CWG South Sudan

1 Apr 2020
This presentation is compilation of information from sources that currently are available and relevant to the South Sudan context to provide Guidance on

- How to manage CVA during the outbreak;
- How to operate while reducing the risk of contamination.
• Make contingency plans/preparedness plans, already think through what the pandemics and its implications may mean for:

1. ongoing programmes with CVA;
2. programmes with CVA that were in the feasibility or design phase;
3. whether some programmes could require a shift of transfer modality to CVA or the other way around depending on how the situation would evolve; and
4. whether CVA could be a good response option for future programmes, or not.
As the financial environment is changing, it is necessary to consider the following:

- Is there a risk that the FSP or bank it is linked to will fail?
  - If so, how do you minimize cash held at the FSP?

- How quickly would you be able to move to a more robust (but potentially higher cost) FSP to maintain distribution ability?

- Identify safer as well convenient delivery mechanisms, engage your supply-chain and finance teams to discuss different ways to deliver the CVA in case of any emergency situation.

- Exchange rates fluctuations will have huge impacts on markets and FSPs, be prepared to respond.

- **Start conversations with your existing FSPs now. No matter type:**
• Consider Remote programming
• Diversification of assistance modalities
• Multiple cycles of assistance
• Revise or develop SOPs
Hygiene

Recognize that physical currency can play a role in the chain of virus transmission and assess the risks. Make sure all staff regularly wash their hands with soap and clean water (or with hand-sanitizers) when handling paper money, cards and vouchers.
Biometric verification

- As biometric verification can pose a great risk to beneficiaries, agencies need to reconsider or review different verification methods.
Field Sites and Crowds in General

- Reducing the numbers
- keep a 1-meter distance between beneficiaries and staff;
- Find out if HHs are uncomfortable to engage with staff.
- clearly mark the allocated spaces at the distribution site
- Where crowding occurs at redemption sites, consider diversifying transfer mechanisms and contracting additional service providers (Cash and vouchers assistance outlets).
• consider key analytical questions that should be integrated in times of COVID to assess vulnerability.
  • Impact on cash recipients in current situation, which also include Economic security situation. How to provide income support to "new" types of profiles which depending on context such as self-employed in quarantine, informal workers are having a huge impact, etc...
  • the impact of regulations: how the practice of gathering the beneficiaries at a location to collect vouchers and cash might be impacted by social distancing measures;
  • How temporary closure of institutions, including banks and markets etc. might affect flow of liquidity and access to good and services.
  • How inability of skilled staff (on RnR/ not able to move) to return to the areas of operation might impact on the quality of humanitarian assistance.
Markets

- Monitor and assess the markets regularly
- Are markets still functional?
- Consider the affects to the vulnerable households and individual:
  - Restriction of movement might impact the capacity of the vendors and partners to transmit cash and voucher to the PoCs, host communities and especially the deep field;
- Remember: No harm principle
- Can we consider door to door deliveries?
Monitoring

- Monitor continuously risks to the beneficiaries, markets and to the staff
- Design remote monitoring systems – As always, continue monitoring small merchants’ activity as they are a helpful indicator to gauge how widespread new payment forms are becoming.
To contribute

Share your organizational resources

Share your organizational resources

Contribute to live document

To contribute

Fill in the Risk matrix

Contribute to live document
Thanks