

## Cash for Protection (C4P) Guidance Note for South Sudan

Cash for Protection is a specialized form of cash assistance designed to provide immediate financial support to individuals at high risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, or other protection incidents. Its primary objective is to enhance safety and protection through provision of cash, rather than addressing basic needs or socio-economic vulnerabilities. This distinguishes it from other sector-specific cash interventions, such as cash for education or livelihoods. It is tailored to the specific protection needs of individuals, following an individualized assessment and action plan. It aims to reduce exposure to immediate protection risks, support recovery from protection incidents, and safeguard physical safety, psychological well-being, and dignity. It is typically provided on an individual basis and implemented through a case management<sup>1</sup> approach in coordination with specialized partners.<sup>2</sup>

### 1. Cash for Protection

In South Sudan, conflict, displacement, and weak social services continue to expose vulnerable individuals to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Cash for Protection (C4P) is designed to address protection concerns through targeted financial support, in line with global best practices.<sup>3</sup>

C4P is not a standalone solution, but rather an immediate intervention to address certain protection concerns and may not be suitable for all protection risks or incidents, particularly in the absence of specialized services. For example, providing cash assistance to a rape survivor would be ineffective if there is no access to safe shelter, medical care, or psychosocial support. In such cases, financial aid must be complementary to a broader protection strategy, ensuring survivors receive holistic, survivor-centered support. To maximize its impact, C4P should be carefully planned and implemented within a comprehensive case management framework, ensuring coordination with relevant service providers and protection actors. All C4P interventions should be linked to comprehensive case management services. Risk mitigation strategies—such as prioritizing safe cash delivery mechanisms and ensuring that caseworkers provide follow-up support—must be implemented to prevent unintended harm and ensures that assistance genuinely enhances safety, dignity, and recovery.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. Emergency Cash for Protection: A Critical Safety Net

C4P can be implemented to respond to the sudden or emergency protection risks or shocks that pose an immediate and severe threat to the individuals or groups. This temporary measure is designed to prevent protection gaps that could result in serious harm while eligibility for other, more sustainable cash assistance programs is being assessed or processed. By providing swift financial support enables at-risk

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<sup>1</sup> Case management is a critical component and is recommended for the implementation of C4P, to ensure that it is provided effectively to those at the highest risk. The structured approach of case management helps in assessing protection risks, determining eligibility, coordinating services, monitoring impacts, and ensuring accountability in C4P interventions.

<sup>2</sup> Cash for Protection Factsheet 2023 / [UNHCR CBI Factsheet Cash for Protection 2023 \(1\).pdf](#)

<sup>3</sup> Cash For Protection In Specialized / Stand-Alone Protection Programming / GPC / [https://globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/key\\_consideration\\_cash\\_specialised\\_protection.pdf](https://globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/key_consideration_cash_specialised_protection.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Global Protection Cluster Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection 2023 / [Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection | Global Protection Cluster](#) | See also: Cash Voucher Assistance, Ukraine Response, Global Protection Cluster, 2023 / [C4PTF & CCD Cash for Protection in the Ukraine response - December 2023 | Global Protection Cluster](#)

individuals to access essential goods, services, or safe accommodations that help mitigate immediate dangers. Emergency C4P should be considered when individuals face imminent and severe risks when no alternative support or protection response is available. If protection risks persist beyond an emergency phase, beneficiaries should be linked to long-term social protection or cash assistance programs to ensure sustainability.

Emergency cash is typically delivered as an intervention by partners and is considered a last-resort measure when no other actor can provide immediate assistance, and specialized services are unavailable. In these cases, emergency financial aid can play a crucial role in preventing further harm, facilitating safe relocation, or covering urgent expenses such as medical costs, legal aid, or emergency shelter.

