



Invite you to share your say about

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO A CRISIS

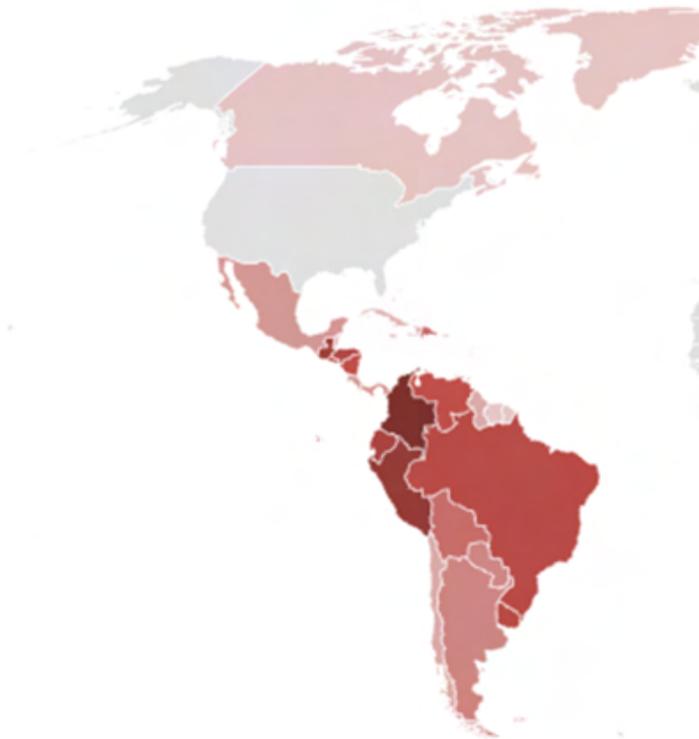
OPEN PARTNER'S SURVEY I

Latin America & The
Caribbean

2023



We asked. We´ve got answers.



Source: 107 answers- Open partner survey, april, 2023

Final Report- July 2023

The open partner survey is a joint initiative by



If you wish to contact

- Regional CWG- R4V, please contact: cbi.rwg@gmail.com. The RCWG is co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children.
- REDLAC, please contact: ocha-rolac@un.org.



If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the survey and report, please contact

- Maria Jimena Peroni Galli- Senior Regional Advisor- Interagency -CashCap/NORCAP- E-mail: jimena.peroni@norcap.nrc.no or maria.peroni@ifrc.org.

With the technical support from CashCap
/NORCAP



PART OF NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL



Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed by Jimena Peroni (CashCap/NORCAP) with the collective support of more than 15 experts in different areas (Social Protection, Population on the Move, CVAs, etc.). We thank all those involved for their contributions and technical reviews of the instrument, with particular mention to Gerardo Escaroz (Save the Children), Larissa Pellman (CashCap), Emilie Arnaud (Save the Children), Florencia Alejandre (UNICEF), Valentina Barca, Vlad Cozma (CashCap), Jose Jodar (as CaLP), Jean Phillippe Antolin (IOM) and many others involved in its review, feedback and testing.

The questionnaire was digitized in Kobo with the support of Frida Archibold (IM-IFRC-Americas). Languages: Available in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. Thanks to the translation support of Emilie Arnaud in French, Florencia Alejandre in portuguese and Jimena Peroni in English and Spanish.

Questionnaire can be accessed here: <https://eenew.ifrc.org/x/Ncqxl8k0>

Its dissemination was facilitated through various platforms, networks, and organizations including REDLAC, Regional CWG - R4V, CaLP, IECAH, Social Protection.org, social networks, the International Red Cross Movement, ECHO partners, and numerous collaborating organizations such as WFP, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, among others. These entities actively participated in sharing the survey through their respective channels.

Analysis & Report

The analysis and report were led by Jimena Peroni from CashCap/NORCAP. Frida Archibold from IFRC-Americas built the dashboard, which is expected to facilitate additional analysis and enrich collective conclusions beyond the scope of this report. Additionally, the insights provided by Gerardo Escaroz from Save the Children and Valentina Barca made a valuable contribution in the social protection section. Feedback from Jose Jodar (CashCap) was greatly appreciated.

We will present the results to different platforms and feedback will be collected.

Executive Summary

Open Partner Survey

Since 2020, open partner surveys developed and launched by inter-agency platforms in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have proven to be valuable tools for informing and influencing work plans, agendas, collaboration spaces, and regional coordination efforts. In 2023, a new open survey was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the trends in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) within the region. The survey focused on three themes: CVA and linkages with social protection, CVA and people on the move, and cash coordination at the regional level. This executive summary presents the key findings and recommendations derived from the survey results.

Methodology and Respondent Profile. The survey was designed as an anonymous perception-based questionnaire, utilizing purposive sampling to ensure maximum variation and regional representation. A total of 107 key informants from various organizations participated in the survey, representing a 48.6% increase in response rate compared to the previous year. Respondents included INGOs, United Nations agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs). However, the survey lacked representation from governmental authorities. The respondents possessed extensive experience in responding to human mobility, epidemics, multidimensional crises, and natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

Key Findings:

CVA and Linkages with Social Protection:

- Social protection is a significant area of engagement for humanitarian cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- Efforts by various organizations have led to increased participation and strengthened linkages.
- Limited participation from government officials is a concern, indicating the need for further work to improve collaboration.
- Collaboration at the policy level is strong, leveraging the region's high government capacities and cost-effectiveness.
- Migration and human mobility have gained prominence alongside natural disasters and the Covid crisis, demonstrating the role of humanitarian assistance in filling gaps and supporting population on the move.
- Anticipatory actions and disaster risk reduction interventions are relatively weak areas of engagement but indicate a commitment to moving in that direction.

Executive Summary (cont.)

Open Partner Survey

- Leveraging social protection systems for financial assistance remains a weak linkage, urging donors to make funding more flexible and explore alternative avenues.
- Qualitative insights from the survey show a promising vision and willingness among respondents to strengthen collaborations between humanitarian and national systems.
- The goal is to achieve mid-term improvements without mistrust and utilize all available entry points for effective collaboration.

2. CVA for People on the Move:

- Organizations working with people on the move in the Americas focus primarily on main migratory routes but lack a comprehensive regional perspective.
- Assistance provided to people on the move is mainly focused on those in irregular situations or in transit, with programming predominantly tailored to countries, limiting route and cross-border initiatives.
- While vulnerability drivers are considered when designing programs, there are operational and technical gaps in implementing cash and voucher assistance (CVA) along the entire migration route.
- Safety risks, protection issues, and coordination challenges present significant obstacles, with CVA in transit facing the most operational difficulties.
- Partners express a desire to adopt a people-centered approach to assist people on the move but emphasize the need for support and coordination mechanisms to address operational challenges.
- There is a call for a broader, route-based programming perspective centered on protection to better serve the needs of migrants throughout their journey.

3. Cash Coordination:

- Partners strongly believe that regional coordination is crucial in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) discussions in the Latin America and Caribbean region.
- Various coordination arrangements and models exist, including the [IASC Cash Coordination Model](#), the [Response for Venezuelans \(R4V\)](#), and REDLAC.
- Regional advisors from multiple organizations have called for action in a Cash Coordination WHITE Paper by the end of 2022, validated by the survey results ([link](#)).
- Linking CVA with social protection and addressing human mobility issues should be a central topic in any new or expanded coordination forums.

Executive Summary (cont.)

Open Partner Survey

- There is a widespread consensus in the region that a unified regional cash coordination forum or mechanism is necessary to streamline efforts and resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- The survey has provided answers, and now it is time to take action.

In conclusion,

- The open partner survey on cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has provided valuable insights and recommendations for improving operational effectiveness.
- To sustain this practice, it is recommended to conduct the survey regularly, ideally every two years, and employ additional tools and approaches to encourage greater participation from government officials.
- The results and lessons learned from the survey should be shared with a wider community of practitioners, particularly within the Regional CWG R4V and REDLAC, to inform their workplans and promote collaborative action.
- With this report we hope to help the region to improve its approach to CVA and collectively maximize its impact.

Which are the trends?

What was this survey for?

Having a deeper understanding about the trends of the organizations and entities involved in cash and voucher assistance to inform 2023/4 regional platforms action plans.

Which are the themes?

Index

CVA and linkages with Social Protection

Assess the level of understanding/perception on operational linkages with social protection within their organizations when working with CVA.



CVA and people on the move

Assess the level of understanding/perception on operational challenges on CVA for population on the move along the route they take.



Cash Coordination

Understand on what partners expect from the different cash coordination platforms at regional level



107

How did they answer?

49%



focal points answered the survey

Source: 2021 open partner's survey, 72 focal points ([here](#)).

107 key informants answered the open partners survey for LAC. That means a 48,6% increase from the open partner survey in 2021.

Responders self- selected to answer the following sections:

- 53 CVA and linkages with social protection questions.
- 52 CVA and People on the Move questions.
- 60 responded cash coordination questions.



Profile is described in detail by section

- 38% belong to an international non-governmental organization; 37% to a United Nations agency; 15% to a national non-governmental or Civil Society Organization (CSO); 9% to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; and 1% to the government.
- 63% work at the national level; 24% at the regional level, 9% at the sub-national and community level. Three percent work at the global level.
- A total of 43 country and territories were reported by informants from South America, Central America and the Caribbean. Colombia (18.7%), Peru (7.7%) and Guatemala (7.2%) were the most repeated. With an important representation of territories and countries from the Caribbean.
- 18% identified themselves as humanitarian program staff, 15% as CVA specialists and 15% as working for the CWG coordination. 14% as program manager, 9% as social protection specialist and 6% in senior management. 3% in AAP and operations support (logistics, finance, etc.).

Background

Since 2020, organizations have successfully utilized collectively developed surveys to inform and shape work plans, agendas, collaboration spaces, and regional coordination in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). These surveys have been designed with various objectives, methodologies, and thematic focuses, highlighting their flexibility and adaptability in achieving their intended goals. By incorporating diverse visions and perspectives, these surveys have expanded the scope and inclusiveness of platforms, enabling effective decision-making for collaborative actions that benefit all partners involved.

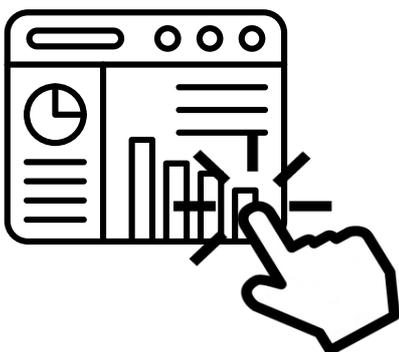
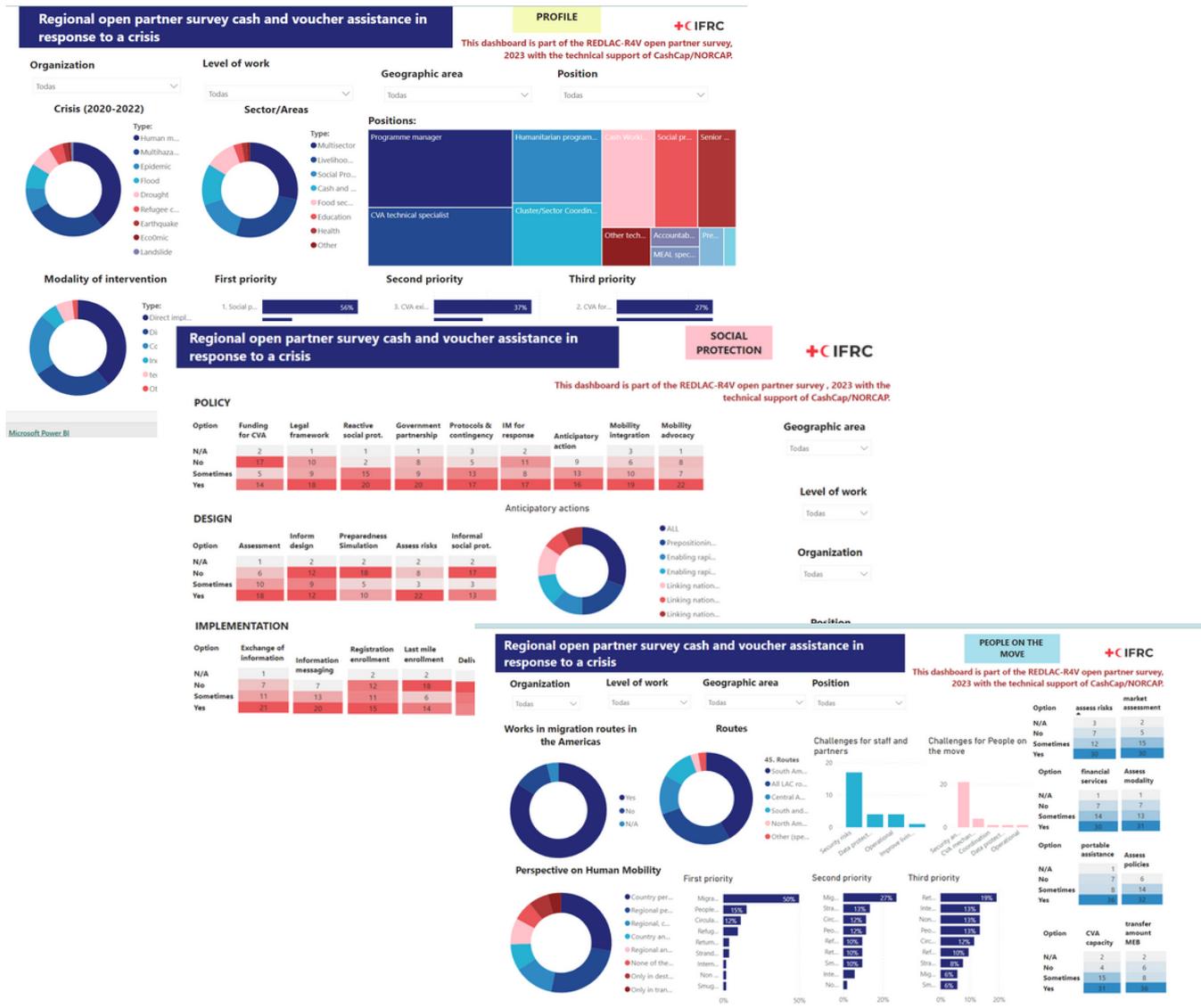
Methodology

The survey adopted an anonymous approach and employed purposive sampling with maximum variation to ensure diverse perspectives. It was not intended to represent a specific country but had a regional focus. The goal was to engage as many focal points as possible from organizations operating at all levels in the field of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in the region. By utilizing maximum variation sampling, the survey aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon and identify common themes across the sample. The survey primarily consisted of perception-based, action-oriented questions, designed with the focal point as the central focus, reflecting their organization's operational scope between 2020 and 2022. The survey was initiated on March 29th and remained open for a duration of one month. Here you can find the flyer ([link](#)).

The survey had certain limitations that should be taken into consideration. Firstly, despite efforts to reach a diverse range of participants, the survey did not effectively engage the governments. Additionally, during the data cleaning process, two users (109 to 107) were excluded as they were not from the region. Furthermore, there was a technical glitch that resulted in the elimination of responses to question 51, which pertained to the assessment of protection needs, risks, and coping mechanisms of people on the move along their route. This issue arose due to an overlap in the Spanish translation, where questions 53 and 54 appeared instead of the correct Spanish text for question 51. These limitations should be acknowledged when interpreting the survey results.

Dashboard

You can access the dashboard for accessing key data.



With the IM support of





Invite you to share your say about

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO A CRISIS

OPEN PARTNER'S SURVEY I

Latin America & The
Caribbean *2023*



Linking CVA with Social Protection. Are we moving towards?



We asked. We've got answers.

Out of a total of 107 key informants that answered the open partners survey for LAC, **53** decided to answer questions on cash and linkages with social protection.

specifically related to:

- policy level: 38
- design level: 34
- Implementation: 40





CVA and linkages with Social Protection

What was this survey for?

Assess the level of understanding/perception on operational linkages with social protection within their organizations when working with CVA.

Index

Introduction 

Strongest linkages identified. 

Policy level 

Design level 

Coordination & Capacity development 

Implementation Level 

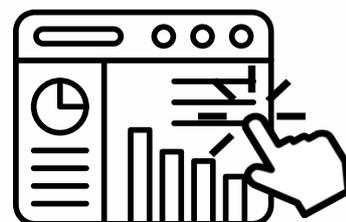
Weakest linkages identified. 

