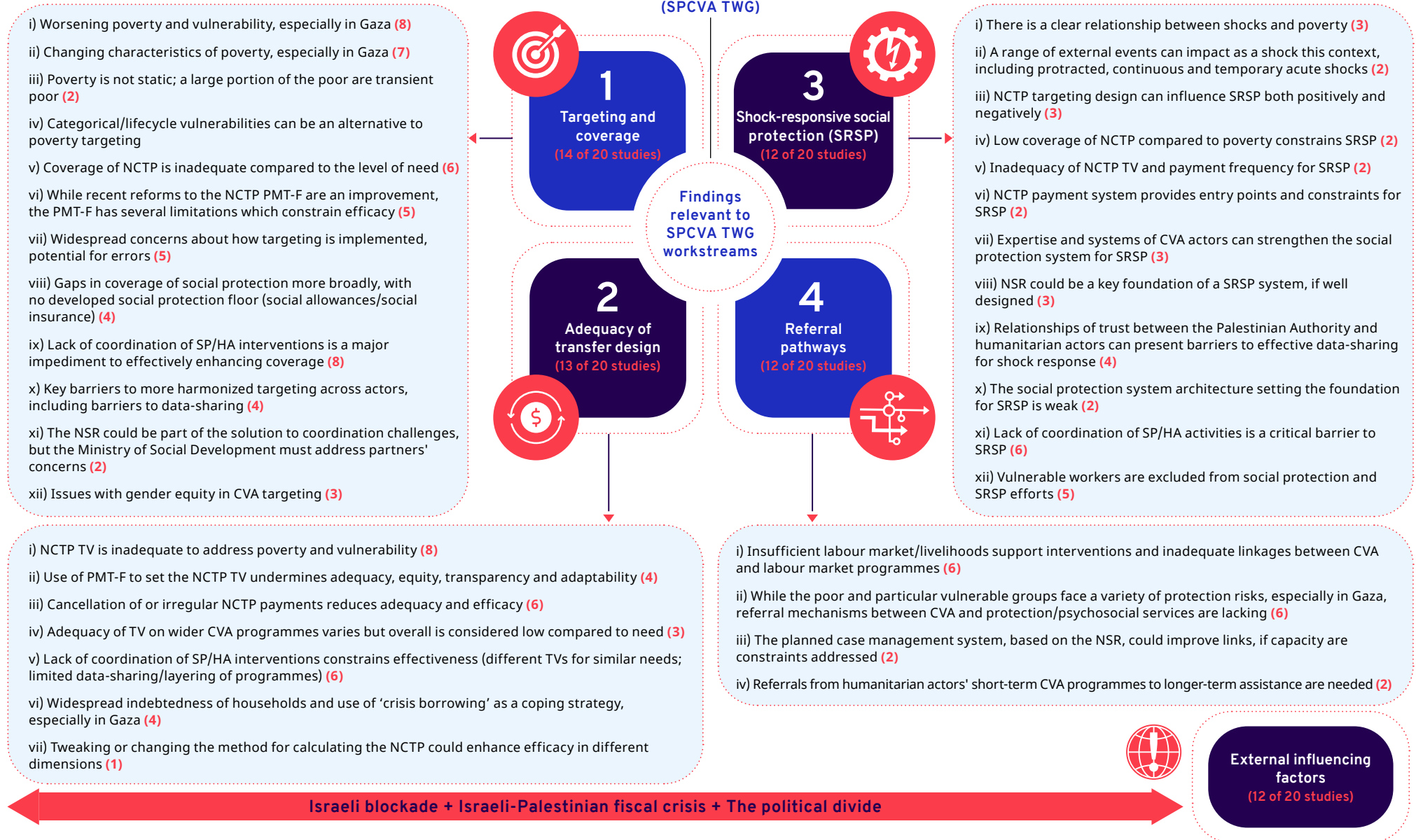




Infographic: Synthesis of recent studies relating to the SP-CVA nexus in the Occupied Palestinian Territory



Social Protection Cash and Voucher Assistance Thematic Working Group (SPCVA TWG)



► Other findings relevant to the nexus SPCVA TWG (strengths and weaknesses in other system building blocks) (12 of 20 studies)