To ensure the intervention is effective and appropriately targeted, clear eligibility criteria must be established, prioritizing those facing imminent risks with no viable alternatives for support. Each case requires an individualized assessment to determine the necessity, amount, and intended use of the assistance. Furthermore, emergency cash interventions should not operate in isolation; rather, they should be integrated into a broader protection strategy that includes case management, referrals to specialized services, and follow-up support. Whenever possible, emergency cash support should transition into more sustainable, long-term solutions within the framework by CBI programming. This may involve linking beneficiaries to ongoing cash assistance programs, livelihood opportunities, or social protection mechanisms that address underlying vulnerabilities, ensuring longer-term protection and resilience. By strategically implementing Emergency Cash for C4P humanitarian actors can provide rapid, life-saving assistance, reducing exposure to harm while working toward comprehensive, durable solutions for those in crisis.<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Cash for Protection in the South Sudan Response

C4P in South Sudan consists of one-time or multiple cash grants designed to cover the costs of emergency protection-related goods and services for survivors of violence, exploitation, and abuse, particularly within the interagency referral system. However, it is not intended to cover basic needs, which are addressed through Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPC), nor can it address chronic vulnerabilities such as ongoing medical conditions. Instead, it can be provided to individuals or families already receiving—or set to receive—MPC who are identified as having specific protection risks, ensuring they are referred to appropriate services. While MPC primarily addresses socio-economic vulnerabilities, it does not explicitly target protection risks. However, receiving MPC does not disqualify individuals from C4P if they face acute protection threats. In such cases, a tailored approach ensures that both types of assistance are provided in a complementary manner.

*For individuals and families, C4P is provided as unconditional cash transfers tailored to cover specific protection needs, including costs for safe accommodation, psychosocial and medical consultations, and transportation to access documentation, registration sites, or protection services. By ensuring access to these essential services, it helps address the immediate consequences of abuse, violence, and exploitation.*

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<sup>5</sup> Recommendations on Cash for Protection for General Protection Actors Sept 2023 / [cash\\_for\\_protection\\_ukraine\\_sept\\_23\\_en\\_fin-5.pdf](#)

For groups, C4P may be provided as conditional cash grants to support self-mobilizing and informal community groups formed by conflict-affected individuals or host communities. These grants help implement projects that enhance protection and resilience, such as temporary shelter or rent support, safe transportation, and community-led risk reduction initiatives. While C4P is generally unconditional, some cases—such as cash support for legal assistance—may involve a conditional component requiring engagement with legal services to ensure justice<sup>6</sup> and protection outcomes<sup>7</sup>.

Cash for Protection	
<b>Objective</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To address an immediate protection risk/threat by mitigating or reducing the impact or high risk of serious and immediate harm due to emergency shock.</li> <li>2. To address a protection risk by mitigating its consequences or lowering the impact of significant harm stemming from a persistent or unresolved protection threat.</li> </ol>
Unconditional and Unrestricted	
<b>Transfer Value</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recommended cash assistance ranges within <b>\$50 to \$200 USD (or in SSD equivalent)</b>, in accordance with <b>AoR-specific thresholds</b> and the <b>programmatic considerations</b> of each individual organization.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Duration &amp; frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexible and customized to the specific protection needs, and considering the number of installments adjusted to the individual case.</li> </ul>
<b>Transfer Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C4P can be a one-time intervention for urgent protection concerns or involve multiple distributions if ongoing or new risks emerge, ensuring sustained protection support when needed.</li> </ul>

To ensure cash is not used in isolation, it will be integrated into a broader protection strategy, complementing other protection activities C4P and Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) are not mutually exclusive—they can be implemented together within the same operation or even within the same household, ensuring a comprehensive response to both immediate protection needs and longer-term vulnerabilities.<sup>9 10</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Referral Process and Eligibility Determination for Cash-based Interventions UNHCR, South Sudan, 2022 / [CBI Eligibility Criteria.pdf](#)

<sup>7</sup> Global Protection Cluster Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection 2023 / [Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection | Global Protection Cluster](#)

<sup>8</sup> As per 2025 HNRP unit cost, including delivery value recommended threshold equivalents are:

- General Protection (GP) is set at **\$110**;
- Child Protection (CP) at **\$200**;
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Protection at **\$100**, and
- Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) Protection at **\$50**.