Scoring 

Final reflections 

Profile 

Questionnaire 





Introduction

This section of the survey aimed to evaluate the level of understanding and perception regarding operational linkages with social protection within organizations working with CVA. The survey was structured to assess understanding at the policy, design, implementation, coordination, and capacity-building levels. In 2021, a call for experiences was also launched, collecting 18 experiences from 11 countries to build a catalogue. Experience-based data collection and descriptive case studies have been widely used in the region to generate evidence and advocate for shock-responsive social protection, including the use of CVA (WFP, UNICEF, CaLP, among others). The survey sought to determine if partners within the community of practice shared a common understanding of CVA and its linkages with social protection at the operational level. It aimed to measure the current "perceived" state of affairs of these linkages at regional level. The survey also explored whether partners were investing in this agenda as a strategic shift and how inter-agency platforms could better serve partners' needs on this topic. Strengths, opportunities, challenges, and gaps in the understanding and implementation of CVA and social protection linkages were also examined.

Methodological note: When focal points answered "yes" the question, this indicates that the focal points perceived that their organizations have established a firm institutional strategic shift by integrating CVA and social protection at policy, design or implementation level. It is important to note that respondents who answered "no" were considered as lacking the linkage, while those who responded "sometimes" were excluded from the analysis to focus on identifying consistent and strong linkages.



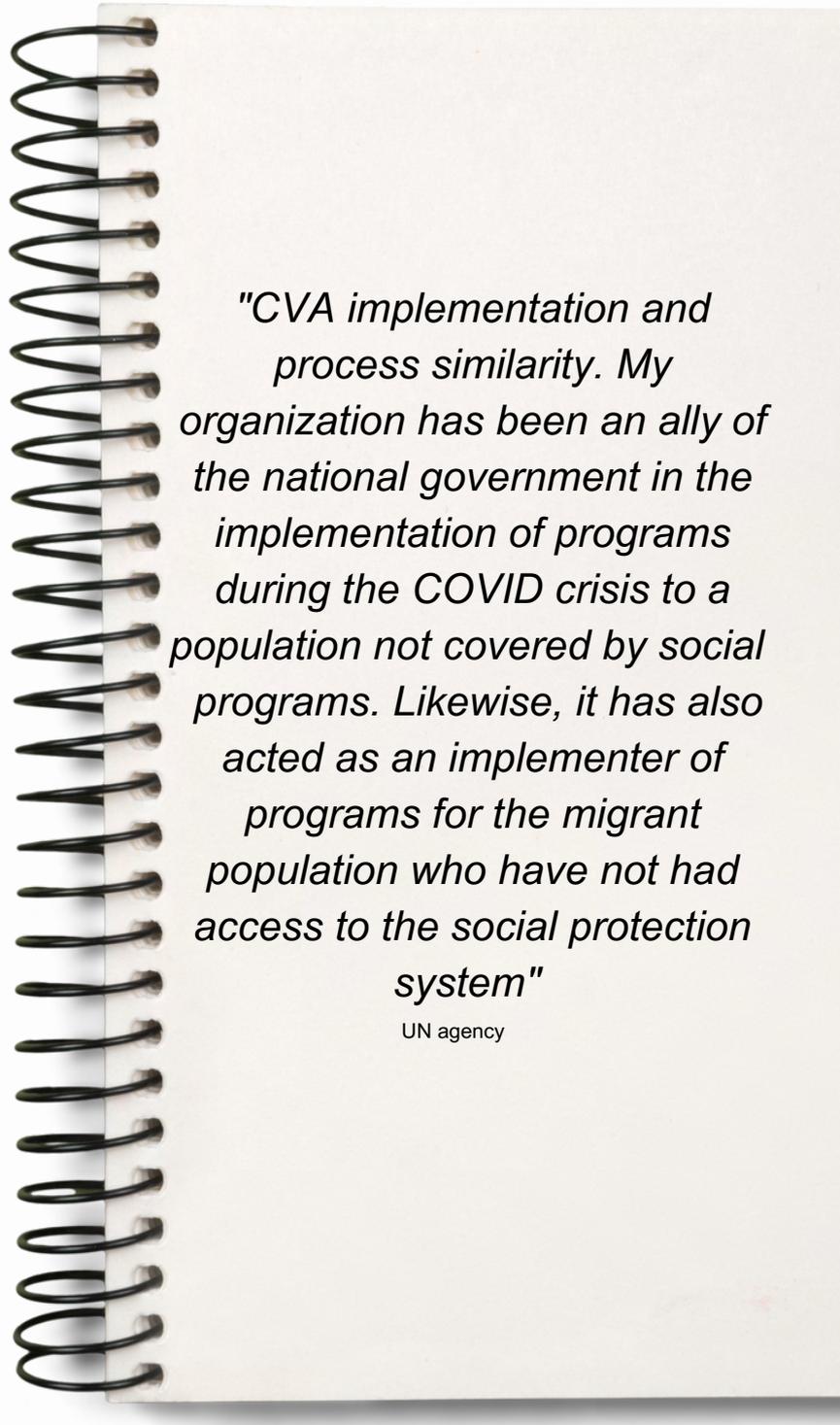
Human Mobility	22
Capacity Development	22
SRSP	20
Partnerships	20
Information	20
IM	19
AAP	19
Legal Frameworks	18
Preparedness/ Contingency pl	17
Assessments	17
Coordination	17
Anticipatory Action	16
MEAL	16
Registration	15
Last mile	14
Funding	13
Informal social protection	13
Design	11
Delivery	11
Preparedness/Simulation	10

Source: Frequency. Number of observations that reported "yes" to the question. Coding.



Strongest linkages in CVA and Social Protection

perception - based



"CVA implementation and process similarity. My organization has been an ally of the national government in the implementation of programs during the COVID crisis to a population not covered by social programs. Likewise, it has also acted as an implementer of programs for the migrant population who have not had access to the social protection system"

UN agency

"The main exit strategy of the cash programs is the insertion of people into social protection programs"

UN agency

"The capacity to facilitate collective processes that enable these linkages"

INGO

"In the organization where I work, the Humanitarian Transfers are part of the Social Protection team."

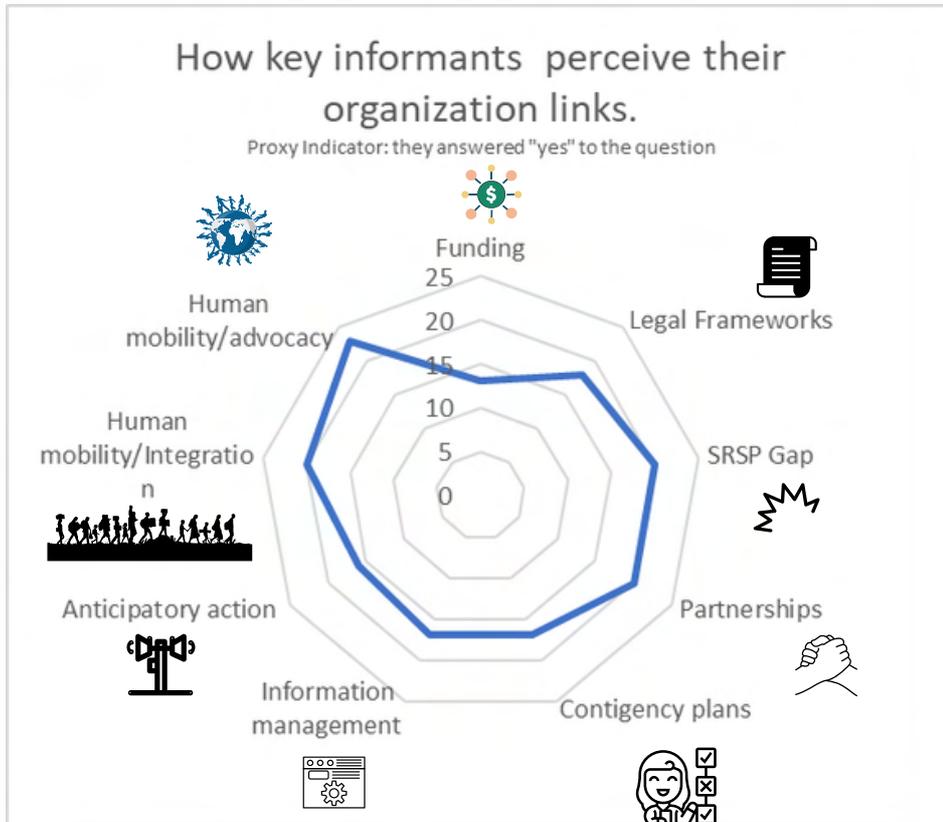
UN agency



Policy Level

The graph shows the main trends identified by focal points regarding the linkage between CVA and Social Protection at the policy level within their organizations. On average, 34% of respondents reported linking CVA with social protection systems at the policy level in their work.

yes!



The strongest linkages identified. According to key informants, the strongest linkages perceived in their organizations are as follows:

- 1. Working in human mobility:** This involves integrating people on the move into social protection policies and programs, as well as assessing and advocating for national and international normative frameworks that recognize their rights and ensure their effective access to social protection systems.
- 2. Linking Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection:** Identifying gaps and opportunities to improve the linkages between the two lead entities for crisis preparedness and response. This may involve coordinating efforts and policies to address the social protection needs of individuals and communities affected by disasters.
- 3. Establishing partnerships and institutional agreements with the Government:** This includes advocacy and policy coordination on shock-responsive social protection and linkages with social protection systems. Building partnerships with the government allows for collaborative efforts in implementing social protection measures and ensuring their effectiveness.

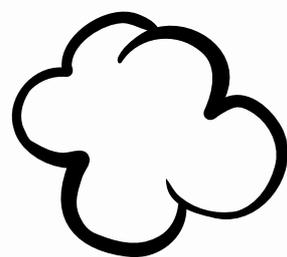
These identified areas reflect the key strengths and focus areas where organizations perceive their strongest linkages in terms of CVA and social protection



"I envision a whole SRSP portfolio, with a strong CVA perspective, where we can work with government technical staff from all countries, on different tasks, exchanges, simulations, common frameworks and SOPs, a real community of practice (I imagine, QUA. 24, INGO)."

"We use CVA as a transitional phase while accompanying vulnerable people in their insertion in public mechanisms of social protection social protection."

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement



"I foresee a future in which the efforts of all parties involved are better coordinated and managed and the use of more technology and innovation in the design and implementation of social protection and CVA programs. To achieve this, there is a need to foster collaboration and coordination among government agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders involved in social protection and CVA programs. This can help ensure that programs are aligned and complementary, and that they reach the most vulnerable populations without duplicating efforts. (I imagine, QUA. 32, UN)



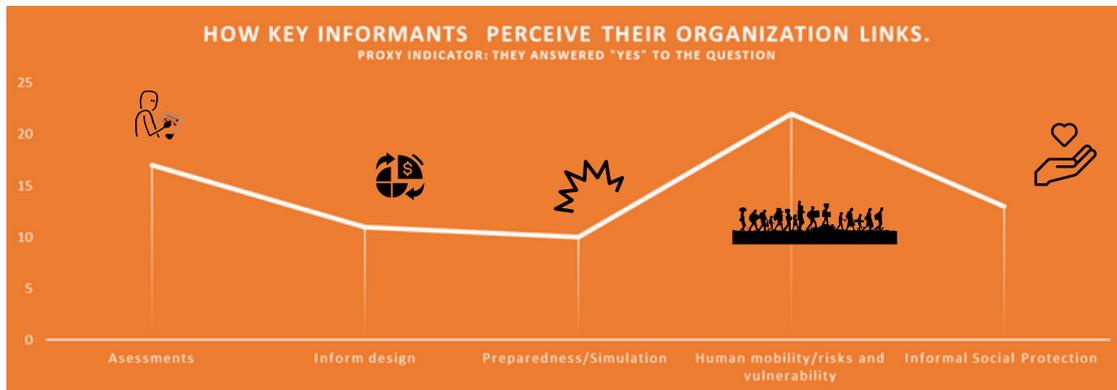


Design Level

yes!



The graph shows that, on average, 28% of the focal points reported a clear linkage between Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and social protection systems at the design level.



The strongest linkages identified. The key informants identified the following as the strongest linkages in their organizations:

- 1. Working in human mobility:** This involves assessing the specific risks and vulnerabilities faced by people on the move, as well as identifying barriers that hinder their access to social protection systems. This linkage focuses on understanding and addressing the unique challenges faced by mobile populations.
- 2. Engaging with social ministry/social protection teams:** It aims to improve the design and implementation of shock-sensitive programs. By working together, organizations can leverage the expertise and data of these teams to enhance the overall effectiveness of their initiatives.
- 3. Considering informal social protection:** This linkage emphasizes the importance of incorporating informal social protection mechanisms when designing CVA programs. This includes recognizing and leveraging existing community-based support systems such as barter, charitable giving, remittances, burial societies, and rotating savings groups. By acknowledging and incorporating these informal networks, organizations can enhance the relevance and effectiveness of their interventions.

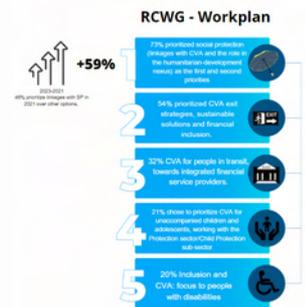


The survey indicates the varying levels of engagement and implementation of linkages between **Anticipatory Action** and social protection at the policy and design levels. While 30% of respondents explicitly reported working on such linkages at the policy level, a larger proportion of 55% indicated some level of engagement. At the design level, efforts were reported in areas such as prepositioning funds, enabling rapid scale-up, linking early warning systems, and supporting contingency planning to enhance the integration of social protection and Disaster Risk Management

*13 users say unequivocally "yes" and 16 unequivocally "no". This is the only topic that highlights as strongest and weakest link at the same time.



Coordination & Capacity building



- 32% report they facilitate coordination, exchange, and/or joint decisions between humanitarian and social protection actors to link CVA and social protection systems.
- 42% report providing or helping to deliver capacity building activities to the identified gaps in Government's capacity to deliver social protection during shocks.

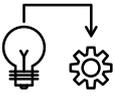
“

Inter-agency platform between government and humanitarian actors to analyze the system and possible entry points, as well as to conduct joint response analyses to assess the feasibility and relevance of such entry points and to make commitments for a joint action plan based on jointly defined objectives (I imagine, QUA. 33, INGO).

”

"I would like to see governments, agencies and NGOs working together within a coordination mechanism, ideally government-led, where they share information and knowledge, and can define strategies to better support people in need. What is needed: willingness on both sides, a similar level of knowledge and understanding on both sides, a coordination structure, a value proposition on the part of humanitarian aid" (I imagine the link, QUA.9, INGO).



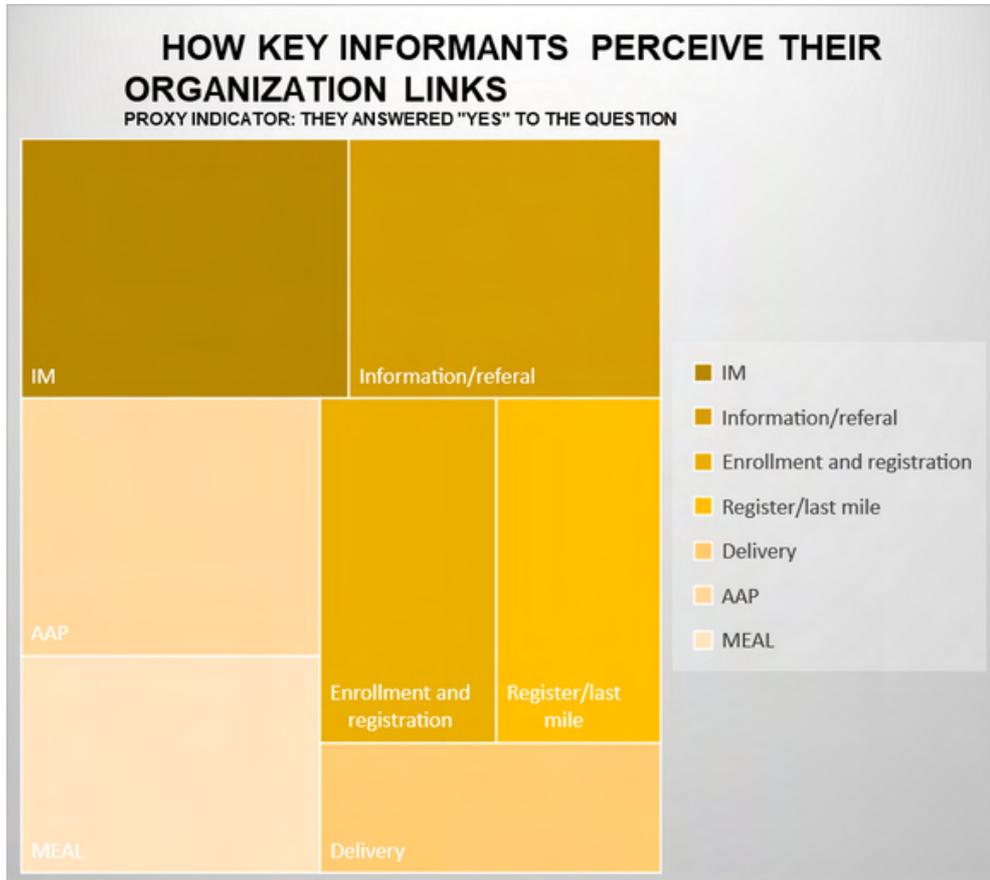


Implementation Level

yes!



