reported. For women, empowerment was experienced through (1) better organisation, social cohesion and mutual support; (2) recognition and strengthening of their roles in the public sphere; (3) improvements in intra-household dynamics, including decision making; (4) reduced workload and hardship; (5) improved skills and confidence; (6) improved livelihoods and increased income; and (7) greater understanding of, and ability to exercise, their rights.

Changes occurred due to several FFA and complementary actions working synchronously, rather than one single intervention. The cash (and food) transfers were necessary but insufficient to lead to women's empowerment; needing to be combined with assets, work, committees, sensitization, technical training and other actions. Transfers provided both immediate relief and space for women and men to work on realizing sustained food security and livelihoods.

**Practical Tools for Mainstreaming GBV Considerations in Cash-Based Interventions
and Utilizing Cash in GBV Case Management**



**Tenzin Manell, Senior Technical Advisor, Cash and Livelihoods, Women's Refugee
Commission.**

While cash itself is not risky, designing and implementing a cash-based intervention (CBI) without assessing gender dynamics, the potential risks of Gender-based Violence (GBV) associated with the introduction of cash, and the associated protection benefits, interventions can lead to unintended consequences.

The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Mercy Corps have developed the *Toolkit for Optimizing Cash-based Interventions for Protection from Gender-based Violence: Mainstreaming GBV Considerations in CBIs and Utilizing Cash in GBV Response*.

This toolkit – which includes modular assessment and post-distribution monitoring tools - assists cash and GBV practitioners in collecting the requisite situational protection information on risks for affected populations with an age, gender, and diversity lens, identifying community-based or self-protection mechanisms, informing tailored and protective cash-based interventions, and preparing a monitoring system that is based on identified protection risks.

The toolkit was piloted in Jordan with Mercy Corps and IRC, in Somalia with African Development Solutions (Adeso) and in Niger with Save the Children. Tools have been revised based on lessons learned to help cash and GBV practitioners bridge gaps in current practice. By utilizing these tools in coordination, cash practitioners can effectively mainstream GBV considerations within CBIs and GBV practitioners can effectively use cash within GBV case management to support survivor' recovery.

Session 4a: Cash Based Programming, Gender Based Violence and Protection

Optimizing Cash Transfer Interventions to Enhance Protection Against Gender-Based Violence: The organizational learning and analysis needed. Experience from Zinder, Niger.

Aissa Laouan Wandarama, Gender Focal Point, and Jose Bitagugumba, Technical Consultant, Food Security and Livelihoods, Save the Children International, Niger.



**Save the
Children**

SCI Niger implements Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) to support the poorest households in several regions of Niger. The aim is to ensure a diversified and balanced diet and to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean months. In 2016-2017, SCI Niger, in collaboration with the Women's Refugee Council implemented a limited pilot project to adapt and integrate post-distribution monitoring (PDM) tools to examine the effects of cash and distribution methodology and practice on protecting against GBV as well as promoting women's protection in general. The project also allowed for some limited analysis on understanding if and how programs are including GBV risk mitigation in their program design, implementation and monitoring. The ensuing analysis and recommendations were documented in a case study and show that the PDMs identified significant differences between sub-populations, demonstrating the need to adapt CBIs from their design to adequately address the specific needs of each sex, to maximize the protection and women's empowerment benefits CBIs and to minimize the protection risks for women.

The limited pilot also reinforced the need to ensure thorough, highly contextualized and up-to-date gender analysis prior to project design as well the need to ensure that activities are designed and included to specifically address protection and protection against gender based violence (GBV), such as awareness of what GBV is, ensuring safe referral pathways and treatment options. In addition, quality and gender-sensitive targeting needs to be ensured in order to clearly define who to give the cash to, as well as when and how to give it.

Changing Gender Relations through Cash Based Interventions: Learning from cash for work and unconditional cash assistance to vulnerable communities in Unity and Eastern Equatoria States, South Sudan.