<sup>9</sup> Multipurpose Cash Outcome Indicators and Guide 2022 / [CALP-MPC-Outcomes-EN.pdf](#)

<sup>10</sup> Cash for Protection Definition, GPC, Ukraine, 2023 / [c4p\\_definition\\_tipsheet\\_june\\_2023\\_0.pdf](#)

#### 4. MPC vs. C4P

MPC objective is to tackle general socio-economic vulnerabilities instead of specific protection incidents and or risks. Although MPC overall aims to contribute to improving the general situation as well as resources and the wellbeing of individuals and households, it does not explicitly aim to address protection risk. It can be further differentiated below giving the key differences between MPC and C4P.<sup>11</sup>

**Objective:** MPCA provides financial assistance to beneficiaries without restricting how the funds should be spent, allowing them to prioritize their most urgent needs. This approach acknowledges that individuals and families are best equipped to decide how to allocate resources to address their diverse needs, such as food, shelter, healthcare, education, or other essentials.

**Flexibility:** MPCA offers maximum flexibility, enabling beneficiaries to use the funds in ways that can lead to various positive outcomes, such as improving living conditions, enhancing food security, and supporting education.

**Assessment:** The cash amount is based on a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), which estimates the cost of a basic set of goods and services to cover essential needs.

#### 5. Cash for Protection

**Conditionality:** C4P programs are not always conditional, but they may require beneficiaries to engage in protection-related activities or services to receive assistance. For instance, families might need to keep their children in school to receive cash support, thereby preventing child labor.

**Assessment:** Implementing C4P programs involves a thorough protection risk assessment, often targeting vulnerable groups such as women at risk of gender-based violence, unaccompanied minors, or individuals with disabilities.<sup>12</sup>

**Key Differences:** The primary distinction lies in their objectives and conditions of use. MPC (Multi-Purpose Cash) offers flexibility, allowing beneficiaries to address a wide range of essential needs based on their own priorities. In contrast, C4P is specifically focused on addressing protection risks, with the goal of enhancing the safety, dignity, and rights of vulnerable populations. By understanding these differences, humanitarian actors can determine the most appropriate form of assistance based on the needs of affected individuals and communities.<sup>13</sup>

	C4P	MPC
<b>Needs</b>	Crucial Protection Needs	Socio-economic vulnerabilities on HH level
<b>Objective</b>	Address urgent protection needs	Increase the ability to meet basic needs

<sup>11</sup> IASC Multipurpose Cash (MPC) 2024 / [IASC Guidance on Multipurpose Cash \(MPC\) Section and Cash and Voucher Assistance \(CVA\) Overview in Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans \(HNRPs\).pdf](#)

<sup>12</sup> CALP Network 2023 / [Glossary of Terms - The CALP Network](#)

<sup>13</sup> CALP Network 2025 / [Cash and voucher assistance is 'lifesaving': We urgently need to make the case - The CALP Network](#)

<b>Assessment tool/ targeting approach</b>	Protection assessment at the individual or household level (incl. protection monitoring); case management	Household level Vulnerability Assessment
<b>Eligibility</b>	Vulnerability Guidance & Criteria of the National Protection Cluster	Standardized scorecard system based on Socioeconomic vulnerabilities
<b>Number of distributions</b>	One -off or repeated distributions, depending on the case.	One off or multiple instalments
<b>Amount</b>	Customized for each case with a maximum amount	Standardized transfer value based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket
<b>Purpose</b>	To address urgent protection needs	To support partially or fully HHs's basic and /or recovery needs
<b>Usage of Cash</b>	Unrestricted	Unrestricted used at the HH's Discretion
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	Cash in hand, or transfer via an Financial Service Providers.	Transfer via an FSP (Over the counter/ hawala/ cash in hand/ mobile transfer/ bank transfer)
<b>Conditionality</b>	Unconditional with close follow up by protection partners	Unconditional
<b>Evaluation</b>	Case management Protection impact assessments	Process monitoring: Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Outcome monitoring: Baseline/ Endline survey