31% (average) reported linking with social protection systems at implementation level when working with CVA.



The **strongest linkages** reported by key informants in their organizations include:

- 1. Sharing information:** This involves the sharing or receiving of information between organizations and national social protection systems to facilitate the exchange of beneficiary data and relevant information.
- 2. Providing information/referral for access to government social protection programs:** Organizations are engaged in informing and referring individuals to government social protection programs, ensuring that beneficiaries are aware of and have access to these support systems.
- 3. Joint implementation and collaboration on AAP:** Key informants reported engaging in joint activities related to participation, communication with communities, accountability, and handling of complaints, claims, and suggestions.



Weakest linkages

The graph highlights the weakest linkages perceived by focal points in their organizations regarding the connection between CVA and Social Protection at three levels. These weakest links include:

- 1. Funding CVA through national social protection systems:** Focal points reported a lack of linkage in terms of channeling funding for CVA through national social protection systems to anticipate and respond to crises. This is particularly relevant for government entities, as they mentioned not receiving the necessary funding for this purpose.
- 2. Preparedness/Simulation:** Focal points identified a weakness in undertaking measures to prepare routine social protection programs to respond to shocks. This includes conducting simulation exercises, developing standard operating plans, and implementing pre-targeting and pre-registration mechanisms. The need to adjust transfer values and ensure that payment processes can withstand shocks is also emphasized.
- 3. Registration and enrolment:** Focal points indicated that there is a gap in complementing government registration and enrolment efforts. They mentioned the importance of providing last-mile support to individuals who face barriers to access or may be excluded due to government registration processes. Enhancing registration and enrolment procedures is crucial for ensuring inclusivity and reaching those in need.

Addressing these weakest linkages is essential for strengthening the integration between CVA and Social Protection, promoting effective preparedness, response, and support for vulnerable populations.



Source: Open survey. Number of responders that say "no" to the question.



The weakest linkages identified:



Only 25% reported funding CVA channeled through national social protection systems to anticipate/respond to a crisis. (In case of Government, receiving funding)



34% of users report that their organization does not take steps to prepare routine social protection programs to respond to shocks, such as simulation exercises or standard operating procedures (e.g., pre-targeting, pre-registration, adjustment of transfer values, if the payment system can withstand the shock). Those that do (29%) or sometimes do (12%) prioritize targeting exercises, eligibility and delivery and distribution mechanisms.



34% report that they don't complement registration and enrolment efforts via last-mile support to those who face the highest barriers to access or who may be excluded because of government registration processes



In LAC there are sometimes funding constraints (in terms of amount, flexibility and duration) to adequately support governments in shock-sensitive social protection (PS Challenges, QUA. 43, UN).



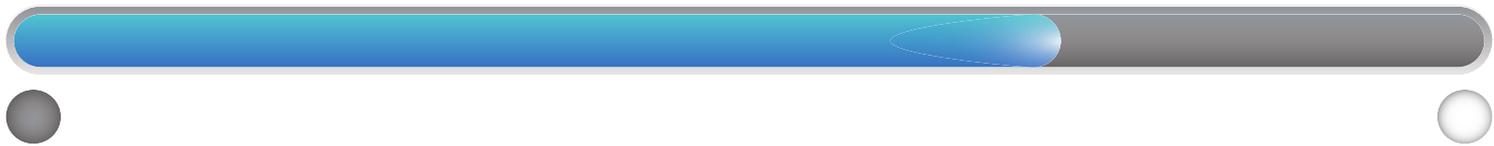
That this collaboration does not tarnish the neutrality and independence of my organization (PS Challenges, QUA. 19, Red Cross Movement).



"Interoperability of information between the Humanitarian Sector, SPS, Risk Information and Early Warning by the DRR Governing Body (I imagine QUA. 13, INGO)."

How would you rate your organization's work linking humanitarian assistance and social protection systems?

with "0" being no linkages; and "10" being the social protection system leading "- in response to the crisis.



5,9
AVERAGE

DATA

Max	10
Min	1
Variance	7,4
EST DEV	2,7
Total	53



Final reflections

The findings of the survey indicate that social protection remains a significant area of engagement with humanitarian CVA in the LAC region. The level of participation in this survey has increased compared to previous years, reflecting the efforts of various organizations to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and social protection systems. However, it is noteworthy that there was limited participation from government officials, indicating the need for further efforts to improve collaboration, communication, and demonstrate the value of such endeavors.

The strongest collaboration was observed at the policy level, which aligns with the high government capacities in the LAC region. This highlights the potential for cost-effective support and tangible results through engagement at the policy level. Future rounds of this survey could assess the outcomes of policy-level engagement to further understand its impact.

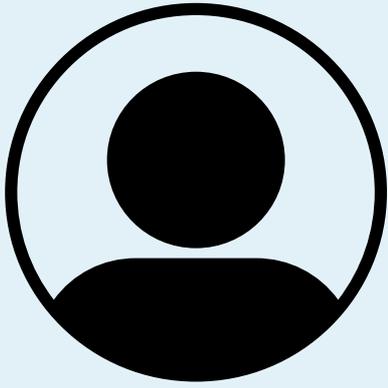
While natural disasters and the COVID-19 crisis have driven linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection system, the survey reveals that migration and human mobility have gained prominence in this regard. This demonstrates the role of humanitarian assistance in filling the gaps in social protection and serving as a pathway to provide sustained and scalable responses to migrant populations.

On the other hand, the survey identifies anticipatory actions and disaster risk reduction interventions as relatively weak points of engagement. Given their potential for timely and cost-effective interventions, further attention should be given to enhancing collaboration in these areas, leveraging the technical capacities available.

The survey also highlights the challenges in leveraging social protection systems to channel financial assistance by humanitarian organizations. This calls for donors to provide more flexible funding options and explore alternatives to support people in need, including utilizing national systems.

Finally, the qualitative feedback from the survey reflects a positive vision and willingness among respondents to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and social protection systems. The respondents demonstrate a strategic intent and mid-term perspective, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and taking advantage of all possible entry points for fostering cooperation.

Overall, the survey provides valuable insights into the current state of linkages between humanitarian CVA and social protection systems in the LAC region, emphasizing areas of strength and areas that require further attention and improvement.



Profile

Profile of focal points

A thick, light blue wavy line starts from the bottom left corner and curves upwards and to the right, ending near the center of the page.



Who answered?

53

45%



United Nations agency

32%



INGO

Government
2%

8%



International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

13%



National NGO and CSO

0% others
0% University,
Think tanks, academy,
networks, donors, private
sector, international banks



60%

Country



30%

Regional



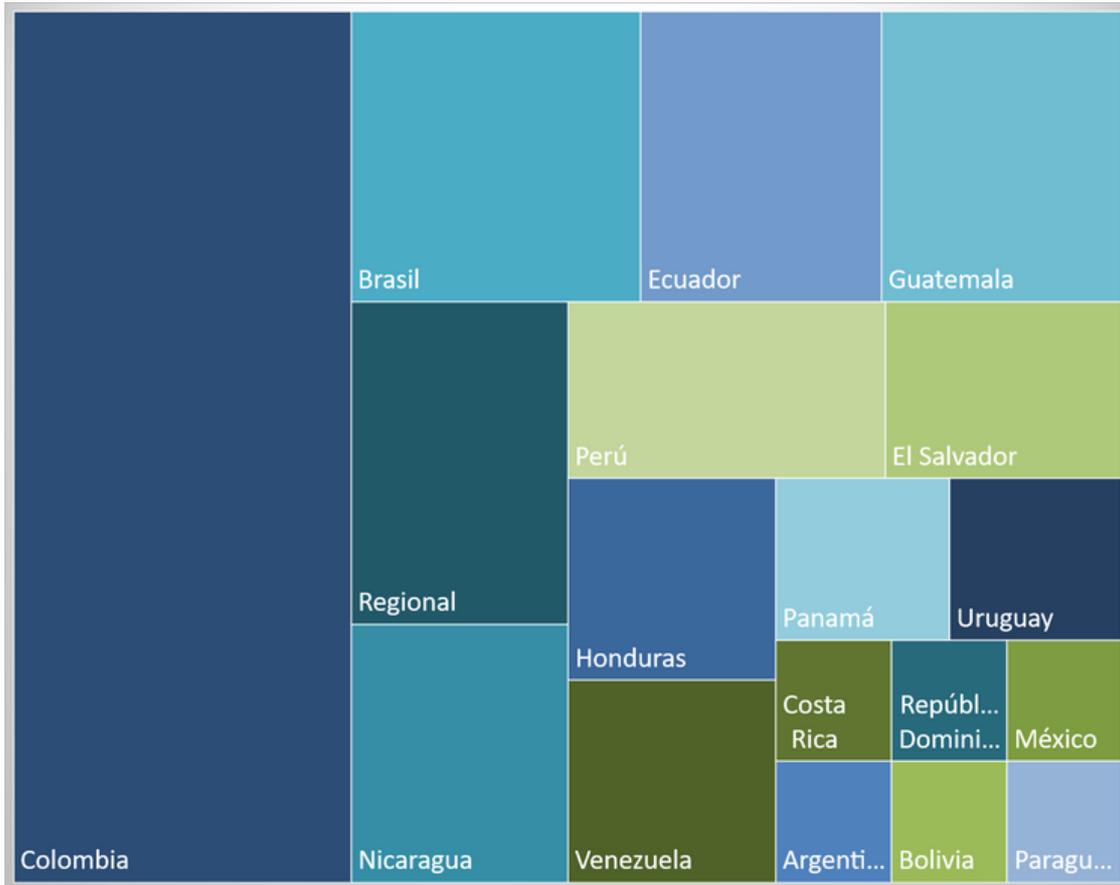
8%

Community-based



2%

Global



Source: 53 answers. Question. I work in the following country/territory/operational context. Select all that apply



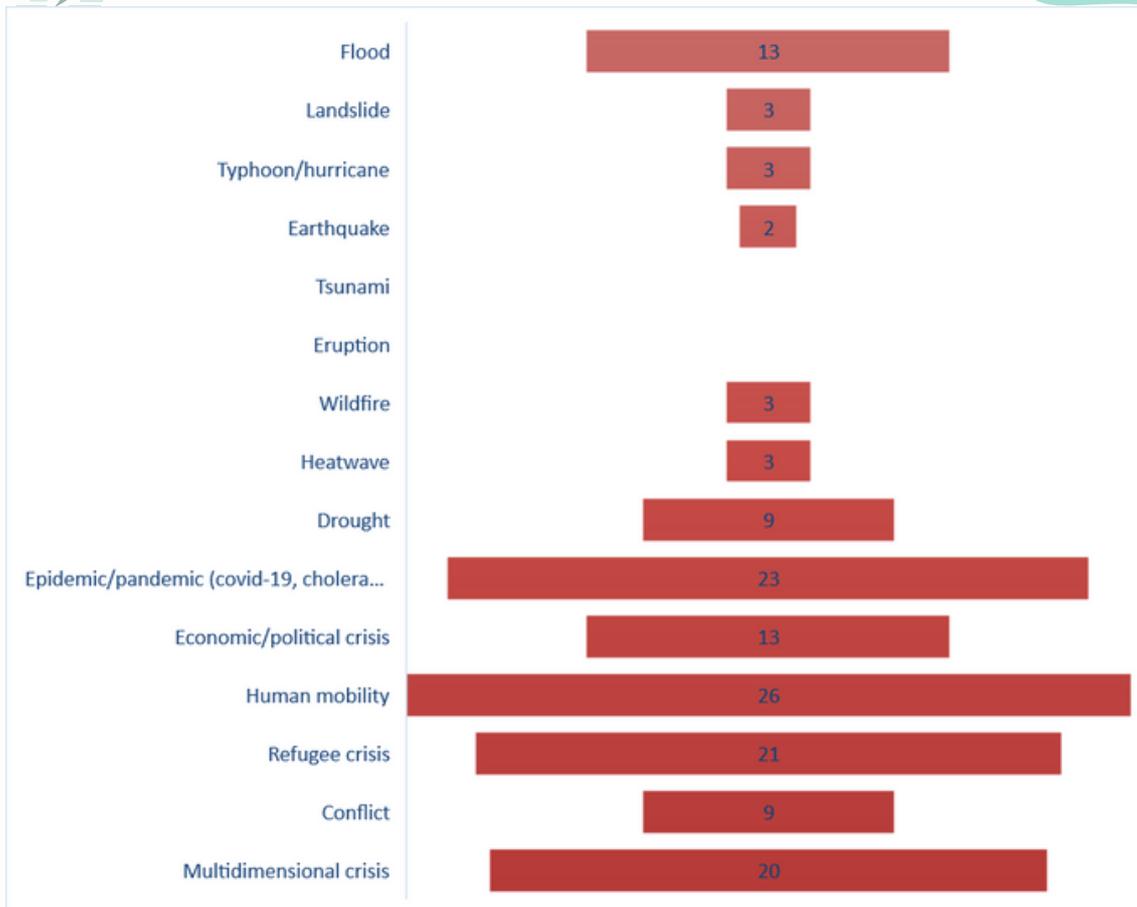
Positions



- 20% as Humanitarian programme staff
- 16% as CVA adviser
- 16% identify themselves as CWG coordinators/ (co) leader/ (co) chair
- 13% Programme manager
- 12% social protection adviser
- 3% in senior management.
- 7% technical adviser
- 6% Cluster/Sector Coordinator
- 3% in Communications
- 2 AAP
- 1% research/consultant, 2% volunteer/ad honorem support and operations support (logistics, finance, etc.)