Dorcas Acen, GBV / Gender and Protection Advisor, CARE International, South Sudan.



The impact of the South Sudan conflict on responsibilities for providing household food created a substantial burden on women, putting them at a greater risk of gender-based violence as well as other forms of abuse. Cash-based interventions conducted by CARE in the conflict-affected areas have provided an insight on how cash programming can mitigate and positively affect some of these challenges while also promoting more equitable intra-household relations and generating positive impacts on girls and boys in the household.

The evidence collected by CARE showed that the use of cash reduces this risk of violence: 34.4% of women in Unity and 75% of women in Eastern Equatoria reported using cash to buy food, thus reducing their frequency of travelling to the bush to collect food and so being exposed to the potential of gender-based violence and abuse. The potential for transformation was seen in the intra-household relations, with 57% of participants reporting that decisions on household expenditures were made jointly by husbands and wives or solely by the wives. CARE also noted an increase in school attendance and a decrease in child labor for both girls and boys in the household.

Cash Grants and Protection: Empowering crisis affected populations in Bidibidi refugee settlement, Uganda.



Emilienne Cyuzuzo, Cash and Digital Solutions Advisor, DanChurchAid.

This paper presents evidence on how cash transfers can empower conflict affected populations. The evidence is based on two projects implemented by DCA in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement in Uganda. Furthermore, the paper presents evidence on how the two projects successfully linked cash and protection. 14,520 beneficiaries (80% females) including 26 vendors benefited from the projects.

The MPGs and E-Vouchers empowered women in relation to decision making; business development; and they were able to access some of the basic needs like hygiene items, which are not normally prioritised during crisis. Initially, 75% of female vendors had misunderstandings with their husbands as the business of vending was not considered viable. However, this changed when the businesses grew within a short period of time. One business grew by 850% in 3 months.

The end of project evaluation showed the positive effect of incorporating mental health and psychosocial support (MPHSS) in cash transfers targeting conflict affected population. Two groups were evaluated: one receiving MHPSS and monthly MPG and the other receiving cash only. The findings revealed that the group which received both cash transfers and MHPSS were able to save and invest thus providing greater financial protection for the future. MPHSS provided financial, emotional and mental security, and protected the women from exposure to financial exploitation and distress.

Session 4b: Cash Based Programming, Gender Based Violence and Protection

The Use of Cash Based Transfers to Facilitate GBV Emergency Support in Central Africa Republic.



Ulrike Julia Wendt, Child Protection Program Manager, Mercy Corps.

Timely access to emergency care is an essential cornerstone to gender-based violence (GBV) survivor support. Yet, in the rural areas of Central African Republic, the uncertain security situation, limited humanitarian reach, and logistical challenges can delay time-sensitive responses that maximize health outcomes and find solutions for quick relief of survivors' most urgent safety and emergency concerns. In 2017, Mercy Corps received funding from UNHCR to establish a cash based intervention that would facilitate the support of GBV survivors living in Nana-Mambéré and Mambéré-Kadéï Prefectures. The aim of this project was to enable greater flexibility for survivors to access services that can meet and access emergency health and safety needs.

Mercy Corps' presentation discusses:

- A summary of the support provided and needs addressed through CBT to meet GBV survivors' different emergency needs.
- The tools it developed to prioritize emergency cases, determine eligibility, and ensure survivors accessed timely care through the use of cash transfers.
- The steps it took to ensure safety, dignity, confidentiality and consent of the survivor.
- Lessons learned with the roll out of the CBT initiative including: critical stages in the roll out process; Coordination between protection specialists and cash delivery specialists; "What worked"; Unmet assumptions; Logistical challenges; Staff capacity needs; and Needed next steps.

Cash Plus: Questioning Cash Based Interventions and Complementary Protection Interventions to Prevent and Respond to SGBV in Morocco.