## 6. Definitions for Eligibility Criteria for C4P

	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Single parent or caregiver (SP)</b>	An individual aged 18 or older who has one or more dependents, including biological or non-biological children or other dependents (such as an elderly person). This single parent or caregiver is the primary provider and/or caretaker.
<b>Woman at risk (WR)</b>	A woman aged 18 or older, single mothers or caregivers, unmarried women, widows, older women, women with disabilities, and survivors of violence.
<b>SGBV (SV)</b>	Any act of violence based on sex or gender that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including threats, coercion, or detention, in both public and private settings. This includes family violence (e.g., domestic abuse, marital rape, female genital mutilation), community violence (e.g., rape, sexual harassment, trafficking), and state-condoned violence.
<b>Child at risk (CR)</b>	A person under the age of 18 who is at risk due to their age, dependency, or immaturity. This includes children in the following categories: child carers, children involved in the worst forms of child labor or other labor, children associated with armed forces or groups, children in conflict with the law,

	separated or unaccompanied children, children heading households, children in institutional or foster care, children with severe physical or mental disabilities, children in detention, and children subjected to violence, abuse, neglect, or torture.
<b>Unaccompanied or separated child (SC)</b>	A child under the age of 18 who is not currently in the care of either parent or any previous legal or customary primary caregiver is considered separated. Separated children are those who have been separated from both parents and their primary caregiver, but they may still be with other relatives. Therefore, separated children can include those accompanied by other adult family members. Unaccompanied children, on the other hand, are those who have been separated from both parents and/or other relatives and are not under the care of an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for their care.
<b>Person with Disabilities (DS)</b>	Physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments that may be present from birth or result from illness, infection, injury, trauma, or old age can limit a person's ability to fully and effectively participate in society on an equal basis with others. To determine the severity of the condition, whether moderate or severe, an assessment by specialist or qualified personnel is required.
<b>Serious medical condition (SM)</b>	Subject to each organization C4P provisions on medical condition coverage, a serious medical condition that requires assistance, such as treatment or provision of nutritional and non-food items, includes conditions like mental illness, malnutrition, difficult pregnancy, chronic illness, and critical medical conditions. To assess whether the condition is moderate or severe, an evaluation by specialist or qualified personnel is necessary.
<b>Person with specific legal and protection issues (LP)</b>	A person with legal protection needs is someone facing a threat to their life, freedom, or physical safety. This includes individuals who have been subjected to violence, torture, as well as those in detention.
<b>Older Person at risk (ER)</b>	A person aged 60 or above with specific needs beyond their age, including single older individuals and older couples, may face challenges such as being the sole caregivers for others, experiencing health problems, struggling to adjust to a new environment, or lacking psychological, physical, economic, social, or other forms of support from family members or others. Eligibility assessments should be cross verified with local protection partners, community structures, and existing case management records to minimize risks of inclusion/exclusion errors <sup>141516</sup>

## 7. Defining Transfer Values and Occurrence for C4P

The transfer value in the C4P program is determined through a comprehensive process that combines program objectives, vulnerability assessments, service mapping, and location-specific cost

<sup>14</sup> Referral Process and Eligibility Determination for Cash-based Interventions UNHCR, South Sudan, 2022 / [CBI Eligibility Criteria.pdf](#)

<sup>15</sup> Inter- Agency Standing Committee, 2015 / [IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, 2015.pdf](#)

<sup>16</sup> Cash & Voucher Assistance and Gender-based Violence, 2024 / [Cash & Voucher Assistance and Gender-based Violence Resources | Global Protection Cluster](#)

considerations. This methodology ensures that the financial assistance provided is directly aligned with the protection needs of at-risk individuals and families. Additionally, secondary data from Cash and Protection Coordination Groups is used to maintain consistency with broader humanitarian response efforts.

- The severity of protection risks,
- The cost of essential protection services, and
- Barriers to accessing those services (e.g., transportation costs to reach protection facilities, legal fees for obtaining identification documents, medical expenses for survivors of violence, or emergency shelter costs).