Type of contexts





Type of intervention

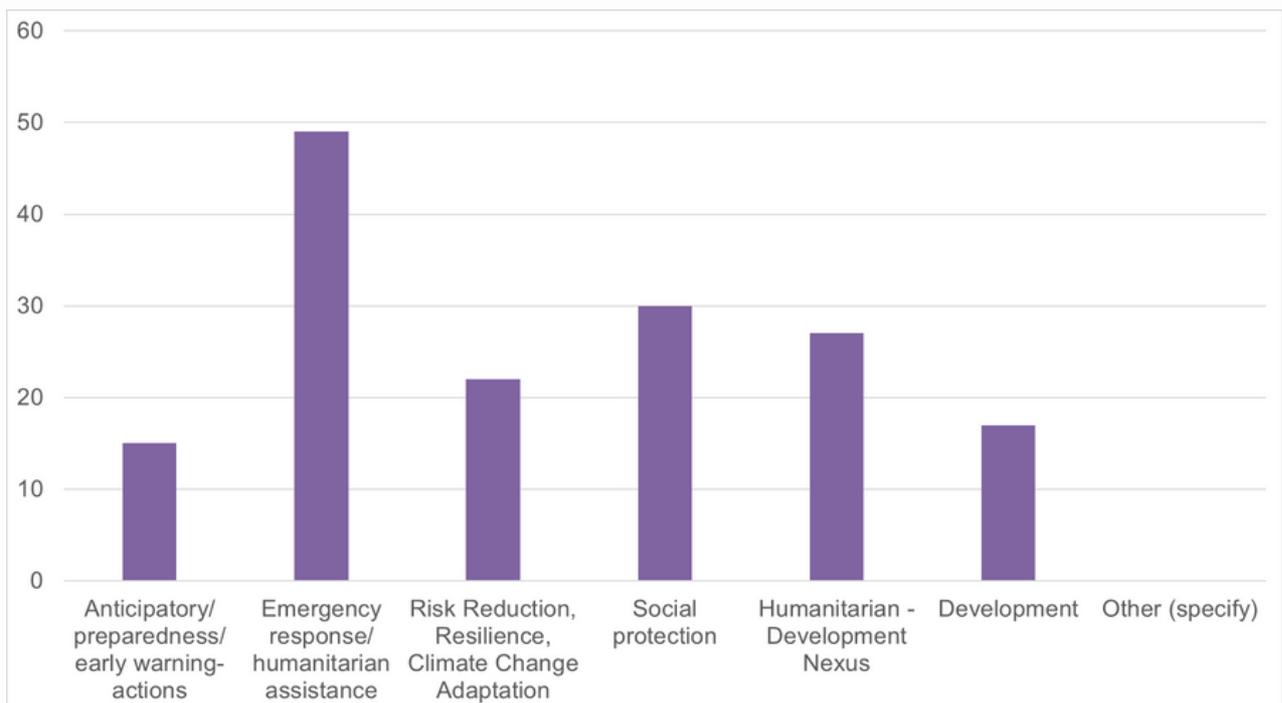
Most work in direct (F=34) or indirect (F=20) implementation. 31 reported having a coordination role, 14 supporting their teams, and 19 providing direct technical assistance to the government. 9 provided direct financial assistance to the government. Others (2).

Population



In relation to the population assisted, key informants work with migrants (F=39), women (F=36), adolescents and children (F=33), and refugees and people with disabilities (F=27). To a lesser extent, work with the elderly (F=23), ethnic groups (F=18) is observed. Survivors/victims of gender-based violence (16), LGTBI (13), Youth (112), People living with HIV/AIDS (9). Others (3)

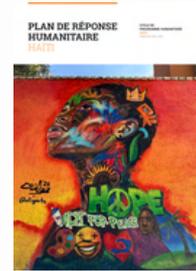
Activities that contributed directly



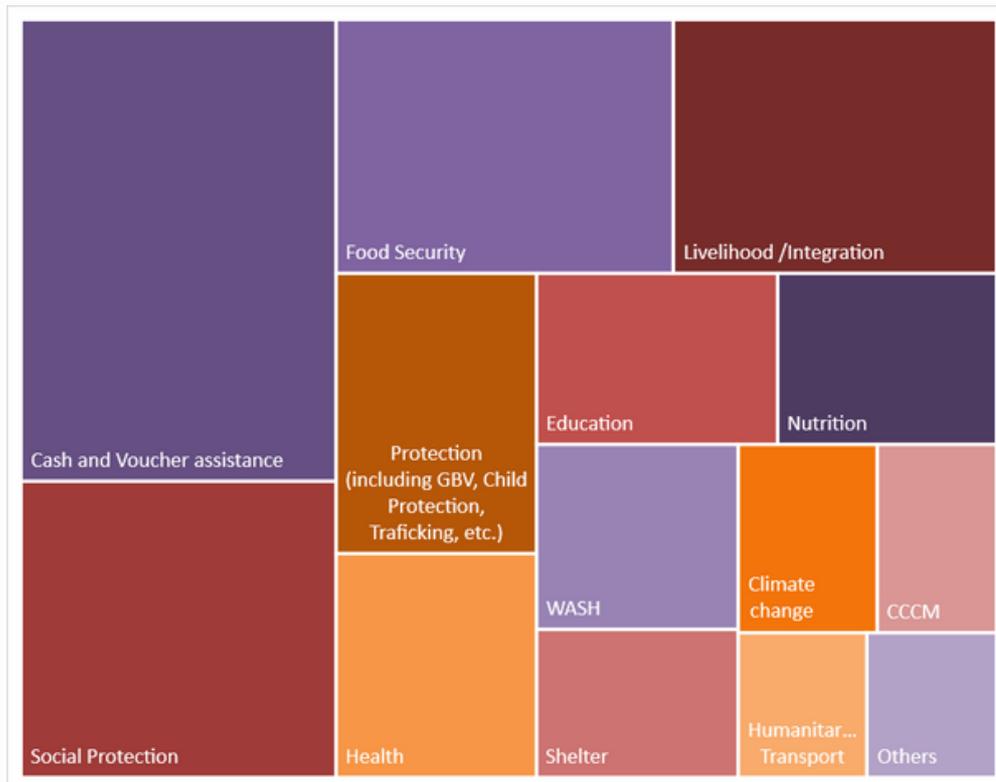


Plans

Key informants work in organizations that mostly integrate CVA as part of their response to crises in Latin America and the Caribbean (F=28). 34% reported being part of the RMRP 2023/4 and 20% of a humanitarian response plan (e.g., HRP). 6 percent responded that they harmonize their activities with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. 4 observations on others.



Area of work





Questionnaire

Questions



Annex- Questions



Policy level

- My organization funds/finances CVA channeled through national social protection systems to anticipate/respond to a crisis. Government: Receives funding.
- Legal frameworks and public policy. My organization influences and/or supports the strengthening of 'national'/government' legal frameworks, and institutional arrangements to respond with CVA through national social protection systems to respond to a crisis.
- Reactive social protection. My organization identifies gaps and opportunities to improve linkages between Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection entities for crisis preparedness and response.
- Partnerships. My organization establishes partnerships/institutional agreements with the Government for advocacy and policy coordination on shock responsive Social Protection /linkages with Social protection.
- Protocols. My organization supports the development of contingency plans and protocols to define roles/responsibilities and strengthen linkages between social protection and Disaster Risk Management
- Information management. My organization strengthens information management social protection systems to inform responses to shocks (such as social registry)
- Anticipatory Action. My organization works in linkages between Anticipatory action and social protection at policy level
- Human mobility. My organization works in integrating people on the move (i.e., refugees and migrants) into social protection policies and programmes.
- Human Mobility. My organization assess/advocates for the main national and international normative frameworks that recognize their rights and analyses the effective access of people of the move to social protection system



Design level

- Assessments. My organization engages with social ministry /social protection teams to design, collect or analyze data to improve the overall design and implementation of shock-sensitive programmes
- Inform design. My organization assesses any aspects of the government social protection system to inform the design of our CVA programmes to address needs in a shock.
- Preparedness/Simulation. My organization undertakes measures to prepare routine social protection programs to respond to shock such as simulation exercises, standard operating plans; (e.g., pre-targeting, pre-registration, adjustment of transfer values, if payment processes can withstand shocks)
- Human mobility. My organization assesses the specific risks and vulnerabilities inherent to people on the move and barriers to effective access to social protection system.
- Anticipatory action. My organization integrates anticipatory action and social protection with the following activities: Select all that apply or add Informal social protection.
- My organization takes into consideration informal social protection when designing CVA programmes(e.g barter, charitable giving, remittances, burial societies and other rotating savings groups or any other informal support schemes that might be used in the community) accordingly.



Implementation level

- Information systems. My organization works with national social protection systems to facilitate exchange of information of beneficiaries (share/receive)
- Information/messaging. My organization provides information/referral regarding access to government social protection programmes
- Registration and enrollment. My organization supports registration and enrollment activities, including authentication (i.e. remote, in hard-to-reach areas) to social protection programmes.
- Registration and enrolment. My organization complements registration and enrolment efforts via last-mile support to those who face the highest barriers to access or who may be excluded because of government registration processes
- Delivery. My organization uses the same financial services/payment mechanisms for CVA programmes than the national social protection system.
- Participation and Accountability. My organization jointly implements or collaborates in activities of participation, communication with communities, accountability and/or handling of complaints, claims and suggestions between the social protection system and "our" CVA.
- MEAL. My organization jointly implements or collaborates in activities of monitoring and evaluation and/or learning, and knowledge dissemination systems between the social protection system and "our" CVA



- Coordination. My organization facilitates coordination, exchange, and/or joint decisions between humanitarian and social protection actors to link CVA and social protection systems
- Capacity building. My organization provides/helps to deliver capacity building activities to the identified gaps in Government's capacity to deliver social protection during shocks.

Open questions

- What do you consider to be the strongest linkages between social protection and CVA in your organization?
- How do you envision the future of this linkage? What would you need to achieve it?
- What are the main challenges inhibiting your organisation from engaging with the government social protection system in your interventions?

Rank

- How would you rank your organization's work linking humanitarian assistance and social protection systems- being "0" no linkages at all; and "100": Social protection system leading"- in response to the crisis you have worked during 2020-2022.



Invite you to share your say about

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO A CRISIS

OPEN PARTNER'S SURVEY I

Latin America & The
Caribbean *2023*



Programming along the route that people move through



We asked. We´ve got answers.

Out of a total of 107 key informants that answered the open partners survey for LAC, **52** decided to answer questions on cash and people on the move.



CVA and People on the Move

What was this survey for?

Assess the level of understanding/perception on operational challenges on CVA for population on the move along the route they take.

Index

Introduction



Route programming



Profile



Framework



Programming



Qualitative analysis



Final reflections



Profile



Questionnaire





Introduction

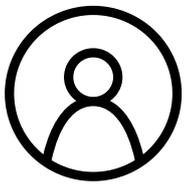
The section aims to assess the level of understanding and perception regarding the operational challenges of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for populations on the move along their migration routes. While CVA has been used in humanitarian responses for vulnerable populations on the move, it still faces significant challenges in terms of acceptance and implementation.

The questions raised in this section revolve around whether partners in the wider community of practice share a common understanding of CVA for people on the move and the challenges associated with it. It explores the different partner's needs in terms of programming features and capacity along the entire migration route, as well as the suitability of coordination platforms for cross-border programming. The aim is to provide tailor-made services to partners that are adapted to route programming.

In terms of terminology, the use of different terms such as "people on the move," "route programming," and "human mobility" raises questions about their impact on the results and whether a more focused term like "people on transit" would have been preferable. It is worth noting that the lack of endorsed definitions and the different perceptions of programming along the route further complicate the analysis.

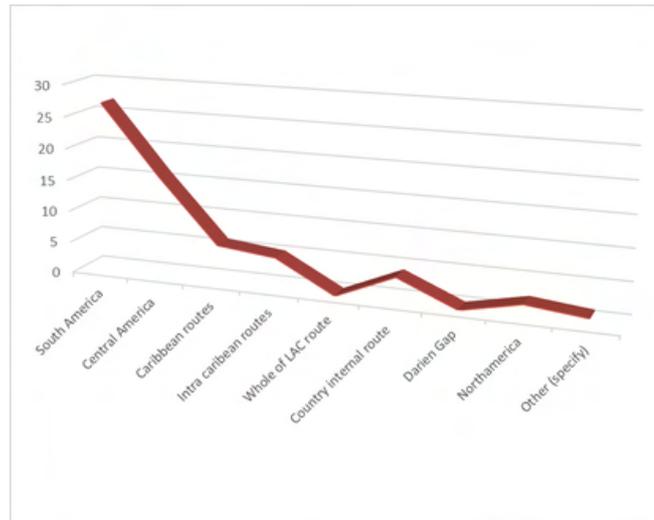
Despite these challenges, the results of the survey are deemed reliable and useful. However, it highlights the need for a common understanding of route programming across the region. The acceptance of CVA by governments, as well as regulations and requirements, vary across countries and nationalities. To address this, the results were filtered based on organizations that reported using a route perspective in their program design and those that incorporate a cross-border component.

In summary, this section aims to shed light on the operational challenges of implementing CVA for populations on the move. It acknowledges the lack of a common understanding of route programming and emphasizes the need for tailored approaches to address the varying programming needs along the migration route.



Do key informants work in the migratory routes? Which ones?

83% report working on the main migratory routes in the Americas. Mostly, they work in the South American route (F=27), Central America (F=16), Darien Gap (F=5), and 2 observations in the North American route. 6 are identified as working for all routes in the region.



Going beyond country perspective to program?

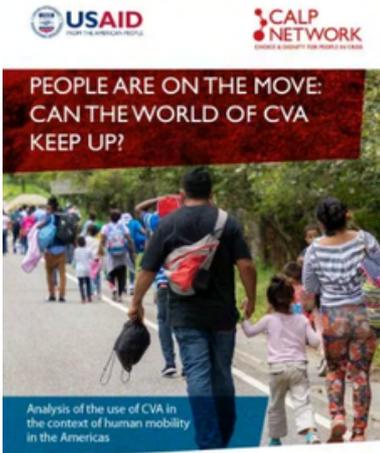
1. Design with a Country Perspective: 27 (52%) users reported designing their programs with a focus on a specific country or location without considering the broader regional context.
2. Design with a Route or Regional Perspective: 23 (44%) informants reported using a "route" or "regional" perspective when designing their programs. This indicates that they take into account the movement of people along the route or consider the regional dynamics in their program design.
3. Design with a Cross-Border Component: 12 (23%) observations reflect program design with a cross-border component, involving at least two countries. This suggests that these programs are specifically designed to address the needs and challenges faced by populations crossing borders during their journey.
4. Design Focus: Among the respondents, 11 reported designing programs only for transit, 8 for destination, 2 for return, and 1 for origin. This indicates that different organizations prioritize different stages of the movement when designing their programs.

These findings highlight the diverse approaches and perspectives taken by organizations when designing programs for populations on the move. While some focus on specific countries or stages of the journey, others take a broader regional or cross-border approach. Understanding these different design perspectives is crucial for identifying the specific needs and challenges faced by populations on the move and tailoring programs accordingly.



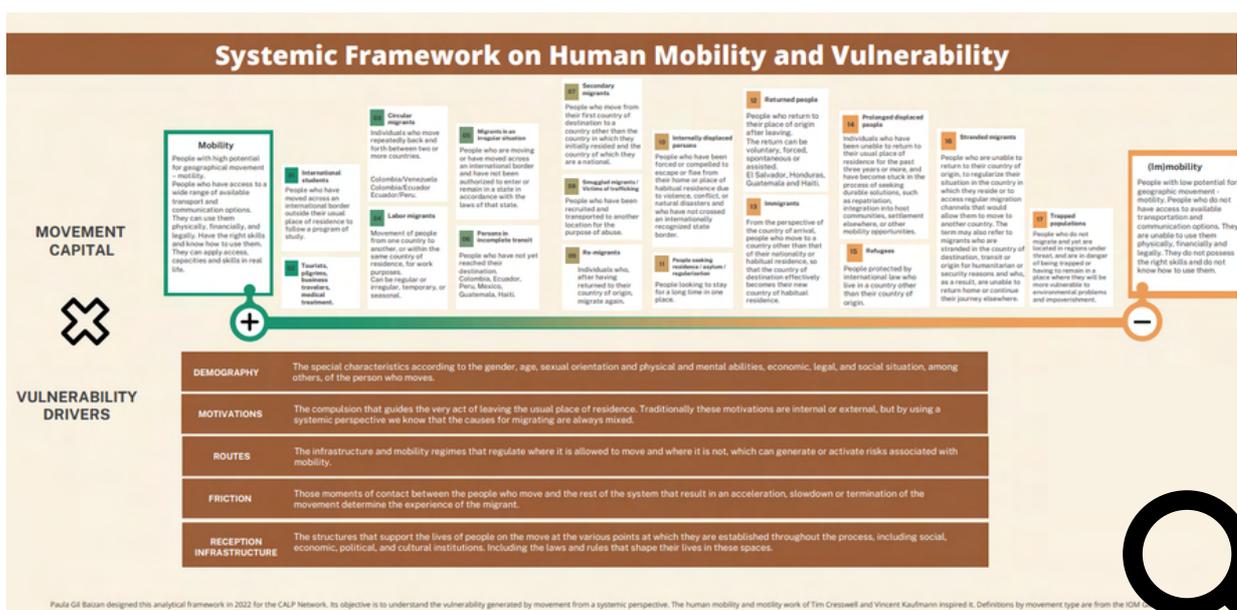
Using the systemic framework on human mobility and vulnerability

The reference "People are on the move: Can the world of CVA keep up? Analysis of the use of CVA in the context of human mobility in the Americas" by Paula Gil Baizan, published by the CaLP Network in 2022, serves as a valuable resource for this section. This analysis focuses on the use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in the specific context of human mobility in the Americas.



