

CaLP Annual Activities 2018/19

I About CaLP

CaLP is the global partnership for cash transfer programming in humanitarian aid. It is a catalyst for accelerating change in the scale and quality of cash transfer programming, enabling the collaboration necessary to develop practical solutions to collective problems in the sector. Since its founding in 2005, CaLP has been at the forefront of promoting and improving cash transfer programming across the humanitarian sector and is now at an exciting moment, helping humanitarian agencies deliver on their major commitments on cash, which are crystallised in the 6 objectives of the [Global Framework for Action](#).

CaLP is a membership organisation, with 73 members as of April 2018. CaLP's unique role is to bring members, and other stakeholders, together to achieve things collectively. This approach is set out in our [membership statement](#) and is reflected through the annual plan.

2 Strategic Objectives

The work of CaLP's secretariat is summarised in four strategic objectives:

- a) **Capacity Building:** Provide specialist capacity building services and advice.
- b) **Knowledge Management and Research:** Make the evidence base easily accessible, improve it and apply it through standards and tools.
- c) **Coordination:** Provide support to coordinating bodies.
- d) **Policy:** Ensure influential policy processes advance CTP and the global framework for action.

3 Priority actions for 2018/19

3.1 Capacity Building

- 1) **Develop and update training materials.** This year, priority is given to supporting the widespread use of CaLP training materials by members and the wider cash community of practice. Other than a Training of Trainer course, no new courses will be developed this year. Feedback on current training materials will be gathered and analysed, to support the updating of courses in 2019/20.
- 2) **Adapt and translate existing training materials.** CaLP will support the contextualisation of training materials by developing 'crib-sheets' for facilitators to help them give more emphasis to issues of regional interest. The translation of core and specialised training materials into French and Arabic will be prioritised and CaLP will work with clusters to integrate CTP into their training materials. CaLP will not adapt training materials to individual agency needs.
- 3) **Develop and promote the Cash Learning Hub.** CaLP will strengthen and promote the Cash Learning Hub as the 'one-stop shop' for CTP capacity building needs. With the aim of expanding their use and reach, CaLP face-to-face training materials will be made available open source via the Hub. Inductions to CaLP training materials will be run via webinars.
- 4) **Deliver trainer of trainer courses.** For CaLP's core courses, Training of Trainer courses will be run. The courses will target CaLP staff, specific partner organisations, independent trainers and CaLP members. This will support the development of a cohort of CaLP-certified trainers (see point 6 below).
- 5) **Deliver core and specialised courses.** CaLP will deliver a limited number of training courses directly, focusing on its core courses. Course fees will be charged where grant funding is not available. An up-to-date training calendar will be maintained.

- 6) **Manage training partnerships and a cohort of trainers.** A cohort of CaLP-certified trainers will be developed to respond to the demand for CTP training. CaLP will also develop partnerships with Training Partner Organisations to offer CaLP-accredited training. A system of support and monitoring will be developed to ensure quality course delivery.
- 7) **Promote the certification of CTP competencies.** The formalisation of individual CTP competencies will be supported by promoting the Professional in Humanitarian Assistance and Accreditation (PHAP) CTP certification and integrating it in the CTP learning pathways on the Cash Learning Hub. CaLP will also explore open-badging options¹ for CTP courses, in partnership with the Humanitarian Leadership Academy.
- 8) **Provide targeted (individualised) technical assistance to practitioners.** A second cohort of the Building Individual Expertise Programme will be run in West Africa. At national level, remote support will be provided on specific issues identified by cash working groups and targeted face to face assistance provided on specific technical topics.
- 9) **Manage income from trainings and partnerships.** Systems for managing the course fees and royalties will be developed and maintained.