By carefully calibrating transfer values and implementing a rigorous approval process, the C4P program remains flexible and responsive to diverse protection needs while upholding accountability and efficiency in the allocation of financial assistance.<sup>17</sup>

## 8. Joint Committee for C4P

The committee should not exceed five members, with a minimum quorum of three members. Its members are pre-identified by the respective organizations based on their capacity and internal priorities. At least one member must be a woman, particularly to ensure better understanding and management of GBV cases.

### Role of the Committee

The Committee is responsible for assessing and validating cases submitted for cash assistance requests by monitors, particularly:

- Validating eligibility and priority.
- Validating the needs and feasibility analysis, and the relevance of cash assistance as an appropriate response to the situation presented.
- Validating the amount of assistance.
- Validating risk analysis and proposed specific mitigation measures if applicable.

## 9. Process and Modalities of Implementation

**Analysis of Protection Risks and Outcomes:** Protection concerns should be identified through a comprehensive risk analysis conducted during the intake process. This analysis can be performed at either the household or individual level using protection assessments, which may be carried out during routine household monitoring or on an ad hoc basis. A thorough protection analysis is essential to determine whether C4P is a suitable intervention. For the program to be effective, it must clearly demonstrate how the cash assistance will directly address the identified protection risks and result in tangible protection outcomes. A mandatory follow-up assessment should be conducted within two weeks of cash distribution to measure effectiveness and identify any additional protection risks. Additionally, financial service providers should be vetted to ensure safe and confidential cash delivery mechanisms

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<sup>17</sup> Cash for Protection Guidelines for Protection Partners, Yemen 2023 / [Cash for Protection Final National Protection Cluster \(3\)](#).



**Cash Modality within Protection Programming:** Cash transfers can be seamlessly integrated into protection programs to address a wide array of concerns affecting both individuals and communities. These concerns include issues related to gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, civil documentation, and housing, land, and property (HLP) rights. The design and delivery of cash assistance must be tailored to achieve specific protection outcomes that reflect the unique context of each situation. Conducting a context-specific protection risk analysis is crucial to ensure that cash interventions effectively mitigate risks and support beneficiaries in overcoming their protection-related challenges.

**Provision of Cash for Protection:** Several different modalities may be used with concerns to the actual usage of cash assistance:

**Conditionality:** In the C4P program, cash transfers provided directly to individuals are unconditional, meaning that beneficiaries are not required to submit proof of expenditure (such as receipts) to access the funds. Conversely, any direct payments made to service providers remain conditional on the delivery of the agreed services.

**Unrestricted:** C4P is unrestricted to allow the recipient some flexibility in deciding how to use the money received to cover a variety of expenses. This notably applies when an individual or HH have a multiplicity of needs related to their protection situation and vulnerabilities.

**Delivery Mechanism:** C4P may be provided to the persons themselves or paid directly to a service provider. Both modalities have comparative advantages and can be used alternatively – or combined – depending on the situation and the specific needs of the persons. When cash assistance is being provided to the persons themselves, this can be done either through cash-in hand or via electronic money transfer using a Financial Service Provider (FSP) (e.g. mobile money transfers) but given then context of South Sudan this would not be applicable.

**Transfer value:** Given that C4P is a response to an individual protection case, its amount should be tailored to the specific protection needs and issues affecting this person. Therefore, and as a generic guidance, the amount of cash assistance may not be pre-determined and should be in line with the threshold amount that is set in Section 3 above. In cases when a household/individual is already receiving MPC, this does not disqualify them from C4P in case of urgent protection needs. Receiving MPC should not be a disqualifying factor as its overall objective is different and serves another purpose.

