

Questions and Answers - Responses to posted questions raised in the Livelihoods Resource Centre and Cash Hub Webinar 15 July 2020 and those posted in the registration

Summary of question subjects:

1. Afghan RC – Face mask production as part of a livelihoods project
2. Afghan RC - How has the internal conflict situation in Afghanistan hindered your COVID-19 livelihood operations?
3. Afghan RC - What has been the role of the private sector if any for the Afghan Red Crescent?
4. Afghan RC - please explain how you undertook your needs assessment (related to the livelihoods programme)?
5. Afghan RC - How have beneficiaries been identified? (related to the livelihoods programme)
6. Gambian RC – if markets are closed why is Cash transfer for food viable?
7. Gambian RC - did the baseline survey (for the livelihoods programme) consider domestic violence, child violence, and other protection issues
8. Gambian RC – linking to alternative markets (school feeding programme)
9. Gambian RC - potentially needs largely exceed 2000 HH (your target) how did you manage to prioritise to 2000HH
10. With the effects of lock downs on Markets especially in rural communities how best can cash modality remain a viable option.
11. Can you share any experience on economic strengthening and livelihood recovery through cash transfer under COVID-19 situation.
12. Is there any experience of factoring in the livelihoods of market actors during the COVID-19 response (given the mobility restrictions) - any examples of how market trader livelihoods are supported?
13. How to select beneficiaries for cash, rapid need assessment, cash transfer modality and other preconditions?
14. How could we develop the outcome level CEA indicators in CTP with considering COVID-19 situation?
15. What are the most effective and secure ways used to distribute cash to beneficiaries under the COVID-19 response?
16. Is there any tool for rapid simple market assessments? I mean any document that will give the market situation around context.
17. Regarding the private sector - this is a livelihoods crisis and we are seeing a massive loss in livelihoods - what specifically could the panel recommend to hold the private sector to account and also to ensure they take a more prominent role around supporting populations at this time (for example the mass cancelling of orders in the Bangladesh garment industry) by overseas buyers
18. Targeting: how best to balance & differentiate vulnerability vs capacity to self-recovery (sustainability) regarding livelihood/ income generation?
19. IFRC Turkey is a partner of the largest cash programme funded by the EU, I would like to hear what you suggest we should consider in relation to market monitoring activities, which we are currently in the process of designing the framework of along with our national partner.
20. Ukraine – a mobility assessment was mentioned. Could more information please be shared on this. How it is undertaken or what are the indicators.

Q	Question (ed. for clarity)	Response
1	<p>a) ARCS – How does ARCS ensure quality of facemask produced by the participants of the livelihoods programme?</p> <p>b) How is the COVID-19 health risks reduced during the production of mask by the women?</p> <p>c) What are the challenges for selling those masks? can they share any best practice from the activity.</p>	<p>Asadullah Sediqi – DRR and Livelihoods Coordinator, Afghan Red Crescent & Ahmad Ali Rezaie Livelihoods and Cash Coordinator, Afghanistan CO, IFRC</p> <p>a) ARCS engaged with the Ministry of Public Health and a local Training Service Provider, which specialises in PPE production, both in design and then in the implementation phase. The Ministry of Public Health provided technical assistance to the project team and the beneficiaries while the training service provider has been providing technical training to the project beneficiaries.</p> <p>b) Though it is a collective income generation project, ARCS has strictly been applying the health protection measures. ARCS modified its SOP for implementing this project. The ARCS project team received training from ARCS Health Team in COVID-19 risk management. During the implementation / production, all the protection guidance mentioned in the SOP are fully and carefully implemented. Thanks to this, ARCS did not have any affected or positive cases amongst the beneficiaries of this livelihoods project as yet.</p> <p>C: This income generation project (production of facemask) is still in its initial phase. During this initial phase, the produced masks will be purchased by ARCS staff and volunteers. The project beneficiaries therefore did not face with any major challenge in selling their products as yet. Moving forward, to support the sustainability of this production, ARCS will support these beneficiaries in terms of market linkages.</p>
2	<p>ARCS – How has the internal conflict situation in Afghanistan hindered your COVID-19 livelihood operations?</p>	<p>Asadullah Sediqi – DRR and Livelihoods Coordinator, Afghan Red Crescent & Ahmad Ali Rezaie Livelihoods and Cash Coordinator, Afghanistan CO, IFRC</p> <p>For the time being, ARCS’s livelihoods restoration and development programming is focusing on ARCS’s 5 Marastoons. The Marastoons (meaning place of assistance), which are located in 5 provinces (1 per province), were established by ARCS to provide shelters to destitute and needful families (esp. the female-headed) and educate orphans. Each Marastoon also includes a clinic that provides 24 hours medical services for beneficiaries. In addition to other supports and services, ARCS also support the</p>

