Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.

2. Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.

3. Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.

Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.
Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.

Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.

Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.
Priorities

1. The current use of cash and scaling up
2. Cash coordination
3. Risks
4. Measuring cash