Luna Roveda, Associate Protection Officer for Community-based Protection, UNHCR Morocco.

UNHCR uses cash based interventions (CBIs) to provide protection, assistance and services to the most vulnerable. This research considers the contribution of CBIs to improving protection and solutions outcomes for refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR. It also seeks to determine the minimum features and complementary protection interventions necessary to ensure protection and solution outcomes connected to CBIs.

The research was initiated in Lebanon, Ecuador and Morocco. This presentation focuses on evidence gathered predominantly through qualitative methods in multiple geographical locations across Morocco.

The research indicates that there are barriers and challenges around the most appropriate timeframe for cash assistance delivery linked to case management, consistency in the delivery of case management, communications and understanding household level prioritization mechanisms affecting sustained protection outcomes. It was found that using cash assistance to respond to specific SGBV incident types, as part of a SGBV case management action plan, could have positive outcomes, at least in the short term.

There is a particular challenge in conducting effective multi-sector analysis linked to unconditional cash assistance intended to enhance SGBV and gender equality outcomes, particularly in resource constrained environments. Developing appropriate measurement methodologies is necessary to assess the use of cash assistance in protection outcomes delivery in relation to multiple sectors of intervention.

How Cash Based Interventions Affect/Contribute to Protection from Gender Based Violence in Lower Juba, Somalia.



Deqa Saleh, Cash and Social Protection Advisor, Adeso.

Adeso will present a case study on how to mainstream actions to address Gender Based Violence into cash based interventions, drawing on learning from Lower Juba region in Southern Somalia. The usual post distribution monitoring tool was revised to include more questions related to protection risks including GBV and, targeted women, men, adolescent boys and girls, as well as persons with disabilities. This tool was piloted on CBIs that contribute towards a safety net for a resilience program.

Designing a CBI without assessing gender dynamics, potential GBV risks and possible protection benefits associated with the introduction of cash can lead to unintended consequences. By conducting robust protection monitoring and continually adapting CBIs as needed will help ensure that risks are not being transferred to recipients who are not prepared to manage them and that the protection benefits of cash are delivered.

Key lessons from the research include the need to:

1. Include comprehensive protection monitoring in CBIs and take opportunities to enhance monitoring tools.
2. Address gaps in staff knowledge of gender, protection, and GBV.
3. Strengthen coordination with stakeholders on mainstreaming GBV in CBIs.
4. Continue focusing on GBV in CBIs and share lessons learnt with other GBV-Protection cluster members.
5. Enhance community mobilization by emphasizing beneficiary confidentiality to capture hard to gather data.
6. Make concerted efforts to consult harder to reach populations.

Key Note Speaker



Siddharth Chatterjee 'Sid' has been the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in Kenya since August 2016. Prior to that, he served as the Representative for the UNFPA for Kenya and as the Chief Diplomat and Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization at the IFRC. He was Regional Director for United Nations Office of Project Services in the Middle East, Europe and Central Asian Republics. Sid has spent most of his career in the UN working in fragile states and complex emergencies, serving in various capacities with the UN Mission in Iraq, UNICEF offices in Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Indonesia and the UN Peace Keeping Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iraqi Kurdistan.

Sid is a strong advocate for youth empowerment, gender equality and women's rights. A frequent contributor to humanitarian and development issues, he has a blog in Huffington Post and Reuters and his articles have also been featured in the Guardian, CNN, Al Jazeera, the Global Observatory as well as mainstream Kenyan and Indian journals. In his early career, Sid served in the Special Forces of the Indian Army. He holds a Masters' in Public Policy from Princeton University and a BSc from the National Defense Academy in India.

Facilitator



Karen Peachey is the Regional Representative for CaLP in East Africa. She joined the CaLP team in early 2017, motivated by the benefits that cash programming offers individuals and communities, and interested its potential to positively disrupt the aid system. Karen has over twenty years working experience in the development and humanitarian sectors, mostly working in networks and partnership based organisations. Prior to CaLP, she was the East Africa Regional Representative for the British Red Cross; the International Director for THET; Regional Programme Manager for HelpAge International among others. Karen has a MSc in Social Development Planning and Management.

