

# How sclr works: The highlights

## 1. Prepare



The approach is co-designed between different actors, including the local NGO, PALC facilitators, partnering INGO, maybe even member of local authority, if relevant



Sclr is not a “one-sized fits all” approach; it needs always to be tailored to the local context, crisis, and realities



## 2. Introduce, mobilise, train



Focusing on existing capacities and resources through appreciative inquiry helps with getting started and shifting the focus and power of community groups and citizens to taking the lead in their own responses



PALC facilitators are members of staff with the local NGO who support the community-owned process of analysis, self-mobilisation, and learning



PALC volunteers are community members who are most actively leading in the activities in their own communities



Although the PALC process deepens the positive impact of sclr and local initiatives, it may not be needed in all crisis contexts. Where local structures and capacities are already established and well-used, citizens and activists may be ready to self-organise, develop their plans, and begin their activities, with minimal outside support or resources



### 3. Action, transparency, monitoring, report



Proposals for community group initiatives are received and decided upon by a review panel often made up of the local NGO, PALC facilitators, and agreed members of the crisis affected community. Information on which group initiatives will be awarded and which won't are communicated to the entire community, village, or neighbourhood



Experience has showed that attempts to cheat or misuse grants have been fairly rare. However, where this has occurred, decision making and responsibility shifted to communities means that they deal with things if and when they do go wrong; all the while supported by the local NGO, where requested or needed



Both traditional external aid and the sclr way of boosting people's own efforts are relevant and needed in a response, they complement each other very well

### 4. Learn, reflect, change



Emergencies and crises are often an opportunity for learning, change, and transformation. Sclr recognises and encourages opportunities for all those involved in a crisis response to learn from and with each other.



Collective reflection on observations and lessons learned are important to both continued local action around the crisis at hand, as well as subsequent cycles of sclr (and local action) in the future



Complementing externally-led coordination with demand-led, local coordination supports all actors including different small groups, local authorities, and NGOs working in the area. Experience has shown that this can work at all scales of crises, including larger ones



Reflection on root causes of crises and options for preventing these are important, but often follow later, once immediate needs for survival and protection have been at least partly addressed

#### Additional Resources

The Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) have developed a resource which outlines guidance and tools for designing, implementing, and monitoring group cash grants. For access to these, visit

<https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/group-cash-transfers-guidance-and-tools/>