		<p>women in Marastoons to learn marketable skills and commence their micro economic activities to generate incomes for their families. Doing livelihoods programming in these provinces and in Marastoons, ARCS's operation was not hindered by any stakeholders or the ongoing armed conflicts in some parts of the country.</p> <p>Having said that, ARCS, as auxiliary to Afghan public authorities but also as an independent humanitarian organization, has access to and well-acceptance in all parts of the country. Thanks to widespread acceptance by all the stakeholders in the country, ARCS, normally, does not face with any interruptions.</p>
3	ARCS - What has been the role of the private sector if any for the Afghan Red Crescent	<p>Asadullah Sediqi – DRR and Livelihoods Coordinator, Afghan Red Crescent & Ahmad Ali Rezaie Livelihoods and Cash Coordinator, Afghanistan CO, IFRC</p> <p>The private sector (other than as training service providers) has not been heavily engaged in the programme so far, but moving forward with the implementation, ARCS team does plan to engage more (e.g. training service providers, market actors, etc.) in our programming.</p>
4	ARCS - please explain how you undertook your needs assessment (related to the livelihoods programme).	<p>Asadullah Sediqi – DRR and Livelihoods Coordinator, Afghan Red Crescent & Ahmad Ali Rezaie Livelihoods and Cash Coordinator, Afghanistan CO, IFRC</p> <p>For Livelihoods Provisioning (emergency food security assistance using CVA option): Needs assessment and mapping of implementation locations was undertaken with the participation of ARCS, relevant government departments (e.g. Department of Public Health, Department of Refugee and Repatriations, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, etc.), and other available humanitarian actors, e.g. the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster. Once this mapping and coordination exercise was completed, the ARCS response team entered in communities to implement the requisite community engagement and beneficiary verification and assessment activities. Details of the beneficiary assessment process are outlined in response to question number 5 below. It worth mentioning that during these activities, ARCS strictly applied all the COVID-19 health protection measures.</p> <p>For Livelihoods Restoration and Development Supports (e.g. Women Empowerment Project):</p>