Session Chair



Sunya Morongi Orre is an expert in drought risk management and food security at the National Drought Management Authority, Kenya where he holds the position of the Director Technical Services which is responsible for Kenya's drought early warning, resilience, contingency planning and response. Orre is in charge of drought risk management programs in NDMA including the Hunger Safety Net Programme which is the cash transfer programme for the poorest most drought vulnerable households in Northern Kenya. Orre holds a degree in Animal Science and a post-graduate degree in Range Management (Economics option) from the University of Nairobi.

Speakers



Lansana Wonneh, a Sierra Leonean, is the Deputy Representative of the UN Women South Sudan Office. He joined UN Women in 2014 as a Women's Economic Empowerment and Rights Specialist. Before that he worked for WFP in several capacities including, as Coordinator for the UN Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Liberia, Country Coordinator for WFP's Purchase for Progress Initiative in Liberia, and the Food Security and VAM Officer in Sierra Leone. Lansana designed and managed WFP's Cash for Assets programmes in Sierra Leone (2008) and Liberia (2010-2013). Prior to the UN, among other things, he worked as a Policy Adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security in Sierra Leone. He has an MSc in Agricultural Development, a Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Policy and BSc in Economics/Agric. Economics Focus.



Desiree Zwanck Lwambo engineers research, policies and programs that reduce social inequalities. Her areas of expertise include participatory assessment and training methods, strategy development and multi-stakeholder coordination. In her current position as Gender Advisor for the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit of the World Food Programme's Regional Office in Dakar, Senegal, Desiree catalyzes innovative, whole-systems approaches to improving women's access to West-African markets. So far, this initiative produced case studies (<https://resources.vam.wfp.org/node/103>), guidance and training material on gender and market analysis and brought together partners from the private, public and academic sector directly contributing to WFP programming and knowledge increase efforts.



Tenzin Manell is Senior Technical Advisor for Cash and Livelihoods at the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC). Tenzin conducts action research; provides technical assistance to cash and livelihood actors globally to ensure gender-sensitive, protective assistance; develops guidance and tools; and advocates for evidence-based practice that promotes resilience and self-reliance. She has worked on humanitarian and development projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. She is WRC's representative to CaLP's Technical Advisory Group. Prior to working with WRC, Tenzin worked the British Red Cross and CARE. She has a Master's degree in Development Management from the London School of Economics. Tenzin lives in the USA.

Session 2: Using Cash Based Interventions to Influence Behaviour

Session Chair



Dr. James Kisia is the new Director of the Humanitarian Leadership Academy, East Africa Centre. Prior to this he was Director Research Capacity Strengthening at the African Population and Health Research Centre where he managed a research capacity strengthening consortium of 9 universities and 5 research centres across Africa. Before that, James worked in the humanitarian sector for over 15 years, with senior positions in national and international organizations focusing on program design, implementation and evaluation. Before moving to the humanitarian sector, he was a practicing doctor working in both urban and rural settings in Kenya. James trained as medical doctor in the Caribbean and the US and has post graduate degrees in public health and management from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Lancaster University respectively. He is a steering committee member of the Global Commission on Forced Displacement.

Speakers



Patricia Stephenson leads the Knowledge, Evidence and Research component of the GESS programme. She coordinates national research projects, trains local staff on quantitative and qualitative research methods, and liaises between NGOs and local education administrators and leaders to support better accountability in schools nationwide. Prior to joining the GESS programme, Patricia managed two grass-roots community projects in Zimbabwe, focused on the health and livelihoods sectors. Patricia has an MSc in the Political Economy of Violence, Conflict and Development from SOAS and holds a BA in History from the University of Oxford.