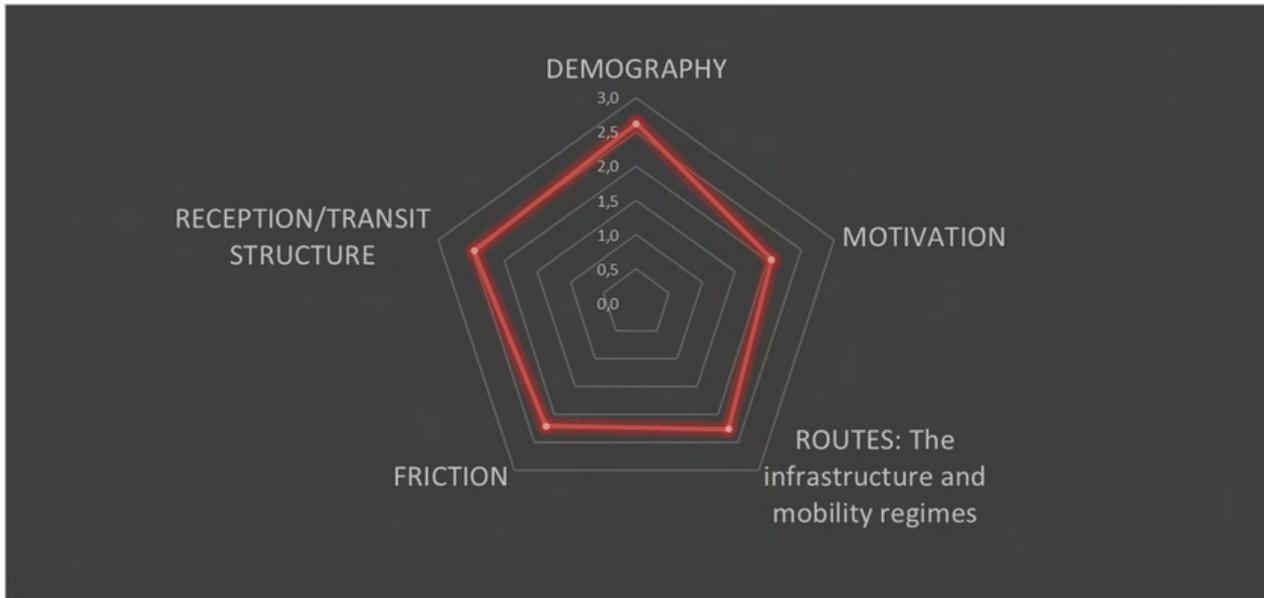
The framework presented in the reference inspired the questions related to vulnerability drivers in the survey. The framework provides a structure for understanding the factors that contribute to the vulnerability of populations on the move and how CVA can effectively address their needs.

Overall, the reference serves as a relevant and informative source to deepen the understanding of CVA in the context of human mobility. It provides insights into the specific challenges and considerations associated with using CVA to support populations on the move in the Americas region.





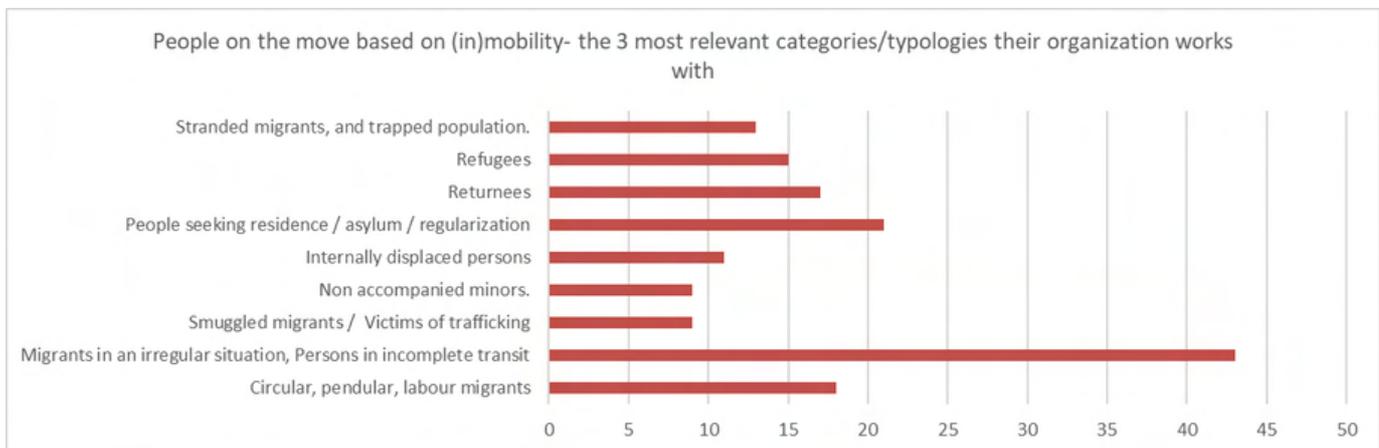
To what extent we adapt programming design to people's vulnerability?



Source: Open Partner survey. 52 responses. Question To what extent, the following vulnerability drivers influence in the way your organization design your program in a human mobility response. Please, rank from 1 to 3, being 1, "not significant at all", and 3, the one that impact the most, or "extremely significant for your programming".

People on the move based on (in)mobility-

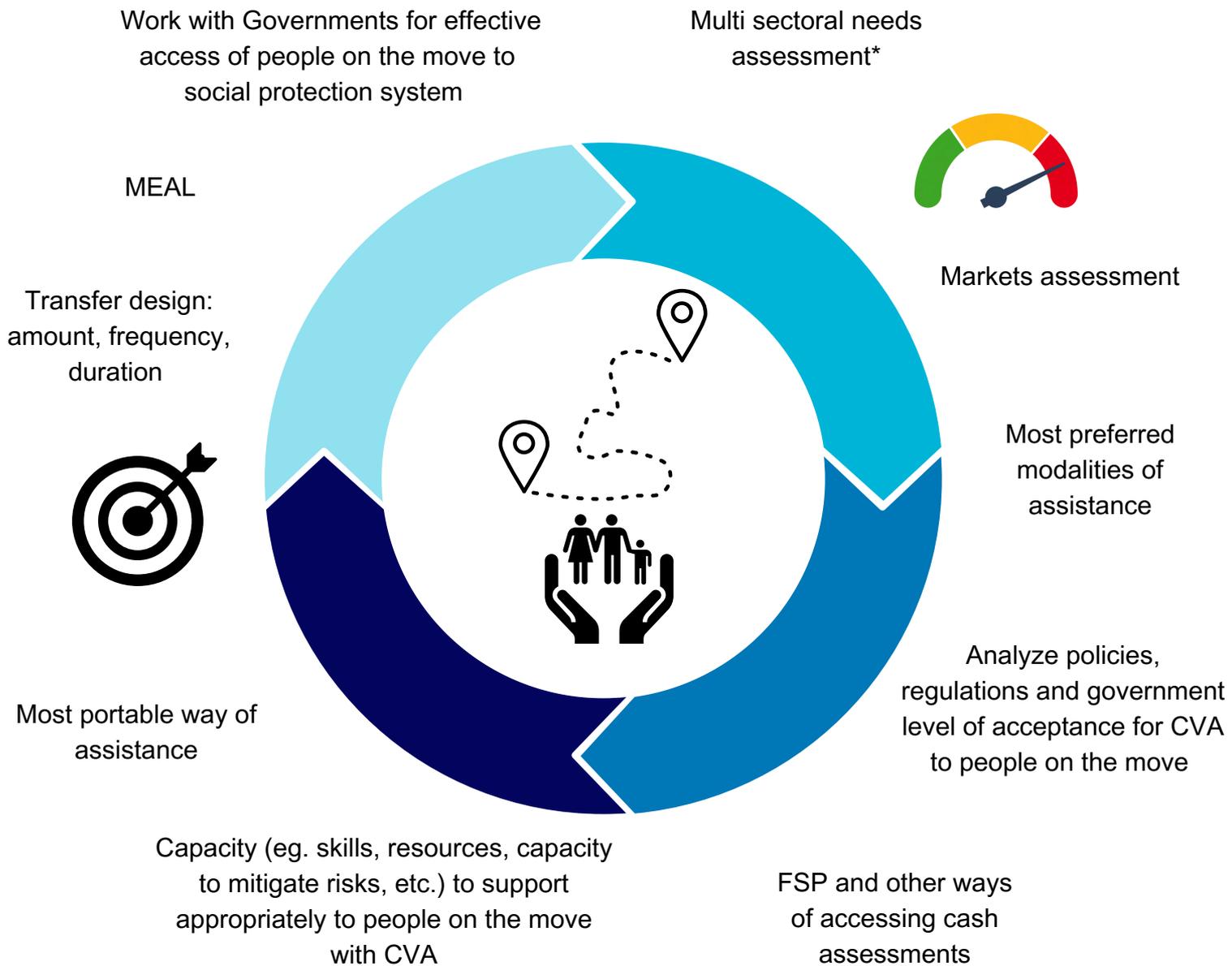
The 3 most relevant categories/typologies with which the informants worked were: migrants in an irregular situation, people in transit; people seeking residence/asylum/regularization and pendulars.



The categories were adapted from the conceptual framework of the study mentioned above (Paula Gil Baizan, CaLP Network, 2022).



Programming along the route people take



The features highlighted are not exhaustive of all the stages of programming.

Categories	Yes/sometimes
Policy and regulation	46
Capacity	46
MEAL	46
Social Protection	46
Need assessments	45
FSP	44
Preferences	44
Portability	44
Transfer design	44
Markets assessments	41
Capacity development	39



Inspired by Operational Guidance and Toolkit for Multipurpose Cash Grants. Adapted for the survey and mobility, 2015



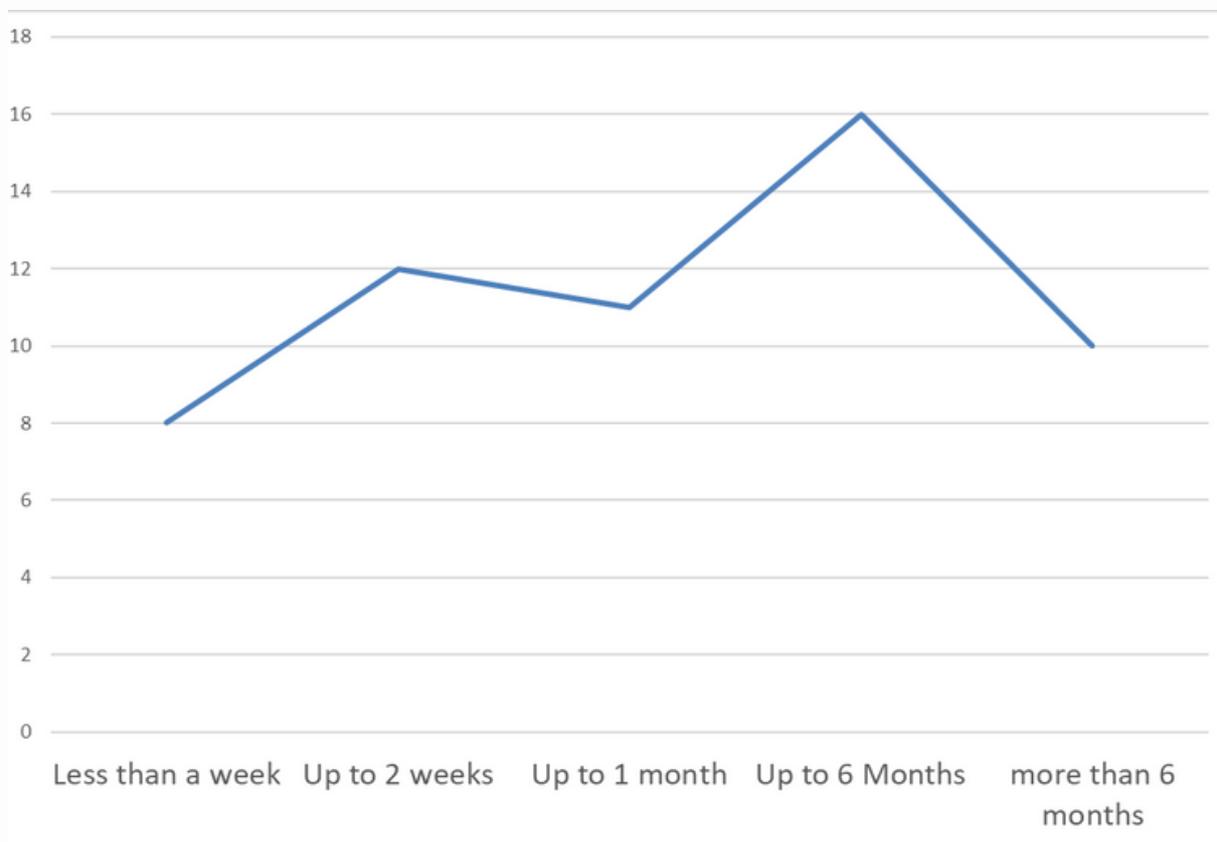
Programming along the **route people take**

- 87% report **assessing the needs and impact of the movement based on the duration of the movement/permanence**. Those that do, mostly do it with population that stay 6 months (F=16), up to 2 weeks (12), up to 1 month (11), more than 6 months (10) and less than a week (8).



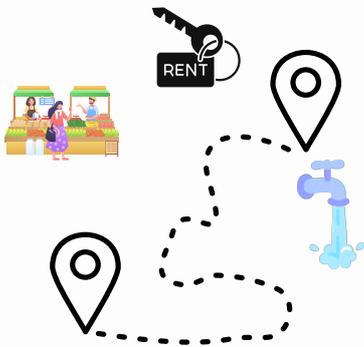
When filtered by the users that reported programming considering a route perspective (40%) **and** cross border, that percentage drops to **13%**

Duration of the movement/permanence





Programming along the **route people take**



- 79% say they **conduct pre-intervention market assessments.**

- When filtered by the users that reported programming considering a route perspective (38%) and cross border, the numbers of users that report doing market assessment decreases from 41 to 7 (-83%) and the percentage drops to **13%** 



- 85% say they assess **access and use of financial services and/or other forms of access to cash transfers** along the route through which people move.

- When filtered by the users that reported programming considering a route perspective (48%) and cross border, that % goes down to **17%** 



Our main challenge is that the selected mechanism is adequate and can improve access to people on the move, the presence of FSPs on the route and interconnected mechanisms [to deliver cash]

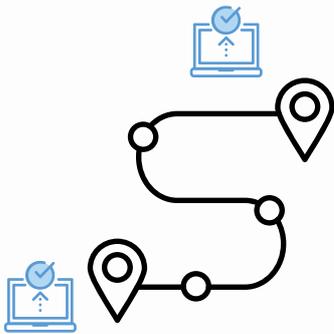
Source: Open survey- Open questions



Programming along the **route people take**



- 75% say that their organization assesses which are the **preferred modalities of assistance** along the route along which people circulate. If we add how many of those also responded that they program along the route (46%) **and** cross border, 12 users responded "yes" and "sometimes". That means a 23%. 



- 84% say they assess what is the **most portable form of assistance** along the route people travel (e.g., they can take their assistance with them as they continue their journey; they can pick up their entitlement at different cross-border distribution points).
- When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 40%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 12% 



- 88% report assessing which are the policies, regulations and level of government acceptance in relation to CVA s and people on the move. 40% program with a route perspective, 13,5% when cross border option is observed. 



Programming along the **route people take**



- 88% perceive they have **the capacity** (e.g. skills, resources, ability to mitigate risks, etc.) to adequately support people on the move with CVA. When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 40%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 11,5%.



- 85% report that their organization (or with the CWG) has defined a MEB; or any type of analysis to inform the amount of the cash transfer, frequency of distribution, and other **transfer design features**. When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 38%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 11,5%



- 89% monitor, evaluate and/or learn from CVA for people on the move, along the routes they take. When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 44%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 13%



- 89% work with the government for effective access of people on the move to the social protection system. When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 37%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 11,5%



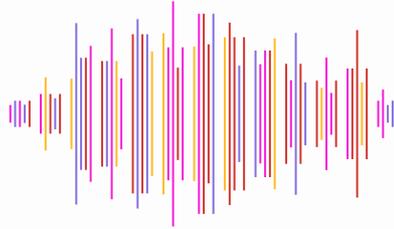
- 75% provide/assist in providing capacity building for CVA and people on the move. When filtered by the users that reported programming considering the whole route it is 37%, when added by cross border, that % goes down to 11,5%

The largest number of observations regarding the implementation of CVAs is "at destination" (F=33), "in transit" (F=31), and to a lesser extent at origin (11) and return (10).



