

Key Recommendations for Protection in Cash-based Interventions

Throughout the Program Cycle:

- Use a participatory approach and/or support community-led processes.
- Look within and beyond the household unit: disaggregate information or include samples of individuals using an age, gender and diversity lens.
- Establish an accountability framework for multi-channel feedback throughout the phases.

Desk Review and Needs Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather situational protection information on the major risks for the affected population (what and for whom), sources of risks, and any community-based or self-protection mitigation mechanisms. • This information could come from e.g. protection needs assessments, case management, feedback mechanisms. • Flag any information on economic or livelihoods-related root causes of protection risks.
Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a context-specific protection risk and benefit analysis. • Analyse relative importance (likelihood and impact) and manageability (prevention or mitigation) for different groups and individuals. • Discuss the differences and overlaps between specific needs, protection risks, and economic vulnerability.
Eligibility Criteria and Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and assess people with specific needs or protection risks, and refer them to other assistance if CBI is not relevant for them. • Build in the flexibility to accept ongoing protection referrals, beyond the initial assessment and targeting. • Use a combination of targeting methods (e.g. community-based, administrative) to improve access and inclusion.
Market Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse access to goods and services with an AGD lens. Compare this information with protection needs assessments. • Analyse market systems related to protection, e.g. alternative care, health, legal services, transport, education, birth registration. • Analyse the potential protection risks and benefits of market interactions in the community and among traders.
Modality and Delivery Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that modality and delivery mechanism selection reflects identified protection risks and benefits. • Consider alternative delivery mechanisms for certain individuals or groups as necessary. • If no safe, feasible delivery mechanisms exist for CBI, consider in-kind assistance, and vice versa.
Design and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that programme design mitigates potential risks identified in assessments. • Design and adjust the frequency and amount of transfers to address the economic drivers of vulnerability, and according to beneficiary preferences. • Include data protection, confidentiality and opt-out clauses in service agreements and SOPs.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a monitoring system and an accountability framework on the basis of identified protection risks and benefits. • Examine how CBI may mitigate protection risks and maximize protection benefits. • Consider any changes in protection risks and benefits, specific needs, vulnerability and capacity to cope, and re-consider programme design as appropriate.