Elizabeth Molloy is an education and gender specialist with 10 years' experience working in the developing world. Elizabeth has a background in teaching and teacher training and previously worked for Concern Worldwide in Ethiopia and Malawi. She now works as a gender specialist with C12 Consultants in Malawi supporting agencies such as Concern Worldwide, United Purpose, Trócaire, Christian Aid, and GIZ with monitoring and evaluation, programme management support, training, and research. Elizabeth has supported Concern Malawi's emergency cash transfer programming with gender analysis and, most recently, through the development of an Engaging Men training curriculum to complement cash-based assistance.



Ginger Golub is a Research Manager at Innovations for Poverty Action - Kenya. She holds a Master of Public Health in Epidemiology and Global Health from Columbia University and has worked in Kenya since 2007. Ginger received a Fulbright Scholarship to Kenya in 2009-2010 and researched dance as a vehicle of HIV prevention education among youth. She worked on maternal health initiatives in peri-urban Nairobi between 2014 and 2016, and continued her maternal health work at IPA starting in 2016. She currently manages a portfolio of health projects focusing on health systems, maternal health and non-communicable diseases, as well as projects focused on agriculture, and education.

Market place speakers



Caroline Teti holds a postgraduate degree in Development Communication from Daystar University and a postgraduate Diploma in Gender and Human Rights from Uppsalla University, Sweden. She has worked for both Government and NGOs in the health, education, WASH sectors. She has considerable programme management and advocacy experience working on programmes for youth, women, and children in Kenya, other parts of Africa and Europe. She joined GiveDirectly from Evidence Action. As a Field Director at GiveDirectly, she managed the set-up of the Basic Income project and provided leadership for the design of field execution. She is currently managing external relations for the Kenya country office.



Helen Dalton is the East Africa Regional Director for the BOMA Project. She has worked in international development for over 25 years, holding positions in various organizations in Africa, Asia and Europe. She is passionate about empowering women through innovative programming that combines research and evidence with the use of modern appropriate technologies to increase their agency and ability to participate in the development of the communities in which they live. She has worked Iraq, the Republic of Georgia and Thailand on governance programs designed to strengthen women's participation in democratic processes, as well as in Kenya, and Uganda to strengthen the abilities of communities to effectively respond to HIV and AIDS. Helen is Kenyan and holds an MPhil from the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex UK.



Andrew Nzimbi is an independent consultant in Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). He has 13 years of working experience in both the humanitarian and development sectors, supporting MEAL related functions for projects/programs in diverse fields (including cash transfer programming), in 10 African Countries and Yemen. He has worked and/or consulted for a range of international and national NGOs, implementing partners and Government institutions. Andrew has a MA in Project Planning and Management and a BA in Community Development. Andrew lives in Nairobi, Kenya.



Anne-Elisabeth Costafrolaz is a Project Manager at Altai Consulting. Her main areas of focus are development economics and socio-economic research in fragile and conflict-affected states. She is used to managing data collection in complex environments, and has notably led the Somali High Frequency Survey, the Mobile Money Ecosystem Survey Wave I and the Somali Emergency Phone Survey, for the World Bank. She was also engaged in several other programs in the areas of governance and state-building, public service delivery and migration, notably for the EU. Through her work, she has developed a strong expertise on project design and implementation, as well as qualitative and quantitative analysis.



Isabella Hayward works for World Bank's Digital Development Unit and is attached to the Somalia Country Management Unit, based in Nairobi. She currently supports the Somalia ICT Support Program, which is helping the Somali Government to strengthen regulation of the telecoms industry, along with its ICT policy, and develop ICT infrastructure. Isabella focuses on the program's mobile money component. Prior to joining the Bank she worked for the Near East Foundation, British Red Cross, EU's Delegation to the UN in New York and WFP, on issues related to cash programming, disaster response, resilience and mitigation of climatic shocks.