3.2 Knowledge management and research

- 1) **Develop and promote the knowledge hub.** CaLP will design and build the infrastructure for a CTP knowledge hub linked to the re-development of the website.
- 2) **Develop and maintain evidence maps.** CaLP will finalise work on two evidence maps, for education and child protection. The maps will be used for future research prioritisation. Based on this experience, CaLP will support others to develop maps of existing evidence of CTP interventions against sector-specific and cross-sectoral outcomes. *The two pilot evidence maps have demonstrated how resource intensive (time and potentially financially) evidence maps are. As a result, this sub-objective has been deprioritised until additional resources are available.*
- 3) **Curate and disseminate evidence around themes.** CaLP will harness and disseminate research and evidence generation across CTP themes,
- 4) **Convene CTP actors to collaborate and share knowledge.** CaLP will fulfil its role as a convenor to bring together members and other CTP stakeholders around priority topics at global and regional level. There will be opportunities for members to engage in working groups related to priority topics as well as the research advisory group. A range of events including informal discussion groups, webinars, learning and networking events and a symposium are planned.
- 5) **Develop, maintain and translate CTP standards and guidance, including the Programme Quality Toolbox.** CaLP will develop or support the development of CTP standards and guidance to promote high quality CTP, with documents translated into French and other languages in line with the new translations strategy. Standards and guidance will be widely disseminated to support uptake.
- 6) **Provide technical support (i.e. helpdesk, and participation in advisory groups) to CTP actors.** CaLP will provide members and other stakeholders with functional and thematic technical support.

¹ <https://hpi.openbadgepassport.com/>

- 7) **Produce and influence new evidence.** CaLP will support the generation, curation and dissemination of knowledge within CaLP's priority topics for 2018/19. The focus this year will be on curation, aggregation, synthesis and dissemination. In some cases, CaLP will engage in the production of new evidence.

3.3 Coordination

- 1) **Advance policy discussions on cash coordination.** CaLP will provide a neutral platform to promote progress in cash coordination, advocating for greater predictability, higher quality and more consistent resourcing. CaLP will continue to co-chair the Geneva-based cash working group and create linkages with regional fora. CaLP will engage with key actors at the global level to support progress towards predictable, high quality cash coordination and will facilitate discussions to ensure promote open and inclusive consultation on key topics, building on recommendations from the State of the World's Cash Report.
- 2) **Contribute to practical solutions to cash coordination.** Progress on global policy issues relating to coordination have not yet been leveraged into consistent practical solutions for use at country level. CaLP will work with OCHA, the Global Cluster Coordination Group and UNCHR to ensure that global policy dialogue contributes to practical solutions for cash coordination at country level, including through the development of tools and guidance.
- 3) **Support coordination capacity at national and regional levels.** CaLP will provide support to coordination functions at national and regional level to ensure CTP is effectively integrated into existing coordination mechanisms. At national level, CaLP will support Cash Working Groups (CWGs), promoting action to ensure they are appropriately resourced and integrated to the coordination system. CaLP will facilitate learning on cash coordination at regional level. This will be done by bringing together regional CWG leads, engaging with regional clusters and other actors, and facilitating information sharing and debate, either through Regional CWGs, or other dedicated fora.

3.4 Policy

- 1) **Support key policy initiatives for CTP.** Continued engagement with key policy initiatives (such as the Grand Bargain and GHD) presents a valuable opportunity to influence global leadership on cash. CaLP will support progress against cash commitments by ensuring adequate consultation around and linkages between policy processes.
- 2) **Engage with relevant policy issues and develop and share analysis.** CaLP will identify key policy areas where a strengthened evidence base or better analysis would make a significant contribution to progressing the debate. Where CaLP is well positioned to do so, it will seek to draw together evidence and this analysis.
- 3) **Convene CTP actors to collaborate on policy issues.** CaLP will identify key areas of disagreement and policy sticking points and seek to convene key actors and facilitate conversations to reach a shared understanding and explore ways forward.
- 4) **Strengthen commitment to the appropriate use of cash at national, regional and global levels.** CaLP will engage in policy discussions and fora, including with host governments, to ensure the scale-up of effective and efficient cash transfer programming. CaLP will conduct outreach to, advocacy with and technical support to global clusters and other key working groups.
- 5) **Respond to emerging opportunities and threats to CTP.** CaLP will continue to promote cash, responding to those who are not convinced of its value or to wider attacks on aid. This should be linked to related efforts to reform and improve aid where possible, being careful to distinguish cash-specific risks and issues from those applying to all humanitarian aid.