**Transfer Duration:** C4P can be a one-off intervention when it is intended to address an immediate protection concern, but it can also include repeated distributions if there are new or ongoing protection issues that need to be addressed, or if multiple transfers are needed to address the identified protection risk. Hence a case-by-case approach should be applied to determine whether a one-off payment or multiple installments are appropriate given the protection concern at-hand.<sup>18</sup>

**Conflict Mitigation:** Cash interventions can sometimes trigger tensions between returnees and host communities, especially if perceived as unfair or inadequately distributed. To prevent conflict, C4P programs should incorporate transparent selection criteria, inclusive community consultations, and grievance mechanisms. Promoting social cohesion through shared economic opportunities and

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<sup>18</sup> Guide for Protection in Cash-based Interventions, UNHCR, 2015 / [erc-guide-for-protection-in-cash-based-interventions-web.pdf](#)



complementary support services—such as livelihood training—can further reduce friction and enhance long-term stability.

## 10. Monitoring and impact evaluation

In the event C4P is implemented outside the Case Management framework (mobile teams, community centers, community networks), at the very minimum one follow-up visit need to be conducted after the provision of cash assistance. Overall, more visits are recommended, to ensure effective oversight, a third-party monitoring mechanism will be introduced where feasible. Beneficiary feedback will be systematically collected through hotlines, complaint boxes, and community focal points, ensuring concerns are addressed promptly and safely. The purpose of the follow-up visit is:

**Impact evaluation:** To measure if the cash assistance provided effectively produced the intended protection outcome, reduced the persons' exposure to protection risk(s), addressed underlying vulnerabilities or alleviated the impact of rights-violations.<sup>19 20</sup>

## 11. Roles and Responsibilities

### Monitoring - Beneficiary Feedback:

- **Community Outreach Officers & Caseworkers** – Set up and manage feedback channels (hotlines, suggestion boxes, and help desks).
- **Strengthen post-distribution** monitoring (PDM) by adding qualitative assessments (e.g., focus group discussions) to measure protection outcomes.
- **Including third-party** monitoring where feasible to enhance accountability.
- **M&E Teams** – Analyze feedback and recommend program improvements.

### Protection Considerations:

#### Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

- **Risk Assessment:** Conduct a protection risk analysis prior to the program implementation to assess risks related to fraud, exploitation, and abuse.
- **Safeguarding Measures:** Establish and enforce strict codes of conduct for staff and partners. Ensure that beneficiaries know how to report any form of exploitation or abuse.  
**Protection Focal Points:** Designate protection focal points to respond to any issues related to child protection, GBV, or other protection concerns.<sup>21</sup>

### Protection Monitoring:

- Protection Caseworkers & GBV/Child Protection Specialists – Assess risks and ensure cash improves safety.
- CBOs & Local Authorities – Support protection monitoring and referrals.

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<sup>19</sup> Multipurpose Cash Outcome Indicators and Guide 2022 / [CALP-MPC-Outcomes-EN.pdf](#)

<sup>20</sup> Referral Process and Eligibility Determination for Cash-based Interventions UNHCR, South Sudan, 2022 / [CBI Eligibility Criteria.pdf](#)

<sup>21</sup> Guide for Protection in Cash-based Interventions, UNHCR, 2015 / [erc-guide-for-protection-in-cash-based-interventions-web.pdf](#)

### Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Evaluation:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of cash distributions through surveys and interviews to measure the program's impact on protection outcomes.
- **M&E Teams & Caseworkers** – Conduct surveys and interviews to assess the program's impact.
- Program Managers & Protection Partners – Analyze results and refine strategies.

### Cash Distribution Process

- **Beneficiary Registration:** Ensure that beneficiaries are registered with a clear and transparent process. Verify their identity through documents or biometric systems if feasible.
- **Payment Method:** Select payment methods based on local context, access to mobile phones, and financial infrastructure.
- **Distribution Points:** Ensure distribution points are safe and accessible for beneficiaries, especially women, children, and those with mobility challenges.
- **Protection at Distribution Points:** Ensure safety measures are in place to prevent exploitation or violence during distribution (e.g., visible security, crowd control, gender-sensitive services).<sup>22</sup>

### Post-Distribution Security Monitoring

- Track incidents of theft, exploitation, or misuse.
- Conduct structured follow-ups and community feedback.
- Coordinate with protection partners for risk assessment.
- Provide beneficiaries with safe cash handling guidance.
- Conduct periodic site visits and security evaluations

## 12. Reporting and Accountability

**Transparency:** Regularly report on the number of beneficiaries, amount of assistance provided, and feedback received to donors and stakeholders.