Lydia Mbevi is the Regional Youth and Gender Advisor Africa for ACDI/VOCA. She has more than 15 years work experience in agricultural development, humanitarian assistance, and livelihoods. Lydia provides support to projects in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and the Philippines. Her main role is ensuring ACDI/VOCA's mandate of using an integrated approach to transform opportunities for men and women is realized in different projects. She also mentors and coaches project gender specialists to ensure that they have skills and tools to provide technical support to their teams. Lydia has a Masters in Gender and Development.



Linda Lumbasi has recently completed her Masters in Development Practice (MDP) at Trinity College Dublin and is currently the Fieldwork Coordinator for the MDP program. Her interest and work in the area of cash based programming stems from research she conducted under Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme on behalf of Irish Aid and UNICEF in Ethiopia. She holds a previous Masters in Higher Education policy and has over six years' experience in programme design, implementation and management; policy advocacy; knowledge management; financial management and fundraising having worked on higher education, leadership and development programmes in several countries across Africa and Europe.



Zalynn Peishi is a freelance consultant, whose clients include the World Food Programme. From June 2016 to April 2017, Zalynn led a five-country study to explore the potential of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets programmes to empower women and improve women's nutrition. Prior to this, she was the Senior Food Security Specialist in the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT, formerly AusAID), where she led DFAT's work on gender equality and women's economic empowerment in agriculture. She has worked in humanitarian and development programmes across Africa, Asia and the Pacific for NGOs including Oxfam, CARE, and Action Contre la Faim. She holds an MA in Development Studies and a BSc in Horticultural Science.



Tenzin Manell is Senior Technical Advisor for Cash and Livelihoods at the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC). Tenzin conducts action research; provides technical assistance to cash and livelihood actors globally to ensure gender-sensitive, protective assistance; develops guidance and tools; and advocates for evidence-based practice that promotes resilience and self-reliance. She has worked on humanitarian and development projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. She is WRC's representative to CaLP's Technical Advisory Group. Prior to working with WRC, Tenzin worked the British Red Cross and CARE. She has a Master's degree in Development Management from the London School of Economics. Tenzin lives in the USA.

Session Chair



Aydrus Sheikh Daar is the Executive Director of WASDA a local NGO working across the Kenya-Somalia border, an area that is insecure and difficult to reach. He has over 20 years humanitarian work experience and has been involved in the implementation of programmes involving WASH, livelihoods, education, nutrition, health (human and animal), GBV/protection, peace building and emergency response. Aydrus has eleven years of continuous cash programming (conditional and unconditional) in both countries.

Speakers



Aissa Laouan Wandarama is a gender focal point at Save the Children International in Niger. She coordinates a holistic child marriage prevention project for married girls and girls at risk of marriage. Aissa has extensive experience working with women and youth in Niger through peer education and youth spaces, providing financial literacy training to increase girl's ability and power in financial decision-making. Prior to SCI, Aissa worked at Marie Stopes and was a gender and governance intern at UNWOMEN. Aissa has received numerous academic excellence awards and was nominated as one of Africa's Most Outstanding Emerging Women Leaders as a MILEAD Fellow. She is a Girls Not Brides', One Young World's and Women Deliver's youth advocate. Aissa served on the Board of Directors of the Nigerien Association of Michigan.



José Bitagugumba Manegabe is a Technical Consultant in Food Security and Livelihood at Save the Children Niger. In addition to academic training in Rural Development, Planning and Project Management, he has worked with international organizations for 14 years managing multi-sector projects and programs related to child poverty, FSL and cash transfers. Among others, Jose has worked as a Program Manager for Save the Children in Niger working with vulnerable households and victims of the abuses of BOKO Haram and with Handicap International in Burkina Faso as the Technical Advisor for the Food Security Program in charge of targeting and cash transfer programming in the Resilience Program in the Sahel. For 6 years, he co-facilitated the Food Security Cluster and was a member of the Cash Working Group in Eastern DRC.