Main trends

- All related to delivery mechanisms and financial service providers. Challenges related to access, presence on the route, interconnection, usable in different countries, cross-border money collection, KYC (F=6), security, adaptation, mixed mechanisms, accessibility. Need of regional mapping and feasibility analysis. (Coded as FSP, frequency=29)
- Between countries (F=14). Cross-border challenges (see specific mention to cross-border coordination) focus mainly on financial services or delivery mechanisms that follow the route and are accessible to the population moving between countries. Mention also to funding challenges that often only focuses on one country.
- All related to monitoring emerges as a trend (F=13). Either by monitoring assistance use, keeping contact during the route and at destination with recipient, referral for attention, verification, impact.
- Transit (F=8) stands out among the phases of mobility. For the targeting, for the "outreach", flows vary too much per day challenging programming (in quantity, seasonal, and of different complexity).



Main trends

- **Coordination** (F=15) emerges as one of the main challenges for responding in a harmonized way. Specifically, crossborder coordination emerges. At national level, fragmentation of the structure is mentioned.

"Fragmented structure. R4V deals with the Venezuelan response (the programming of the routes could be strengthened, as it is still country-focused, but it is there), while in REDLAC it is not clear who and how the different routes are being coordinated for an effective response".

INGO

"no coordinating body beyond R4V for all other routes, countries and nationalities on the move"

UN

"We need agencies that deal with cross-border situations, from basic activities such as market assessment at the different borders"

INGO

"Decision-making staff are national and do not participate in regional or cross-border discussions."

INGO



Final reflections

Is route programming a possibility?

The provided information highlights several key points regarding organizations working with people on the move in the Americas and their approach to programming and assistance. Here is a summary of the findings:

- **Focus on Migratory Routes:** The majority of organizations reported working on the main migratory routes in the Americas, particularly with migrants in an irregular situation or people in transit. They also engage with individuals seeking residence, asylum, regularization, and pendular migrants (those who engage in regular cross-border movements).
- **Country-Specific Programming:** Most organizations have country-specific programming, indicating a narrower focus on addressing the needs of people during the whole journey. Only 23% of responders reported having a multicountry/cross-border component, which would enable them to program across the entire route people take.
- **Vulnerability Drivers:** When designing programs, organizations consider various vulnerability drivers such as demographic characteristics, the structure of reception or transit along the routes, and relevant regulations. However, considerations of "friction" (challenges faced by migrants) and "motivation" (factors driving migration) were less prominent.
- **Operational and Technical Gaps:** While organizations undertake key steps to program with cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for people on the move, they face operational and technical challenges in implementing it across the entire route. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning from CVA for people on the move are more common, but market assessments along the route are less frequently conducted.

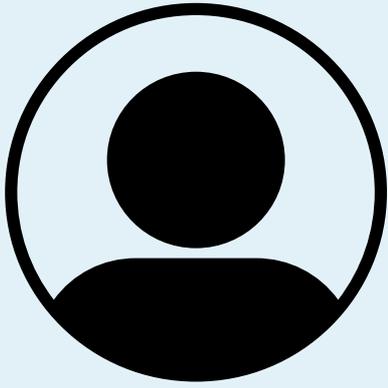


Final reflections (cont.)

Is route programming a possibility?

- **Safety Risks and Protection Issues:** Safety risks and protection concerns are the main challenges for route programming. Accessible and safe delivery mechanisms along the route, including cross-border operations, are highlighted as significant challenges. The transit phase of mobility poses the most operational difficulties for partners.
- **Coordination Challenges:** Fragmentation of structures and limited cross-border collaboration pose challenges to coordination efforts. Partners emphasize the need for coordination mechanisms that are fit for purpose to ensure a harmonized and effective response.
- **Moving Towards Whole Route Programming:** Despite the challenges, there is evidence that partners are showing indicators of moving towards programming across the main migratory routes. Organizations express the desire to assist people on the move considering their specific needs and vulnerabilities. However, the risk of focusing too much on country programming exists, potentially hindering a comprehensive, people-centered approach and reducing the quality of assistance provided.

In summary, while organizations are making efforts to assist people on the move in the Americas, there is a need to shift towards programming that encompasses the entire migratory route. This requires addressing operational challenges, prioritizing safety and protection, and establishing effective coordination mechanisms. By adopting a whole route perspective, organizations can better understand and respond to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individuals on their journey.



Profile

Profile of focal points

A thick, light blue wavy line starts from the bottom left corner and curves upwards and to the right, ending near the center of the page.



Who answered?

52

31%



United Nations agency

46%



INGO

0% others
0% Government, University,
Think tanks, academy, networks, donors,
private sector, international banks

12%



International Red Cross and
Red Crescent Movement

12%



National NGO and CSO



50%

Country



35%

Regional



4%

Global



4%

Subnational

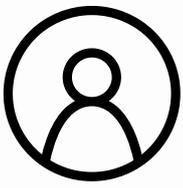


8%

Community-based



Source: 52 answers. Question. I work in the following country/territory/operational context. Select all that apply



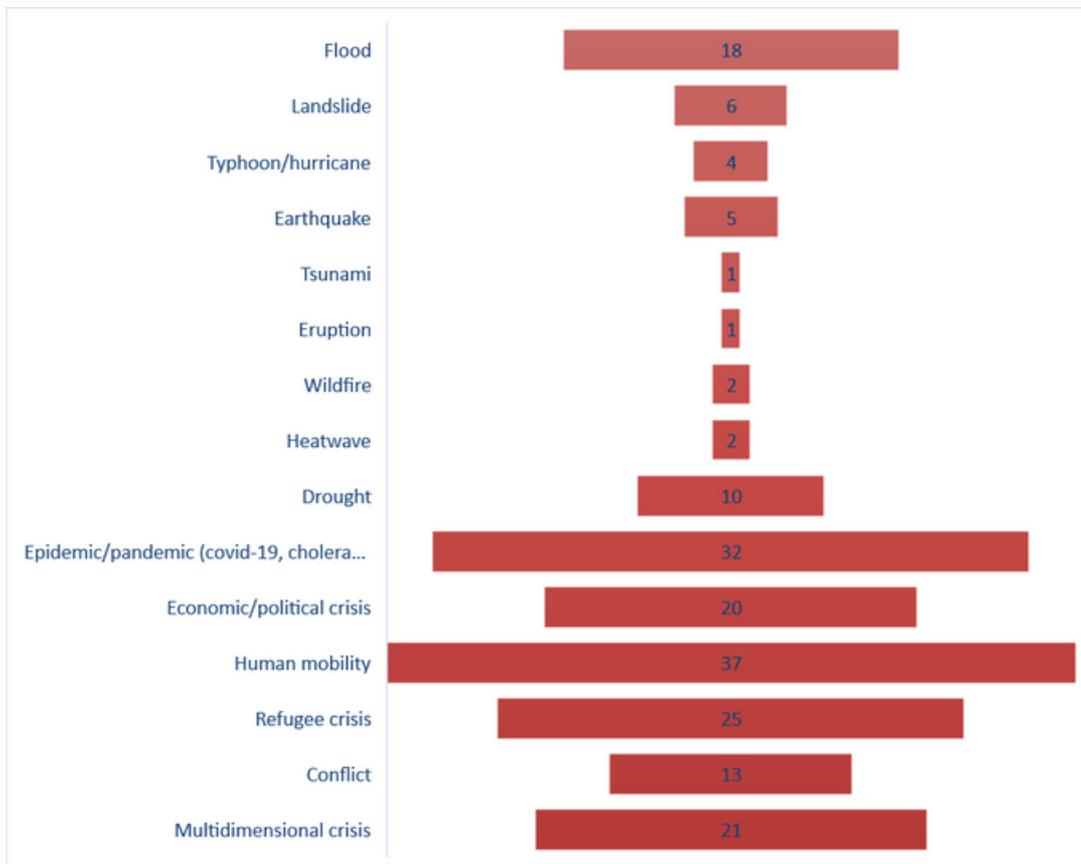
Positions



- 21% as Humanitarian programme staff
- 20% as CVA adviser
- 12% Programme manager
- 12% identify themselves as CWG coordinators/ (co) leader/ (co) chair
- 8% social protection adviser
- 6% in senior management.
- 7% technical adviser
- 6% Cluster/Sector Coordinator
- 2% in AAP and operations support (logistics, finance, etc.), MEAL. 1% research/consultant, 2% volunteer/ad honorem support, 2% communications



Type of contexts





Type of intervention

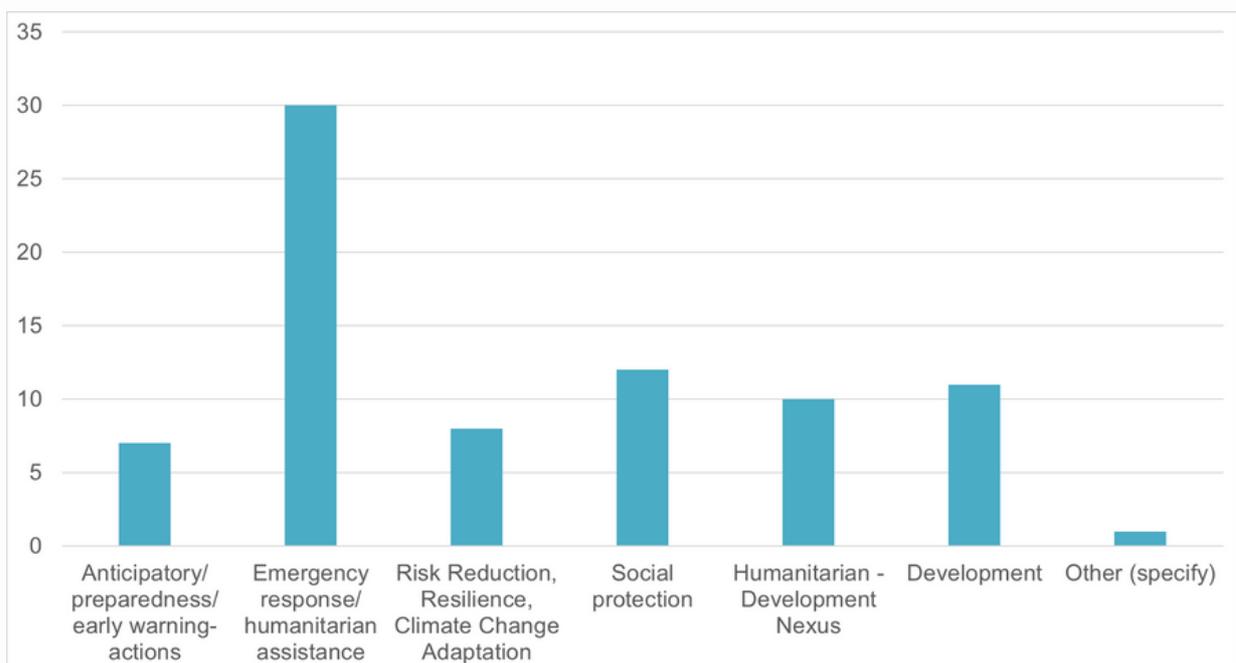
Most work in direct (F=42) or indirect (F=21) implementation. 24 reported having a coordination role, 21 supporting their teams, and 9 providing direct technical assistance to the government. 4 provided direct financial assistance to the government.

Population



In relation to the population assisted, key informants work with migrants (F=47), women (F=34), adolescents and children (F=32), and refugees (F=34) To a lesser extent, work with the elderly (F=23), people with disabilities (F=21), and ethnic groups (F=22) is observed. Survivors/victims of gender-based violence (23), LGBTBI (18), Youth (12), People living with HIV/AIDS (7)

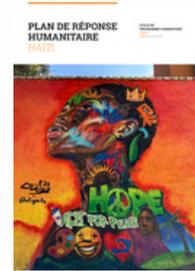
Activities that contributed directly





Plans

Key informants work in organizations that mostly integrate CVA as part of their response to crises in Latin America and the Caribbean (F=40). 31% reported being part of the RMRP 2023/4 and 19% of a humanitarian response plan (e.g., HRP). 10% percent responded that they harmonize their activities with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. 3% none of the above.



Area of work





Questionnaire

Questions



Annex- Questions

- Do you work along key routes of migration in the Americas? If yes, in which routes?
- My organization designs its program focusing in. Select all that apply A route perspective/regional (From origin, destiny, or transit)/A country perspective (whether is in origin, destiny, or transit) but not with regional overview/Cross border (the program involves at least 2 countries)/Only in transit/Only in origin/Only in destiny/Only in return/None of the above

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE /HUMAN MOBILITY/ALONG THE ROUTE THEY TAKE

This section aims to understand your organization's programming using a systemic framework on human mobility (CaLP, 2022). When referring to your organization, please do answer according to the operational remit that you work in and based on activities/programs from 2020-2022.

Operationalizing a systemic framework on Human mobility. Please refer Human Mobility, CALP, 2022

Vulnerability Drivers. To what extent, the following vulnerability drivers influence in the way your organization design your program in a human mobility response. Please, rank from 1 to 3, being 1, "not significant at all", and 3, the one that impact the most, or "extremely significant for your programming".

- **DEMOGRAPHY:** The special characteristics according to the gender, age, sexual orientation and physical and mental abilities, economic, legal, and social situation, among others, of the person who moves.
- **MOTIVATIONS:** The compulsion that guides the very act of leaving the usual place of residence. Traditionally these motivations are internal or external, but by using a systemic perspective we know that the causes for migrating are always mixed
- **ROUTES:** The infrastructure and mobility regimes that regulate where it is allowed to move and where it is not, which can generate or activate risks associated with mobility.
- **FRICTION:** Those moments of contact between the people who move and the rest of the system that result in an acceleration, slowdown or termination of the movement determine the experience of the migrant.
- **RECEPTION/TRANSIT STRUCTURES:** The structures that support the lives of people on the move at the various points at which they are established throughout the process, including social, economic, political, and cultural institutions. Including the laws and rules that shape their lives in these spaces.

People on the move based on (in) mobility- Please select the top 3 most relevant categories/typologies that your organization work with Circular, pendular, labour migrants/Migrants in an irregular situation, Persons in incomplete transit /Smuggled migrants / Victims of trafficking/Non accompanied minors/ Internally displaced persons/People seeking residence / asylum / regularization/Returnees/Refugees/Stranded migrants, and trapped population./Other (specify)

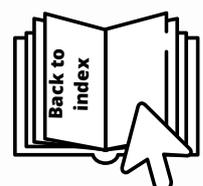
PEOPLE ON THE MOVE /HUMAN MOBILITY/ALONG THE ROUTE THEY TAKE

This section aims to understand your organization's programming along the route people takes. When referring to your organization, please do answer according to the operational remit that you work in and based on activities/programs from 2020-2022.

- My organization conducts multi sectoral needs assessment along the route they take
- My organization(re) assesses needs and impact of the movement based on the duration of the movement /permanence. Less than a week/Up to 2 weeks/Up to 1 month/Up to 6 Months/more than 6 months/Other (Specify)
- My organization assesses "people on the move"s protection needs, risks and coping mechanisms along the route that people move through.
- My organization undertakes market assessments prior to the intervention along the route that people move through.
- My organization assesses the access and utilization of financial services and/other ways of accessing to cash along the route that people move through.
- My organization assesses which are the most preferred modalities of assistance along the route that people move through.
- My organization assesses which is the most portable way of assistance along the route that people move through (e.g they can take their assistance with them as they continue their journey; they can collect their entitlement in different distributions points cross bordering)
- My organization assesses which are the policies, regulations and government level of acceptance in relation to CVA of people on the move
- My organization has the capacity (eg. skills, resources, capacity to mitigate risks, etc.) to support appropriately to people on the move with CVA
- My organization (or with the CWG) has defined a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB); or any kind of analysis to inform transfer amount, frequency of distribution and other characteristics of transfer design.
- My organization is implementing CVA for people on the move, with focus. Select all that apply In origin/In transit/In destination/In return/Other (Specify)
- My organization monitors, evaluates and/or learns from CVA for people on the move, along the routes they take.
- My organization works to with the Government for effective access of people on the move to social protection system (if yes, we suggest you answer CVA and linkages with Social Protection survey when you finish)
- Capacity building. My organization provides/helps to deliver capacity building for CVA and people on the move

Open questions

- What are the 3 top operational challenges you have for CVA for people on the move along the route they take ?
- What are the greatest risks that you have experienced when providing CVA to people on the move (protection, operational, data protection, etc) For your staff? For your partners? For the people on the move ?
- What are the biggest challenges in coordination of cash assistance for people on the move? Regional /Cross border/National/Sub national/Others





Invite you to share your say about

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO A CRISIS

OPEN PARTNER'S SURVEY I

Latin America & The
Caribbean *2023*



Towards a regional cash coordination forum in LAC?