		<p>For time being, ARCS’s livelihoods restoration and development programming is focusing on its 5 Marastoons. The Marastoons (meaning place of assistance), which are located in 5 provinces (1 per province), were established by ARCS to provide shelters to destitute and vulnerable families (esp. the female-headed) and educate the orphans. Each Marastoon also includes a clinic that provides 24 hours medical services for beneficiaries, ARCS also supports the women in Marastoons to learn marketable skills and commence their micro economic activities to generate incomes for their families. Needs assessment are undertaken on regular basis to understand the existing skills and experiences and training needs of these beneficiaries. The livelihood project in question (Women Empowerment) was designed in such a context and is being implemented to support the women both inside the Marastoons as well as in neighbouring communities to Marastoons.</p>
5	<p>ARCS - How have beneficiaries been identified? (related to the livelihoods programme)</p>	<p>Asadullah Sediqi – DRR and Livelihoods Coordinator, Afghan Red Crescent & Ahmad Ali Rezaie Livelihoods and Cash Coordinator, Afghanistan CO, IFRC</p> <p>For Livelihoods Provisioning (emergency food security assistance using CVA option):</p> <p>ARCS in collaboration with relevant government departments, for example, the Department of Public Health and the community elders carried-out beneficiary verification and registration at community level. The following mandatory / eligibility / COVID-19 specific criteria were applied: 1) Households with member(s) that have been tested positive and are under treatment or quarantine. 2) Households that have engaged in highly destructive food security related coping mechanisms. 3) Households with 07 members that are having monthly incomes of or below 8,000 AFN and have lost their main income sources due to COVID-19. Within this, the following vulnerability criteria has also used to prioritize the selection: 1) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children. 2) Displacement affected households (recent IDPs or returnees). 3) Households with chronically ill member(s). 4) Households with disabled member(s) who are unable to work. For cross-referencing of the selected households, community discussions were conducted with Community Development Council (CDC) members, and with a number of community members who were not part of the CDCs.</p> <p>For Livelihoods Restoration and Development Supports (e.g. Women Empowerment Project):</p> <p>ARCS with technical supports from IFRC followed three stages for collection of baseline data and identifying the project beneficiaries. 1) Community filtering and identification; ARCS Branch Office staff</p>

		met a number of provincial level authorities to receive their support for finalizing the list of communities. 2) Once the implementation areas were mapped-out, ARCS staff met with the respective community members and provided them with beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that the wider community understood the programme and the criteria was finalized in coordination with the community leaders. Following the finalization of the criteria, the community leaders provided the ARCS staff with a list of all households meeting the criteria. ARCS staff then assessed all proposed households using its beneficiary baseline assessment tool and by conducting household level interviews. 3) All data was then entered in a database, and household information was verified. The final lists were then produced to eligible participants and shared with the local authorities and the community elders. Data such as vulnerabilities, household financial status, household income and expenditure analysis, household food consumption, any damages, etc. was collected while interviewing targeted households.
6	<p>a) Gambian RC – if markets are closed why is Cash transfer for food viable?</p> <p>b) Gambian RC – With the markets closed in The Gambia are you looking at activities that have objectives related to nutrition or more in terms of income generation - if the latter how would you anticipate that markets would be accessed - is this more of a longer term support</p>	<p>Buba Darboe – Head of Disaster Management & Food Security, The Gambia RC</p> <p>a) The weekly markets are closed, but the conventional markets are open, and therefore there is still some opportunity for trade, and cash assistance can support this.</p> <p>b) Yes, we have chosen Cash assistance to support families to use the conventional markets, which are functioning now to provide for the families and the option to use cash to meet the immediate basic needs (including food and nutrition needs) of the affected families. This activity is of immediate term, because the state of emergency restriction measures, have put some people out of job and house liquidity has been depleted over the last 4 months with the restrictions related to the state of emergency.</p>
7	<p>Gambian RC - did the baseline survey consider domestic violence, child violence, and other protection issues and is that being addressed in the husband groups? Is there any jealousy and conflict with men not being included in the livelihood</p>	<p>Buba Darboe – Head of Disaster Management & Food Security, The Gambia RC</p> <p>The Baseline, was done to identify the optional income generating needs of the women cooperatives apart from farming. It also looked into GBV issues in the district, based on the result a school for the husband was initiated to train the husbands of the women in the cooperatives and other men in the communities on GBV cases and how to prevent them from happening as well to support the women.</p>