Dorcas Acen has 14 years experience working in the gender and protection sectors in East Africa: working with different organizations in Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan. Currently, she is the Gender (GBV) and Protection Coordinator with CARE International in South Sudan. She holds BA in Education and MA in Development Studies (majored in Gender and Development), with her thesis focusing on the "Untapped potential of women in engendering post conflict reconstruction." Dorcas specializes in gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention and response, GBV risk mitigation, including GBV emergency preparedness and response, protection mainstreaming, human rights, peace building and general protection programming.



Emilienne Cyuzuzo is from Rwanda and currently working with DCA in Uganda. She is an accomplished nutrition practitioner, with digital cash transfer expertise. Emilienne has worked in both the public sector and with NGOs in the areas of nutrition, food security and cash based interventions. She has 7 years' experience working with national and international humanitarian agencies in both development and humanitarian settings. She has Bachelor's Degree in Public Health and an Advanced Diploma in Human Nutrition and Dietetics.

Session 4b: Cash Programming, Gender Based Violence and Protection

Session Chair



Sumananjali Mohanty is the Kenya programme Country Director for Oxfam. She has extensive experience in women rights, food security, social protection, markets and livelihoods and humanitarian response. She has over 22 years of experience in the development sector, in both urban and rural contexts. She holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development and a Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management. She has been part of the achievements to date of some of the great influencing work of the Kenya programme around social protection and cash transfers. She is passionate about the stretch of the ambition for Kenya and the possibilities for a new direction for Oxfam in Kenya.

Speakers



Deqa Saleh is the Cash and Social Protection Advisor at Adeso and provides technical support and guidance to field teams in Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan. She has almost 10 years experience working on humanitarian and development programs, specializing in program management of cash and social protection interventions. She is also a facilitator of Adeso-designed training workshops on cash based interventions and has delivered training workshops in numerous countries including Ivory Coast, Malawi and Central African Republic in both English and French.



Ulrike Julia Wendt worked as a Protection and GBV Program Manager for Mercy Corps in Central African Republic in 2017, before joining Mercy Corps in South Sudan as a Child Protection Program Manager in January 2018. Previously, Julia has worked in various countries, in Africa and South America for both national and international organisations. She has work in the field of child protection and child protection in emergencies, protection, GBV, education in emergencies and post-crises situations, youth engagement and participation, and civil society. Julia holds a MA in Development Practices from Sciences Po in Paris, and a BA in International Development from La Trobe University in Australia.



Luna Roveda works as Associate Protection Officer for Community-based Protection at UNHCR Morocco since 2015 and manages the Sexual and Gender-based Violence, Gender and Education programs for the Office. Before joining UNHCR she has worked in Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Italy, Belgium, and Jordan and has five-year field experience in human rights protection in the Middle East in humanitarian, transitional and development settings both with the governmental and non-governmental sector. She has a BA and a MA in International Relations and Middle East, a postgraduate Master in International Development Cooperation, and a professional development diploma in Human Rights and Forced Displacement.

Session 5: What Next?



Justinah Mwangangi is the CaLP East Africa Regional Capacity Building Lead. Justinah is currently supporting the roll out of CaLP's strategy especially in Capacity Building, Knowledge and learning. She has over ten years extensive experience in the development and humanitarian sectors. Prior to joining CaLP, she worked in Welthungerhilfe and FARM Africa for over 10 years mainly in direct implementation and management of multi sectoral programmes in Kenya and Tanzania. Justinah is passionate about making the world a better place. She is an avid reader and loves listening and dancing to African music.