We asked. We got answers.

Out of a total of **107** key informants that answered the open partners survey for LAC, **60** decided to answer cash coordination questions.



Cash Coordination

What was this survey for?

Understand on what partners expect from the different cash coordination platforms at regional level.

Index

Agreements 

Action plan 2023/4 

Roadmap 

Participation 

Regional CWG- R4V- Workplan 

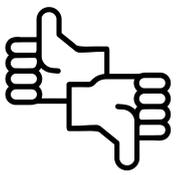
Qualitative analysis 

Final reflections 

Profile 

Questionnaire 

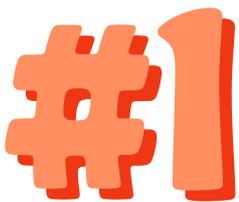




Agree or disagree?

The following references were shared:

- The **global agreement on coordination models**. IASC Cash Coordination Model ([link](#))
- the positioning of several regional advisors from multiple organizations, reflected in a **Regional Cash Coordination WHITE Paper** ([link](#))



85% of informants agree that there is a need for a **single regional Cash coordination forum/mechanism** in LAC to consolidate efforts and resources. 15% neither agree nor disagree.



83% believe that the region's **good practices in leadership**, such as the election of leaders and co-leaders and periodic rotation, should be adopted in any new type of regional cash coordination forum or mechanism. 13% neither agree nor disagree. And 3% (2 users) disagreed.

Action Plan 2023/24



90% agree to launch a regional Cash forum/platform and corresponding task teams. 8% neither agreed nor disagreed. 2% (1 user) disagree.



80% want to open the elections for regional leadership of the R4V-CWG and **broaden its scope**. 20% neither agree nor disagree. (Election Guidelines, RCWG, 2021)

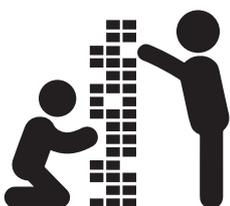
80% agree to **set up an agreed-upon Cash coordination structure at regional level**.

- ToR
- election guidelines
- work plan,
- budget,
- work teams linked to social protection, etc.



85% agree with having a **joint REDLAC - R4V roadmap** for cash coordination in the region.

85% positively value holding a strategic meeting of the **REDLAC advisory committee and of the R4V coordination**



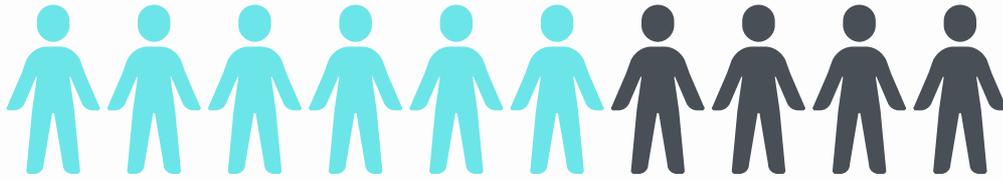
White Paper- Cash Coordination LAC (Dec, 2022) ([link](#))

Open Partner survey (March- April, 2023)





Want to have a say?



45%

Want to have a say

20%

want to be informed

35%

don't want to be involved.

RCWG - Workplan



+59%

2023-2021

46% prioritize linkages with SP in 2021 over other options.

1

73% prioritized social protection (linkages with CVA and the role in the humanitarian-development nexus) as the first and second priorities



2

54% prioritized CVA exit strategies, sustainable solutions and financial inclusion.



3

32% CVA for people in transit, towards integrated financial service providers.



4

21% chose to prioritize CVA for unaccompanied children and adolescents, working with the Protection sector/Child Protection sub-sector



5

20% Inclusion and CVA: focus to people with disabilities



Source 1: Open survey- 60 answers. Question. I want to be involved in the different stages of discussion, decision making, and activities related to cash coordination LAC. Not at all/Just being informed it is ok/ Having a space to share my say at all stages.

Source 2: Open survey- 107 answers. Question. Based on RCWG - R4V Can you rank the options below based on your priorities?



Qualitative analysis

Main challenges identified

Based on the analysis of the open answers from the 60 informants, the following categories and challenges were observed multiple times:

- **Funding and Donors:** The most frequently mentioned challenge was related to funding and donors. Informants expressed concerns about limited funding available for their programs and the difficulty of engaging in dialogue with donors. Challenges related to funding for livelihoods and long-term activities were also highlighted.
- **Transition to New Coordination Model:** The transition to a new coordination model was identified as a significant challenge. This likely refers to the shift towards more integrated and collaborative approaches in addressing the needs of people on the move.
- **Linkage with R4V:** The linkage with the R4V (Response for Venezuelans) platform or initiative was mentioned as a challenge. This may involve difficulties in aligning programming and coordination efforts with the R4V framework, which focuses on the response to the Venezuelan migration crisis.
- **Advocating for an Inclusive Approach:** Informants emphasized the importance of advocating for an approach to human mobility that is not limited by nationality. This suggests a need to address the specific needs of all individuals on the move, regardless of their nationality or origin.
- **Challenges Across Countries:** Challenges related to the lack of integrated financial service providers across countries were mentioned. This indicates difficulties in ensuring consistent and accessible financial services for migrants throughout their journey. Additionally, establishing linkages with governments and social protection systems across different countries was identified as a challenge.

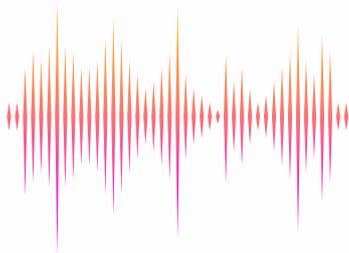
Overall, the analysis highlights the recurring challenges faced by organizations working with people on the move, including funding constraints, coordination transitions, and the need for inclusive approaches that transcend national boundaries. Addressing these challenges is crucial for improving the effectiveness and quality of assistance provided to individuals on their migratory journeys.



Regional conversations/tools/events

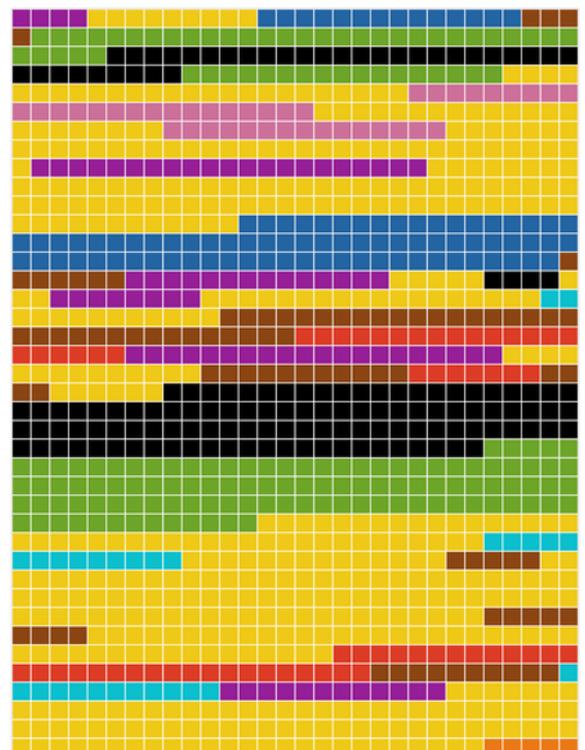
The following analysis showcases how many times the following categories and wording were repeated across the open answers of 60 informants. Each category has been color coded. The most observed demand for 2023/4 are all activities related to capacity building and experience sharing. There is a clear appetite to discuss, share and train on coordination issues. Two topics are highlighted across the voices: **human mobility** and **social protection**. All related to financial service providers is observed as a clear trend, as well as all conversations around exit strategy, long term needs, and sustainability. There is a clear trend related to working closer to national and local authorities. There is a need of stronger linkages with governments for having a meaningful dialogue.

- Capacity building and cross fertilization: trainings, technical capacity, experience sharing, case studies
- Recovery/livelihood: sustainability, exit strategy, long term needs, etc.
- Governments: national and local authorities
- Financial service providers: KYC, financial inclusion, joint negotiation, etc.
- MEB: expenditure, transfer value, basket
- Human mobility: migration, displacement, people on the move
- Coordination: linkages, new model, leadership, etc.
- Social Protection
- Funding: Donors, funding, budget lines
- Others: advocacy, anticipatory action, trends



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessments { Formaciones { Protección Social { CORE CVA { mercados, { Coordinación y vinculación { gubernamentales { Coordinación y vinculación { capacidad técnica { MEB { experiencias { Formaciones { MEB { 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 • reforzar el CVA en el análisis, la orientación y la planificación multisectoriales 3 • Formaciones CORE CVA, formaciones en la vinculación entre PS y PTM-H; trabajar en contextualizar herramientas a nivel país, entrenamientos en mapeo de mercados, y eventos que cree espacios de coordinación entre el estado y organizaciones humanitarias. 4 • Todo lo referente a la construcción- organización de GTM en el país 5 • Sistematizar las buenas experiencias para el desarrollo de PTM y tomar en cuenta el costo real de la canasta básica y/o canasta ampliada par el análisis del tipo y cantidad de ayuda a proporcionar, así como el mecanismo de entrega, considerar qué % de apoyo brindar a las familias. 6 • Sistemas 7 • Compartir experiencias 8 • cursos de formación sobre el MEB para un enfoque unificado y mecanismos de acuerdos contractuales para el CVA; formación sobre el CBI y la población desplazada interna
---	--

Retrato del documento: Coord_CUAL



Example: Categorizing each suggestion and inputs from key informants, using MAXQAD analytics

Source: Open survey- frequency of general coding in open questions. Codes. Categories below were observed and counted using MAXQAD analytics. Question. What kind of regional conversations/events/tools on CVA would be the most useful for your work in 2023 and 2024?

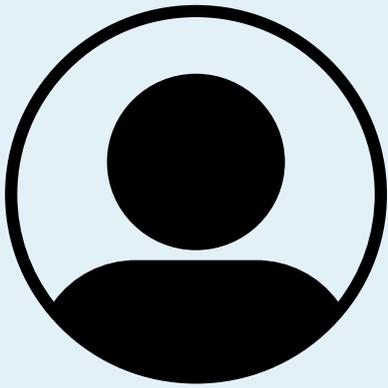


Final Reflections

Partners were loud and clear. Are we going to act on it?

Overall, the analysis highlights the key demands for capacity building, experience sharing, and addressing specific issues related to human mobility, social protection, financial services, long-term needs, and collaboration with authorities. These demands reflect the informants' aspirations for improved coordination, sustainability, and a more comprehensive approach to assisting individuals on the move.

The survey indicates unequivocally partners perceive that regional coordination has a role to play in CVA discussions in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In a context with diverse coordination arrangements, namely, the global agreement on coordination models -IASC Cash Coordination Model ([link](#))-, the Response for Venezuelans (R4V) and REDLAC, several regional advisors from multiple organizations called for action in a Cash Coordination WHITE Paper ([link](#)) by the end of 2022. Linkages with Social Protection and human mobility issues should be a core topic to any new or expanded version of coordination fora. There is a widespread consensus in the region that a unified regional cash coordination forum or mechanism is necessary in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to streamline efforts and resources. We asked. We have got answers, now is time to act.



Profile

Profile of focal points

A thick, light blue wavy line that starts from the left edge of the page and curves upwards and then downwards towards the right edge.



Who answered?

60

40%



United Nations agency

33%



INGO

12%



International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

12%



National NGO and CSO

3% others
0% Government, university,
Think tanks, academy, networks, donors,
private sector, international banks



