Objective

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:**
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).
Assessment and data collection

• 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.
Risks in red identified with high and very high likelihood and with serious or critical impact:

- FSP not able to distribute Cash
- Access issues not able to meet high demands
- Not willing to put themselves at risks
- Existing programme cover smaller percentage of HH in community
- HHs unable to meet their basic needs due to quarantine
- Lack of access increases the risk of fraud by partners
- Exclusion of most vulnerable
- Devaluation of SSP or price rise, including rents
- Risks to programme teams
To contribute

Use the Risk matrix

Share your organizational resources

Contribute to live document
Thanks