	<p>activities as there must also be vulnerable men? How do you deal with this - e.g. referral to men's livelihood projects, etc? What methodology are you using (e.g. male engage)?</p>	<p>Here men are known for upland farming and not vegetable production, but the project was able to encourage a few men in the communities into vegetable production also. By supporting the women on this project there was no animosity among men and women created, because gardening is seen as a women's role and not a man's role.</p>
8	<p>Gambian RC - you mentioned that many of the vegetables perished due to a lack of access to market, is it possible to link the markets to the school feeding programme? (I understand there were challenges there)</p>	<p>Buba Darboe – Head of Disaster Management & Food Security, The Gambia RC</p> <p>The schools are still closed, it could be an option, but there is limitation, what is explored was to look for a buyer to buy the remaining produce from the women. A buyer is available now to buy from women a kilo of onion GMD 30 dalasi, from the original price of 50 dalasi.</p>
9	<p>Gambian RC - potentially needs largely exceed 2000 HH (your target) how did you manage to prioritise to 2000HH when you had more than 2000HH responding to your selected criteria ?</p>	<p>Buba Darboe – Head of Disaster Management & Food Security, The Gambia RC</p> <p>Yes the needs are more than the targeted families of 2000 for the cash support, but GRCS undertook consultation with organizations planning cash distributions, to help us target geographically, the areas, GRCS also developed criteria of targeting vulnerable groups among the communities, this was shared with communities and regional authorities for their buying-in. Once agreements were reached registration and verifications of beneficiaries was based on the criteria set.</p> <p>GRCS also has funding from three other donors, (Spanish Red Cross, Canadian Government and EU), each of these is targeting 169hh, 594hh and 350hh, this funding also supports and increases GRCS targeted population for cash support.</p>
10	<p>With the effects of lock downs on Markets especially in rural communities how best can cash modality remain a viable option.</p>	<p>Andra Gulei - Senior Food Security and Livelihoods Advisor, British RC</p> <p>Difficult to respond without more fully understanding the context, however the following can be considered:</p>

	<p>Especially considering the case of Zimbabwe?</p> <p>Zimbabwe context - Markets are partially open however movement is still restricted unless you are essential services, as ZRCS we have moved from Cash to in-kind.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like with The Gambia the national society, NS can advocate with the government to open markets. • The NS can try to support markets to open safely, considering distancing and hygiene. • Even though some markets are closed others, perhaps informal, or smaller markets may be open, or there may be households selling to different households. • With lockdown and movement restrictions, imported products may also not be getting through so there is more reliance on local food. So there may be opportunities for the local market to be more developed. • The Cash Hub has developed a tip sheet on advocating for safe market access in the COVID-19 context.
11	<p>Can you share any experience on economic strengthening and livelihood recovery through cash transfer under COVID-19 situation.</p>	<p>Livelihoods Resource Centre</p> <p>Currently National Societies are mostly responding to cover food and basic needs of the affected population. This situation will very soon change once National recovery plans are developed and funds become available.</p> <p>Apart from the experiences shared in the webinar, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Gambia, other experiences world-wide include:</p> <p>Ecuador</p> <p>Objective: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries: at least 140 families (560 people) through micro-businesses in Quito and Guayaquil and three National Society productive projects</p> <p>In partnership with local governments, UNDP/ ConQuito and Ecuadorian RC, this activity seeks to increase the resilience capacity of the population in a situation of vulnerability and/or international migration or internal displacement, facilitating alternatives and financial tools that promote their access to employment or enterprise development. This objective is focused on those whose livelihoods have been affected by movement restrictions due to contain the pandemic.</p>

		<p>The selected population for business idea training will be identified in Guayas and Pichincha based on a profile that includes those with an entrepreneurial spirit and interest in developing business ideas arising from the crisis, linked to the health sector or have adapted their productive or service processes to the context of the COVID-19.</p> <p>By training entrepreneurs, this population can improve their business plans according to market requirements, develop their management model and create a marketing plan. In this process, Ecuadorian RC will provide continuous support to entrepreneurs to complete the cycle of the entrepreneurship methodology. This work will be carried out with 50 entrepreneurs from Guayas and 50 from Pichincha. Once the, business plan is approved, the target entrepreneurs will receive a cash transfer of 200 or 1500 Dollars to develop their plans into businesses.</p> <p>El Salvador</p> <p>Development of an activity supporting Food Security, which consists of the implementation of urban gardens. Salvadorian RC gives advice virtually (and in some cases in person) on how to develop an urban garden for growing vegetables. In key communities, where we are already implementing projects of Social Inclusion, with the support from community leaders, the poorest families are selected and provided with kits of seeds and inputs to build vegetable gardens for personal benefit.</p> <p>Entrepreneurs who have been affected by the closure of their small businesses and have depleted their working capital to cover basic needs, RC supported them with material and inputs to resume their productive cycle. The selection of the beneficiaries is always done according to existing resources and in coordination with community leaders. The entrepreneurs have businesses in various areas (raising broilers, cocoa processing, haircutting services and cosmology in general, vegetable cultivation, clothing manufacturing, among others),</p> <p>If others reading this would like to share any experience in livelihoods recovery/strengthening. Please write to covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es</p>
--	--	--

12	<p>Question to all panellists. Is there any experience of factoring in the livelihoods of market actors during the COVID-19 response (given the mobility restrictions) - any examples of how market trader livelihoods are supported?</p>	<p>Livelihoods Resource Centre</p> <p>I am afraid as far as we are aware of there are no experiences for this specifically related to the COVID-19 crisis, as so far, most of the NSs are responding to cover basic needs of the affected populations. However, in general, supporting other actors in the value chain is still an area of work that is developing in the Movement. There are some experiences in supporting petty traders, to recover/strengthen their livelihoods and improve their market links, and small producers to improve/adapt their market links but it is an area where innovative approaches are still needed, and this will be critical in the COVID crisis.</p> <p>This is the right moment to be innovative!! The cash hub and the LRC Help Desk are here to support you.</p>
13	<p>How to select beneficiaries for cash, rapid need assessment, cash transfer modality and other preconditions?</p>	<p>Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC)</p> <p>As an initial and important clarification, you do not select beneficiaries for cash; but rather you have an objective related to meeting a need such as Food Security, Livelihoods, Shelter, etc. and Cash and Voucher assistance is a tool that can help deliver assistance to meet this needs. The objectives would be based on your needs assessment.</p> <p><u>Tools/Guidelines for a Rapid Needs Assessment:</u></p> <p>The LRC has created an <u>infographic decision tree and recommendations on how to conduct a FSL assessment during COVID-19</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some guidelines for targeting based on socio-economic vulnerability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Household Economic Security guideline (HES) BRC</u> • <u>48hours Assessment Tool OXFAM</u> • <u>IFRC Operational guidance: initial rapid multi-sectoral assessment July 2014</u> <p>For market analysis, we recommend <u>Rapid Assessment Markets (RAM) IFRC</u></p>

	<p><u>How to select beneficiaries?</u> Depends on your objective, funds, experience, mandate, identified needs, what other entities do, what the government sets, etc</p> <p>In order to identify the vulnerability criteria of the general population, you first need to know what measures have been taken in your context of analysis (border closures, closure of markets - rural/urban -, prohibition of movement between regions, etc.), so this implies that there may be more or less groups of people affected, both in the informal and formal sectors.</p> <p>For example, in the analysis carried out in 7 African countries with secondary information, the main vulnerable groups identified were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Already food insecure households with children (<5) and malnourished (PLW)- Poor and very poor households with cases of COVID-19 (households forced to remain confined or having lost active members), who did not receive support- Households dependent on the informal sector or daily wage earners, giving priority to women heads of household (and/or households with a high number of dependents).- Women and girls vulnerable to or at risk of negative coping strategies; child marriage and teenage pregnancy (15-19 years); women and girls are at risk of GBV.- Internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees and asylum seekers, transit migrants (who normally have fewer opportunities for work and/or social networking)- Low-income households in rural areas dependent on the daily-wages from cash crops production (cocoa, cashew nuts, cotton) that have stopped production- Small agricultural producers (mainly fresh produce) who were affected by the closure of the weekly markets.- People living in urban and informal sites (slums) <p>Consider that each country can have an specific industry more affected than others: like Cote d'Ivoire for example, where the cashew nut or cocoa production sector was stopped (or reduced considerably)</p>
--	---

	<p>due to the cessation of exports / reduction in demand, which impacted on day labourers; or others like Kenya where the levels of loss/reduction of income in slums affected 80% of the population.</p> <p>In order to limit the sector/area of analysis, and as with all crises, you will first need to check, with secondary information, who are the most affected populations/groups; what is being done by the government (which is affected by social net plans) or other actors.</p> <p>When revising secondary information, we should look, apart from the most affected sectors, at the sectors that are growing and therefore will be able to create new labour opportunities.</p> <p>In addition, we want to share with you a document with criteria (examples) for identifying / selecting the most vulnerable groups, in the entrepreneurial groups (formal or informal).</p> <p>https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/documents/114097690/181759481/Targeting+Entrepreneurs EN.pdf/ff7436b9-a6ff-6cc5-195e-46a139a82fdc?t=1589795410079</p> <p>As selection criteria, and as you will see in the attached document, you can include impact/vulnerability criteria, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of their main source of income• Household directly affected by a Covid crisis (death of a family member, death of the breadwinner, confinement, etc.).• Ability to reach the threshold of survival and/or economic security• Lack of savings or access to credit• Use of negative coping strategies <p><i>(...that you have to adapt to your context).</i></p> <p>Please contact the LRC covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es for more detailed information.</p>
--	--

Adapting to COVID19 - The Use of Cash & Markets in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

		<p>David Dalgado, Cash Hub</p> <p>With respect to pre-conditions for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and selecting transfer mechanisms. Please see this part of the Cash in Emergencies Toolkit: https://www.cash-hub.org/guidance-and-tools/cash-in-emergencies-toolkit/response-analysis.</p> <p>The toolkit also includes step-by-step tools and guidance on considering the use of CVA and designing and implementing CVA.</p> <p>The Cash Hub has developed a Tip sheet explaining the importance of CVA for delivering assistance in the COVID19 response.</p>
14	How we could develop the outcome level CEA indicators in CTP with considering COVID-19 situation?	<p>Sophie Everest, CEA Advisor, British Red Cross</p> <p>The IFRC CEA Toolkit includes some draft indicators here: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/tool-7-1-7-3-template-cea-plan-indicators-and-budgets/ . They are not specific to CEA or CVA but they can be tailored to the context and programme.</p> <p>For more support on this the CEA Hub can be contacted: https://communityengagementhub.org/about-us/contact-us/</p> <p>The CEA Hub and Cash Hub are also producing a tipsheet on CEA and CVA with the COVID19 context, however this is still in development and is expected in the next few weeks.</p>
15	What are the most effective and secure ways used to distribute cash to beneficiaries under the COVID-19 response?	<p>David Dalgado, Cash Hub</p> <p>CaLP has issued guidance on adapting-delivery-mechanisms in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic through video explainers. The guidance is available in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic.</p> <p>In past Webinars in the series we have heard from a variety of national societies who have had to change or adapt their transfer mechanisms. This has included new procurement of Financial Service Providers (FSPs), increased use of mobile money where possible, delivery of debit cards via household visits rather than centralised distributions, and the use of Red Rose voucher systems.</p>