63%

Country



28%

Regional



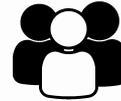
2%

Global



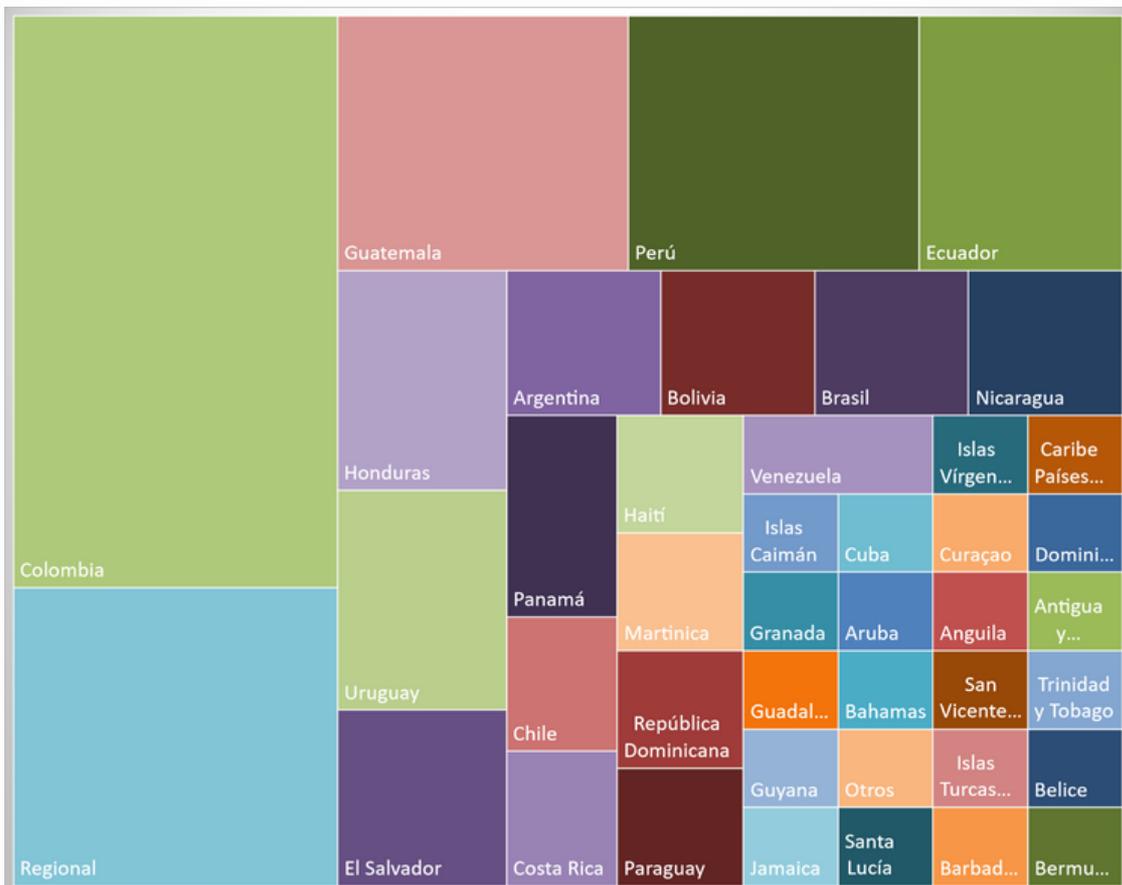
3%

Subnational



3%

Community-based





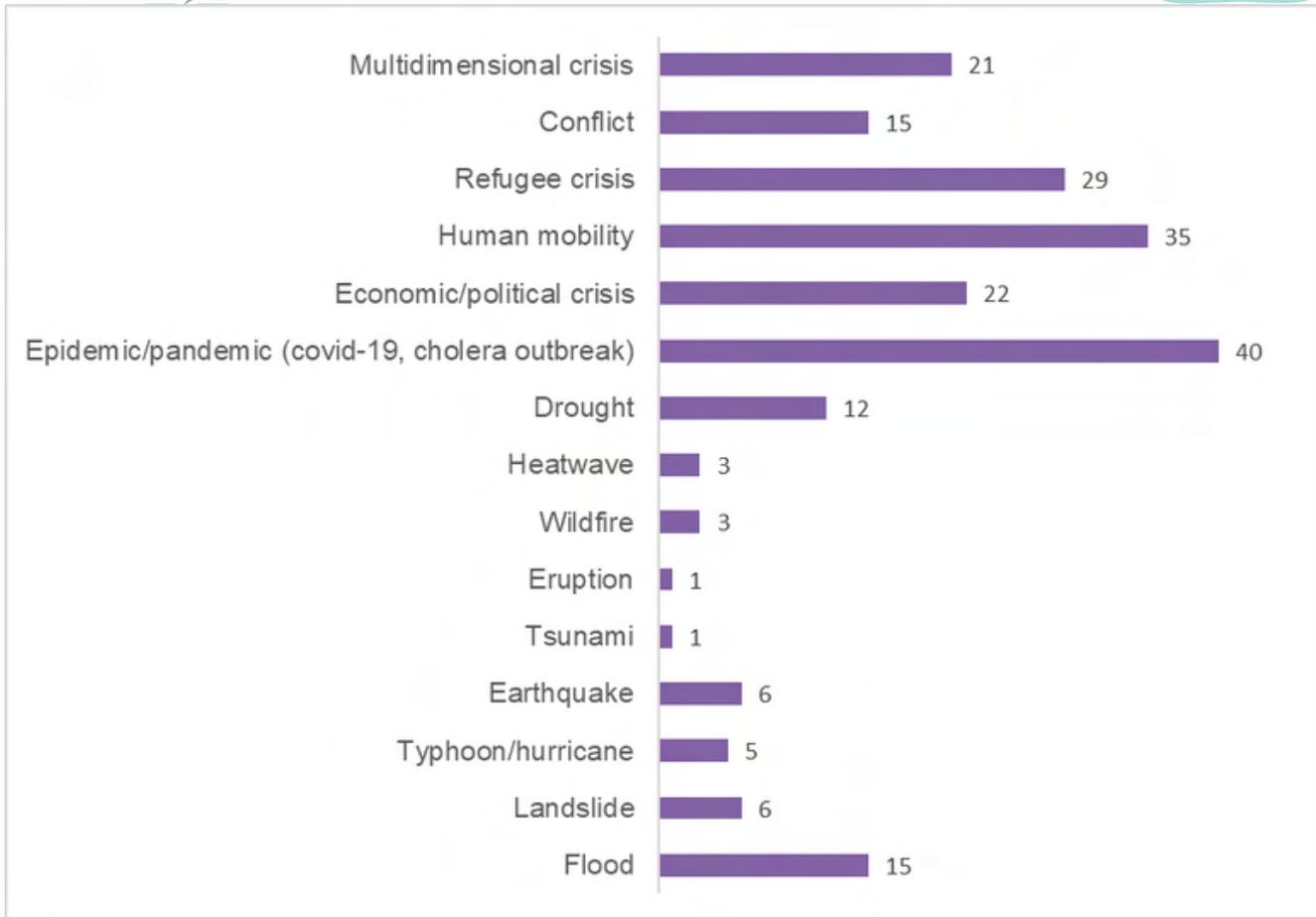
Positions



- 25% identify themselves as CWG coordinators/ (co) leader/ (co) chair
- 29% as Humanitarian programme staff
- 24% as CVA adviser
- 22% Programme manager
- 14% social protection adviser
- 10% in senior management.
- 8% technical adviser
- 4% in AAP and operations support (logistics, finance, etc.), MEAL. 3% research/consultant, 2% volunteer/ad honorem support



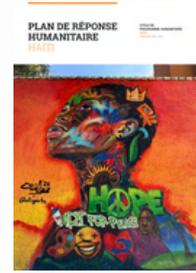
Type of contexts



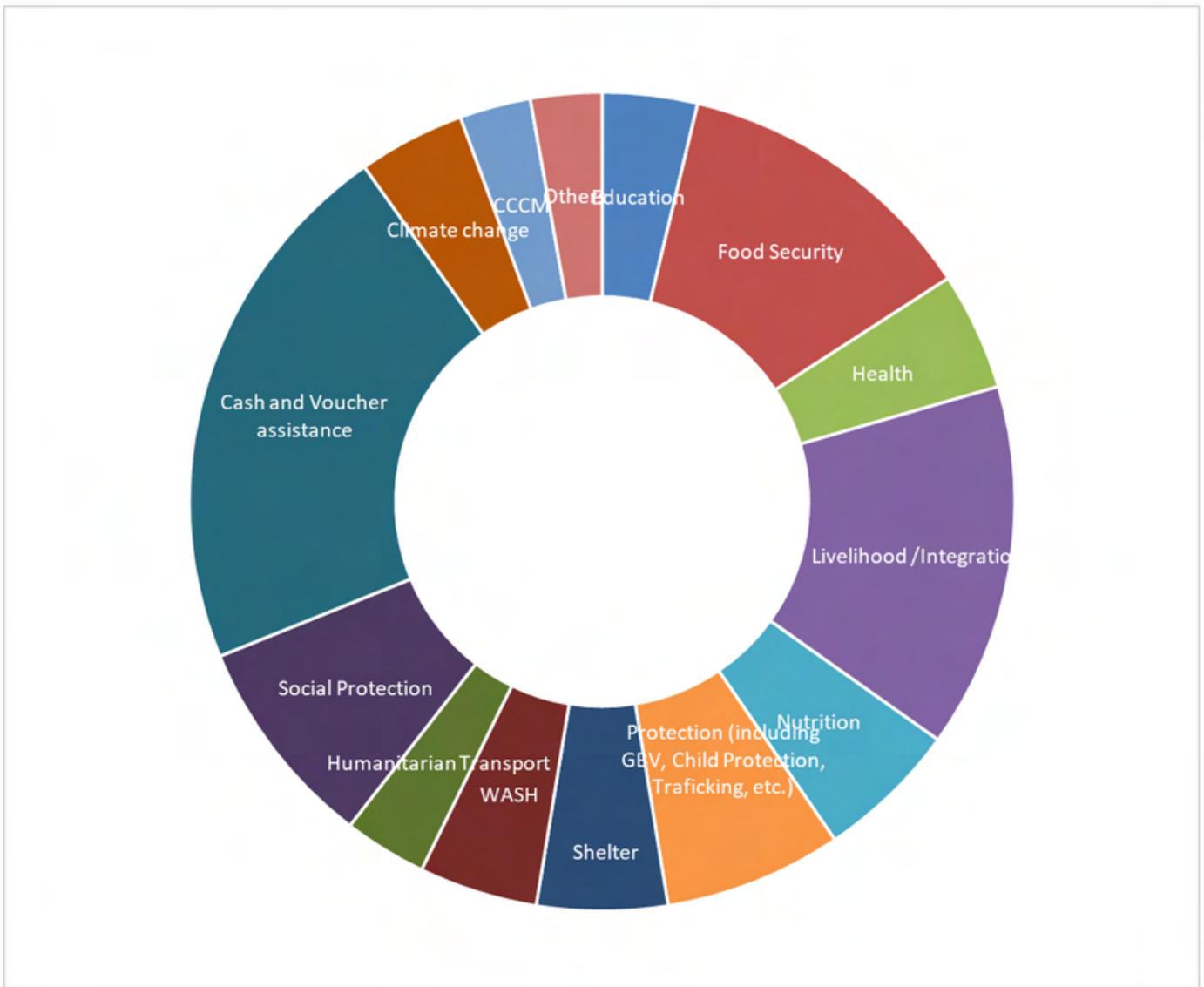


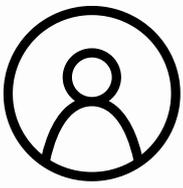
Plans

Key informants work in organizations that mostly integrate CVA as part of their response to crises in Latin America and the Caribbean (F=45). 22% reported being part of the RMRP 2023/4 and 27% of a humanitarian response plan (e.g., HRP). 12% percent responded that they harmonize their activities with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Area of work





Type of intervention

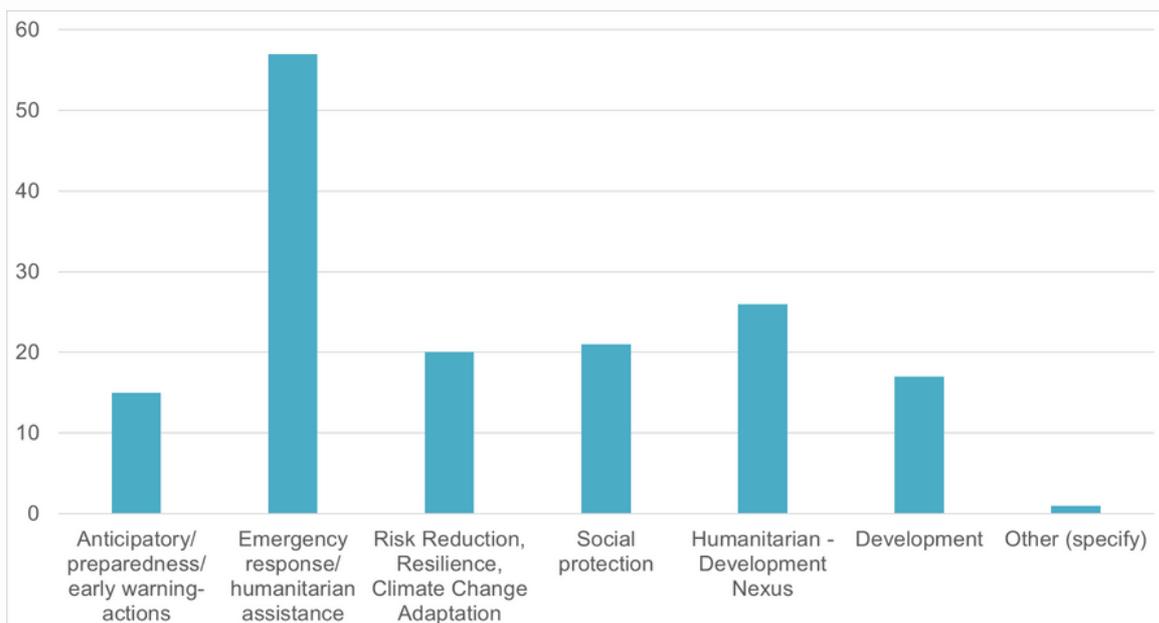
Most work in direct (F=43) or indirect (F=28) implementation. 29 reported having a coordination role, 19 supporting their teams, and 16 providing direct technical assistance to the government. 6 provided direct financial assistance to the government.

Population



In relation to the population assisted, key informants work with migrants (F=48), women (F=36), adolescents and children (F=30), and refugees (F=39) To a lesser extent, work with the elderly (F=24), people with disabilities (F=26), and ethnic groups (F=21) is observed. Survivors/victims of gender-based violence (17), LGTBI (14), Youth (11), People living with HIV/AIDS (9)

Activities that contributed directly





Questionnaire

Questions

Annex- Questions

- Based on the RCWG workplan, can you rank the options below based on your priorities?
 - Social Protection (linkages with CVA and role in the humanitarian-development nexus)
 - CVA for unaccompanied children and adolescents (UASC) – working with Protection sector/Child Protection sub-sector
 - CVA for people in transit: towards integrated financial service providers
 - CVA exit strategies, sustainable solutions and financial inclusion
 - Inclusion and CVA: focus on people with disabilities
- Do you agree or disagree with the following? (Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Agree, Strongly agree)
 - There is a need for a single regional cash coordination fora/mechanism in LAC (examples in the region WASH Sector, Education, others) to consolidate efforts and resources
 - Good practices from the region regarding leadership such as elected chairs and periodic rotation should be embraced in any new type of regional cash fora/coordination mechanism.
 - The existing instances and actions planned for the coming months are seen as concrete opportunities to leverage this discussion.
 - REDLAC’s advisory committee and R4V - leadership meeting
 - Joint REDLAC - R4V roadmap for cash coordination in LAC
 - Open up elections in Regional CWG R4V- leadership and extend them in scope to
 - Set up an agreed cash coordination structure (ToR, election guidelines, workplan, budget, task teams in linkages with social protection, etc.)
 - Launch a regional cash forum/platform and task teams accordingly
- I want to be involved in the different stages of discussion, decision making, and activities related to cash coordination in LAC. (Not at all, Just being informed it is ok, Having a space to share my say at all stages.

Open questions

- Can you share openly your insights, concerns and suggestions regarding on what do you expect from a cash coordination mechanism?
- What is the (maximum 3) main challenge expected for 2023 and 2024 in your CWG/organisation in terms of CVA?
- What kind of regional conversations/events/tools on CVA would be the most useful for your work in 2023 and 2024?





Lessons learnt

Learning from open surveys to inform
decision making

What did we learn?

Are regional open surveys still relevant to inform or influence work plans, agendas, spaces for collaboration and regional coordination in LAC? Does the design fit for purpose?

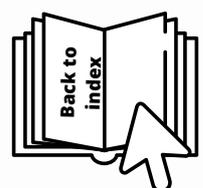
The following key lessons have been identified:

- Understanding and improving the user's perception of the themes matters to performance and tailored service from platforms to partners.
- Perception based questions are increasingly used to analyze trends, evaluate performance and obtain information on the level of awareness and confidence in diverse topics and as a diagnostic tool to identify areas of concern to cash issues in order to inform future regional platforms.
- When more than one theme is considered, survey design collective process gains to much complexity, increasing number of pitfalls. If pitfalls in survey design are ignored, survey results become unusable for decision makers.
- Acknowledging the nuances of each theme, from the start, might require different approaches and type of survey. Challenges for analysis vary depending on each theme.
- Self-selection design worked and amplified the capacity to target diverse audiences. It has been identified as a clear good practice and it is recommended to reinforce it in future surveys.
- Intentional maximum variation sampling worked to explain certain phenomenon. Though coding was used for qualitative analysis, we suggest predefining codes, using a pre agreed framework, beforehand and reduce the number of them extensively.
- Increase balance among component behavioral component (what they do), knowledge (what they know) and mind-set shift (what they think/believe) to reach to more tangible conclusions and build- in better indicators, especially in social protection issues, where the level of understanding and knowledge is vary across the users enormously.

What did we learn? (cont.)

- Reaching the audience by organization or anonymous focal point. The anonymous format was chosen in order to capture and recognize the heterogeneity of practitioners according to their role in implementation and not to pool perceptions and phenomena according to organizational structures and hierarchies. On one hand, it can introduce on to what extent all staff is informed across at all levels. On the other hand, it is considered an added value as most of the lessons learned and publications are based on an organizational and national (if not regional and global) perspective, and little dialogue with actors or civil society organizations who are often closest to communities to fill gaps in social protection systems.
- Open dissemination is still recommended for voicing out different stakeholder, which might not have the same access through other mechanisms. However, specifically when governmental authorities (even if anonymous and tailored questions were provided) are targeted to enrich results, complementary methods might be needed. for instance, close list, key informants' interview
- Interpret results as perceptions to inform trends rather than facts.
- It is necessary to look beneath survey results. The same survey results may be driven by very different underlying factors. In-depth questions and selected qualitative research techniques can prove very valuable in bringing to light the reasons for the results and drawing concrete conclusions from survey results.
- Perception surveys also have their limitations. The likelihood of a disparity between the perception of what their organization does and more fact- base as measurements might increase, when common understanding and knowledge level of concepts associated to the survey are not the same across the wider community.
- The format for the Government implied extra effort, which was not cost-effective in terms of outreach. We will have to work more with partners on how the best way is to engage government officials (technical and operational staff), in this kind of exercises. If needed, it is suggested to build a totally different survey or have key informant interviews, to enrich the results afterwards.

We continue learning from the open partner survey initiative to inform decision making across inter agency platforms as a valid mechanism to engage with partners. We recommend launching it every two years to institutionalized it as good practice in the region.



The open partner survey is a joint initiative by



If you wish to contact

- Regional CWG- R4V, please contact: cbi.rwg@gmail.com. The RCWG is co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children.
- REDLAC, please contact: ocha-rolac@un.org.



If you have any questions, comments or feedback on the survey and report, please contact

- Maria Jimena Peroni Galli- Senior Regional Advisor- Interagency -CashCap/NORCAP- E-mail: jimena.peroni@norcap.nrc.no or maria.peroni@ifrc.org.

With the technical support from CashCap
/NORCAP



PART OF NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL