

CWVG South Sudan

15 Apr 2020



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.

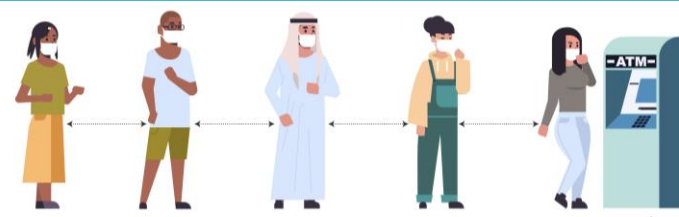
Preparedness

- 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.

FSPs and Delivery mechanisms

- 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

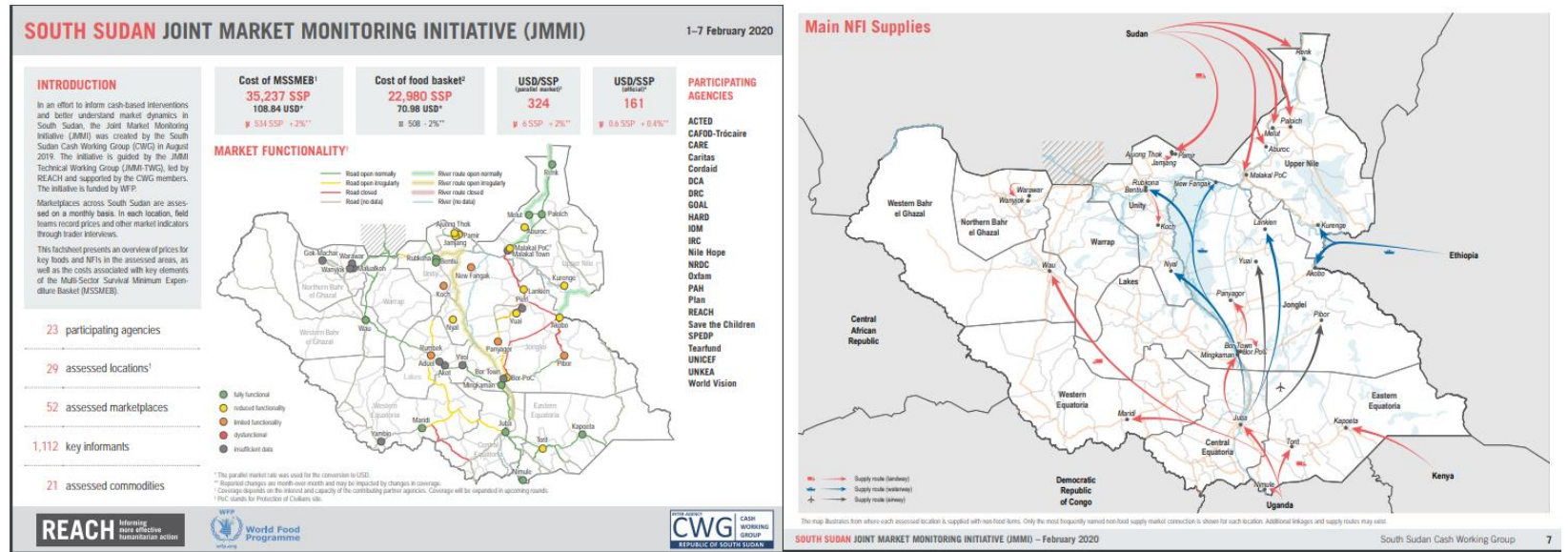
- consider key analytical questions that should be integrated in times of COVID to assess vulnerability.
 - Impact on cash recipients in current situation, which also include Economic security situation. How to provide income support to "new" types of profiles which depending on context such as self-employed 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



Cash Working Group

VIEW

EDIT

GROUP

TRANSLATE

CONTENT

ANALYTICS

South Sudan Inter-Agency Cash Working Group



Share your organizational resources

To contribute

Use the Risk matrix

South Sudan CVA risk matrix - COVID 19

CATEGORY	TYPE OF RISK	DESCRIPTION (provide a brief description which includes features and examples of risks for market based programming)	POTENTIAL IMPACT on cash and voucher assistance	Impact	Likelihood	Weight	Possible Mitigation Measures
Contextual risk-External	Reduced impact	The closure of borders creates a problem of supply for markets and industries, resulting in higher prices and shortages of products	Increase in MEB / transfers covers a smaller proportion of needs	3	5	15.00	Anticipate change of modality of intervention, advocacy towards the Government to ensure the supply not only of urban centers but also of rural
Contextual risk-External	Access constraints	Restricted internal movement of humanitarian workers leads to limited access to intervention areas	All the phases of the project cycle need to be done remotely-inability of organizations to cancel activities which require field presence	3	5	15.00	
Contextual risk-External	Reduced impact	Quarantine increases the number of households unable to meet their basic needs due to lack of income	Existing programs cover a smaller percentage of vulnerable households	4	5	20.00	
Contextual risk-External	Reduced impact	Quarantine limits the ability of most households to meet their needs due to lack of access to income	the amount of the transfers covers a smaller percentage of the households' unmet needs	3	5	15.00	
Contextual risk-External	Access constraints	Restrictions on people's movement do not allow them access to cash withdrawal/delivery points and/or markets	The delivery methods chosen do not allow the beneficiaries to access or use the cash on the market	4	2	8.00	
Contextual risk-External	Reduced impact	While needs are growing, the amount allowed in national guidelines on cash transfers remains the same	Transfers do not cover basic household needs	3	3	3.00	



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (CVA) AND THE COVID-19 CWG SOUTH SUDAN (Volume 1)

This documents intents to provide guidance and advice on how to best adapt Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming during the current Covid-19 outbreak and specifically:

- 1) How to manage CVA during the outbreak;
- 2) How to operate while reducing the risk of contamination.

This document (adapted from CashCap global cash community of practice) is a compilation of information from sources that currently are available and relevant to the South Sudan context. This also means that this is a living document, and it will be revised and updated when necessary. Any advice, inputs and comments are warmly welcomed.

Contribute to live document

Thanks