Closing



Nigel Tricks is the Regional Director for East Africa and Yemen with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). He has spent the last 25 years working for international aid agencies including Oxfam, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, and Unicef in Africa and Cambodia. Depending on context, his programme portfolio has varied between large scale humanitarian response, long term development and campaigns for systemic change. Throughout his work experience, Nigel has sought to increase impact through improvement in programme management and transformative or disruptive change in the way aid is delivered. He is particularly interested in accelerating the adoption of cash and markets programming as well as digital learning across the region. Nigel is a UK citizen, holds an MSc in Development Planning. He is a native English speaker, speaks some French, and has broken Kiswahili.

Global Framework for Action:

A summary of commitments for cash transfer programming

This framework consolidates all major commitments made to improve cash transfer programming in humanitarian response during 2015/16. The full version is available at www.cashlearning.org/downloads/calp-framework-web.pdf.

Global Objective	Supporting Actions
1. Ensure sufficient funding is available for cash transfer programming [Grand Bargain #1 & #6]	1.1 Increase the use of cash programming, where appropriate. 1.2 Develop and employ common markers and definitions for organisations to track and report CTP. 1.3 Strengthen support for CTP amongst all levels of government, senior decision makers and the general public. 1.4 Track and report the funding allocated to CTP, using common markers and definitions.
2. Ensure cash is routinely considered, alongside other tools [Grand Bargain #1]	2.1 Ensure that decision makers consider CTP as an option at all stages of humanitarian response, throughout programme and funding cycles. 2.2 Embed CTP, market analysis and response analysis within humanitarian response procedures and funding mechanisms. 2.3 Make best practice tools and support available to decision makers, to help them consider the appropriate use of CTP. 2.4 Identify and address barriers to increasing the use of CTPs.
3. Build sufficient capacity for cash transfer programming [Grand Bargain #5]	3.1 Ensure that appropriate delivery and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place for CTP, using common approaches where possible. 3.2 Undertake structured approaches to strengthen capacity for CTP at strategic and operational levels, including adapting support functions and operational preparedness. 3.3 Increase the number of competent staff available for strategic, technical and operational functions required for CTP. 3.4 Make best practice training materials and programmes on CTP widely accessible and tailor them to a range of audiences. 3.5 Invest in supporting national and local organisations to build leadership and capacity for CTP.
4. Ensure the quality of cash transfer programming [Grand Bargain #4 & 5]	4.1 Develop common standards and guidelines for CTP, including outcome indicators.* 4.2 Make existing knowledge and evidence on CTP easily accessible by all significant actors. 4.3 Design and implement CTPs (including response modalities and operating models) on the basis of the best available evidence, beneficiary preferences and considerations of efficiency and effectiveness. 4.4 Design and implement CTP delivery mechanisms to facilitate financial inclusion, localisation and build on local systems and infrastructure where possible.
5. Strengthen coordination of cash transfer programming. [Grand Bargain #5]	5.1 Host governments play a leading role in strategic coordination of CTP throughout a response, where possible and consistent with humanitarian principles. 5.2 Develop a predictable approach to strategic coordination by international actors, and implement it where necessary. 5.3 Link humanitarian CTPs to existing social protection systems, legislation and infrastructure to the greatest extent possible. 5.4 All significant local and international actors actively participate in strategic and operational coordination mechanisms, share information, use common approaches and collaborate with each other as much as possible.
6. Strengthen the evidence base and invest in innovation. [Grand Bargain #2 & #3]	6.1 Strengthen the evidence base about the costs, benefits, impacts and risks of CTP in different contexts and sectors. 6.2 Invest in developing new delivery models and innovations which can be used to increase the quality and scale of CTP. This includes new partnerships with the private sector and other actors. 6.3 Develop and employ common markers to track and assess delivery models. 6.4 Proactively share information about experiences of CTP. 6.5 Maintain a comprehensive overview of the evidence base and gaps on CTP, across all sectors, and promote new evidence across all relevant organisations.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is a stand-alone goal - Goal 5 - of the SDGs. It is also part of all the other goals, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective, and as part of the solution.

Targets	Indicators
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.A.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.A.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.B.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.C.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment