Need for more community leadership in humanitarian actions!!
What is Group Cash Transfer?

**Group Cash Transfers:** Group cash transfers (GCTs) are essentially unrestricted, unconditional cash transfers to groups as representative of community - funding provided to them should be based on a proposed initiative that will enable communities to prepare for, prevent, or respond to crisis.

**Resources & Guidance:**
- [GCT guidance, tools and report](#) were designed and authored by DCA through Key Aid Consulting, endorsed by CaLP.
- Sclr approach is the product of Local2Global, guidance, reports on best practices, and online trainings are available on their [website](#).
What is Group Cash Transfer?

**MPCA or Sectoral Cash**

MPCA: Cash is provided to people or households who will utilize existing markets to meet their own needs.

**GCT**

Where cash is provided to community groups who will utilize existing markets to increase community capacity to respond to or prepare for crisis.
Why do we use GCTs at DCA?

• Like most of the cash programming, GCTs are attractive because they’re flexible, logistically light, context adaptable, market supportive... etc.

• Additionally, through transferring to groups, it’s a functional way to transfer power (resources) to communities.

• It can complement more traditional humanitarian interventions, and be used in locations where traditional humanitarian support is not feasible (i.e. in heavily conflict affected areas.)
What does a GCT look like?

- Transfers typically set within a range of $200 - $10,000
- Can be one-off payment, or provided in multiple instalments depending on the project and amount
- Unrestricted and largely unconditional cash transfers (flexible)
- Available to self-mobilising groups that have formed to respond to a crisis or challenge
- Distributed to groups based on simple project proposals
- Provided to one or several groups within the target area(s)
- Used to respond to priorities that members of affected populations identify – either through formalised assessment processes or more informal processes of idea generation
Group Cash Transfer, GCTs

What's different?

Communities taking the lead on what are the needs, what they do and how they do it.

Be ready to release the power!

Embrace the appreciative inquiry
East Africa drought – slow onset crisis
Eastern DRC protection crisis

Building on existing women safe space initiatives
Group Cash Transfers in Palestine
Ukraine response has been characterized with limited access and a push towards localisation and a push to fund local responses within a highly legalised context;

We developed contextualised templates, and went through lawyers with them due to the legalized nature.

- E.g. of transferring through 3rd party group to reach hard to reach areas such as
- Previously implementing through DCA directly with HIA, now localising response
- Planning for use of peer monitoring moving forward
Charitable Foundation Our Ukrainian Future, Kharkiv:
Small organisation providing food packages and medicine to vulnerable people of Kharkiv within a closed kindergarten.

• Their volunteers put together and distribute packages with the support of a chat bot through which people are able to customise their package.

• This initiative supported over 1,000 vulnerable people in the newly liberated areas food and NFIs.
“Good Samaritans” Merefa, Kharkiv:
• An initiative started by a mother and son, the group is delivering humanitarian aid and food packages in the town of Merefa in the outskirts of Kharkiv.
• The funding supports soup kitchens and the distribution of food packages to elderly people and families with kids.
• This initiative used money from DCA to support over 1,600 conflict-affected and vulnerable people with food.
“Kalush Psychologists’ Community”

- A group of Psychologists provide trainings, lectures and host psychological support groups for teenagers and adults dealing with the psychological stress resulting from the war.

- Funding from DCA is expected to enable the provision of psychological support to up to 300 people.
Lessons learnt and recommendations

• Develop SoPs- mapping activities and parameters across depts

• Change mind set

• Maintain protection mainstreaming requirements
Key challenge with expanded sclr / GCT programming, inconsistent understanding amongst finance / programme teams on minimum compliance requirements for GCTs.

To this end, DCA developed a clear **compliance guideline** defining parameters for cash transfers outside of MPCA (GCTs, HRD, microgrants, etc.)- FFS

While these compliance guidelines define how DCA distributes small grants, it can / should be used to guide partners in defining similar compliance guidelines.
Compliance

The minimum requirements are:

• **Acknowledgement of receipt**

• **Financial reporting** - overview of actuals vs. budget lines

• **FFS recipients are not required to collect receipts** for DCA records;
  • However, the groups’ Horizontal accountability measures – as defined within design stage- may dictate the collection and / or sharing of receipts amongst members of the group or community (i.e. Palestine), but this should not be imposed by DCA;

• **Narrative reporting is required**, and should include: Supporting documentation to prove that the agreed activities have been implemented (e.g., pictures, short narratives on the event, attendance list, write-out of announcement on social media, etc.).

• **Signed MOU, proposal and grading matrix**
Donors

What do donors have to say about sclr / GCT?

• **EU**: ECHO’s new guidance on Cash programming includes notes on sclr and Group Cash Transfers endorsing their use in responding to or preparing for crisis complementing traditional aid. Funds GCTs in Zim / Ethiopia

• **Danida**: Is the main funder of sclr / GCT within DCA, as they’re very flexible and have a strong eye for localisation.

• **FCDO**: funds in Myanmar

• **ACT Alliance donors**: Globally fund sclr / GCT but at small scale

• **USAID**: Has compliance structure for it but has not mentioned specifically programmatic guidance.
Questions?