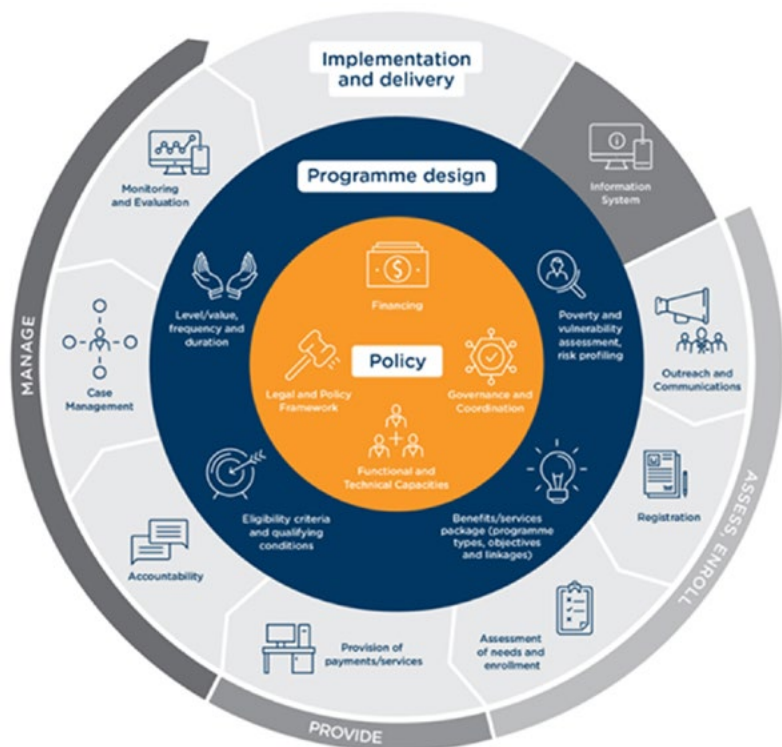


Figure sourced from SPACE
(Social Protection Approaches to COVID-19: Expert Advice).

Policy level

- Structural weaknesses of social protection financing (5)
- Potential of Solidarity Funds to finance SRSP (3)
- Lack of legal framework for social protection (3)
- Lack of strong leadership or commitment to social protection within the Palestinian Authority (3)

Programme design level

- Strong evidence that people prefer cash over vouchers (4)
- Gaps in other social protection instruments, especially in contributory social security for worker protection (4)

Implementation level

- Potential benefits of moving towards digital payments on NCTP, for routine social protection and SRSP (3)
- Additional barriers to accessing financial services in Gaza (2)

► Recommendations relevant to SPCVA TWG workstreams



Targeting and coverage (11 studies)

- Rethinking vulnerability and targeting to reflect new realities (2)
- Increasing social assistance coverage in line with levels of vulnerability (6)
- Improving coordination and/or the intentional layering of assistance between actors (especially the long-term safety nets) (6)
- Operationalizing the NSR, addressing partners' concerns (5)
- Enhancing the accountability and transparency of the NCTP targeting process (3)
- Improving NCTP targeting accuracy (4)



Shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) (8 studies)

- Piloting options for SRSP and taking steps towards the common use of the NSR across the nexus (3)
- Increasing humanitarian actors' CVA alignment to strengthen shock response (4)
- Long-term social protection system strengthening (4)
- Coordinating safety nets of the Ministry of Social Development and partners (7)
- Developing SRSP beyond social assistance/safety nets (2)
- Defining which emergency needs are to be met through SRSP (3)



Adequacy of transfer design (7 studies)

- Changing the method of calculating the NCTP transfer value (2)
- Harmonizing approaches to setting transfer values across the nexus (2)
- Improving the coordination of safety nets between the Ministry of Social Development and partners (especially those of WFP and UNRWA) (3)
- Addressing financing gaps through pooled funding (3)
- Considering the debt burden in transfer design (1)



Referral pathways (4 studies)

- Improving the integration of NCTP/social assistance with wider labour market policies (2)
- Enhancing linkages between NCTP/CVA and protection and psychosocial support (3)
- Enabling referrals from HA to long-term social protection (CTP or other services) (3)
- Overcoming constraints to data-sharing for the common use of the NSR (2)

► Recommendations for strengthening other system building blocks (5 studies)

► Common recommendations across workstreams

- Improving the coordination of assistance between actors (especially longer-term safety nets)
- Effectively operationalizing the NSR, taking into account the needs of all stakeholders

- Strengthening the building blocks of routine social protection (4)
- Developing financing for social protection across the nexus (2)
- Harmonizing/integrating (digital) payment systems (2)
- Technical assistance from humanitarian actors (2)
- Considering the needs of women and girls in the design of CVA and social protection (1)

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