**Complaint and Grievance Mechanism:** Establish a clear mechanism for beneficiaries to report issues or complaints about the cash distribution process. Ensure the system is accessible, confidential, and responsive.

**Performance Measurability:** Will be measured using key indicators, including the number of cases resolved through C4P interventions, reduction in protection risks for beneficiaries, percentage of beneficiaries reporting increased safety and access to services, improved well-being post-cash assistance, and efficiency of cash transfer mechanisms and timeliness of support. These indicators will help track the program's impact and ensure continuous improvement in service delivery.

**Monthly Report:** listing the various assistances provided during the month (number of beneficiaries, number of transfers, total amount distributed over the month, purpose of the assistances provided), key observations made during field monitoring, main complaints received through the complaint and feedback mechanism, a summary of the conclusions from field visit and PDM exercises, any observed issues and constraints, and recommendations for improvement.

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<sup>22</sup> Cash for Protection Guidelines for Protection Partners, Yemen 2023 / [Cash for Protection Final National Protection Cluster \(3\).pdf](#)

**Audit and Oversight:** Implement regular audits of the cash distribution process to ensure proper financial management and compliance with organizational policies.

**Data Sharing:** To protect recipients, all C4P data will be managed securely, following data protection protocols. Information will be shared only with authorized stakeholders on a need-to-know basis. Identifiable data will be anonymized where possible, and reporting mechanisms will prioritize confidentiality, informed consent, and survivor-centered approaches to prevent harm.<sup>23</sup>

### 13. Roles and Responsibilities

#### Field Officers

- Conduct community mobilization and beneficiary registration.
- Facilitate cash distribution at safe and accessible locations.
- Ensure that protection measures are in place during distributions.

#### Protection Officers

- Conduct protection risk assessments.
- Ensure that all distribution activities adhere to safeguarding protocols.
- Support beneficiaries with any protection-related issues or concerns.

#### Due Diligence and Committee Reviews for Risk Mitigation

To prevent fraud, corruption, and misuse in Cash for Protection (C4P) programs, due diligence and oversight mechanisms must be in place.

#### Due Diligence Process

- **Finance & Compliance Teams** – Verify transactions and enforce financial controls.
- **M&E and Risk Teams** – Assess fraud risks and monitor irregularities.
- **Procurement Officers** – Ensure secure payments and vendor compliance.
- Conduct **financial risk assessments** and beneficiary verification.
- Use **secure payment** methods to prevent cash diversion.
- Local authorities' involvement- to ensure sustainable interventions.
- Perform **regular audits and fraud monitoring**.
- Ensure **whistleblower mechanisms** are in place for staff to report irregularities safely.

#### Committee Reviews for Oversight

- **Fraud and Risk Management Committee (FRMC)** – Oversees financial integrity and fraud prevention.
- **Program and Finance Committees** – Review cash allocations and ensure compliance.
- **Community-Based Committees** – Monitor fair beneficiary selection and report issues.
- Hold regular fraud prevention meetings.
- Investigate and act on suspected corruption cases.
- Establish confidential complaint mechanisms.

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<sup>23</sup> Guide for Protection in Cash-based Interventions, UNHCR, 2015 / [erc-guide-for-protection-in-cash-based-interventions-web.pdf](#)

- **Lessons Learnt-** C4P SOPs will be reviewed annually to incorporate lessons learned, adapt to emerging protection risks, and ensure continuous improvement of C4P programming.

#### **Fraud Prevention and Response**

- **Audit & Compliance Units** – Conduct investigations and audits.
- **Legal & Ethics Teams** – Enforce anti-fraud policies.
- **Donors & External Bodies** – Ensure compliance with financial standards.<sup>24</sup>

**END.**



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<sup>24</sup> South Sudan: Information Sharing Protocol, November 2023 / <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-information-sharing-protocol-november-2023>