		<p>General information for considering which transfer mechanism could be most feasible can be found in the Cash in Emergencies toolkit:</p> <p>https://www.cash-hub.org/guidance-and-tools/cash-in-emergencies-toolkit/response-analysis</p> <p>WHO has also issued guidance on the use of CVA and COVID-19 to reduce financial barriers in response to the Pandemic which may be of interest in relation to this question:</p> <p>https://www.who.int/health-cluster/about/work/task-teams/Guidance-note-CVA-COVID.pdf?ua=1</p> <p>The Cash Hub has developed a Tip sheet explaining the advantages of CVA for delivering assistance in the COVID19 response and this also explains the use of secure cash options .</p>
16	<p>Is there any tool for undertaking simple market assessments quickly. I mean any document that will give the market situation around context.</p>	<p>Cash Hub & Livelihood Resource Centre</p> <p>For market assessments, we recommend Rapid Assessment Markets (RAM) RCM (2014), and it may also be worthwhile considering the 48hours Assessment Tool OXFAM . The Cash Hub also released this tip sheet on adapting the RAM in times of COVID-19 and other guidance on market assessment.</p> <p>In the context of COVID-19 CaLP has released this guidance on remote market assessments with video explainers.</p>
17	<p>Regarding the private sector - this is a livelihoods crisis and we are seeing a massive loss in livelihoods - what specifically could the panel recommend to hold the private sector to account and also to ensure they take a more prominent role around supporting populations at this time (for example the mass cancelling of orders</p>	<p>Livelihood Resource Centre</p> <p>The global economic situation is acute, and we need to be creative and innovative to deal with this situation. As far as we know private sector is supporting RC/RC NS (and other actors) in national responses (such as some NS in Europe, Senegal, etc.), but this support is not as a result of a global, regional strategy to include private sector as key actor.</p> <p>Your concern is outside the scope of both help desks and in our opinion above the RCRC Movement mandate, although at the regional level, the Federation could potentially engage in advocacy messages</p>

	<p>in the Bangladesh garment industry) by overseas buyers</p>	<p>with governments to put pressure on the private sector, but this would need to be driven by requests from the National Societies (who can also advocate to government on the same).</p> <p>However, there are different approaches we can take to address this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First work on raising awareness of having safe work spaces, showing that the inputs being handled/created are safe, suitable for sale/distribution - Advocate for governments and businesses to provide alternatives for people affected by unemployment. - Advocate for the development of Corporate Social Responsibility by integrating concrete actions and measures within the response to this crisis (and future crises) - As Movement we could support with "early employability" and vocational training and employability (for medium- and long-term responses), even if there is a bad economic forecast, analysing new market and employment opportunities that appear with the COVID-19 pandemic and redesign/adapt employment/livelihoods projects with the current context should be prioritised. <p>Lastly, we should take this opportunity and advocate for decent jobs, where human rights and dignity are respected, which may not be the case for parts of the textile sector.</p>
18	<p>Targeting: how best to balance & differentiate vulnerability vs capacity to self-recovery (sustainability) regarding livelihood/ income generation?</p>	<p>Livelihood Resource Centre</p> <p>Depending on the level of vulnerability of the target population, you can support in different ways, designing different programs for each group. It is important to discuss this with the project committees of community leaders, or representative groups to see what people want in order to recover their Income Generation Activities (IGAs), to see the motivation and their capacity.</p> <p>Normally the RCRC Movement supports the most vulnerable groups according to their level of vulnerability:</p> <p>1) in parallel to working on livelihoods, it is necessary to support other basic needs,</p>

	<p>2) it is necessary that there is a technical accompaniment, which will be more or less dedicated (from training to personalized coaching) according to beneficiaries' capacity,</p> <p>3) it has to be planned according to the time needed for the activities to be sustainable.</p> <p>If, on the other hand, it is planned to work with less vulnerable people and with the capacity for self-recovery (within a strategy of revitalising the economy of the intervention area), this can be done through the establishment of links with financial institutions, technical support for the adaptation of their businesses, support in the improvement of business plans, etc. Although in such cases it would be necessary (or advisable) for this support to have a direct or indirect impact on more vulnerable groups. For example medium-sized traders can be supported through the re-stocking of their warehouses, access to credit, technical support, etc. but in return they could establish agreements to buy the products they trade from local small producers/processors for a fair price. They can also contribute with a percentage of the business plan as a contribution. Always follow-up and support the business as necessary.</p> <p>Other key considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability can be reduced by strengthening their capitals (See the SLFs). Increasing human capital with training, financial capital through saving groups/mothers' clubs etc - When we work with people who want to strengthen/ create their IGAs, it is good to have clearly established criteria: time, motivation, capacity, etc. To do an IGA the person has to devote time and be motivated. - It is possible to work with either individual or collective IGAs. For the creation of collective IGAs it is advisable to work with genuine and voluntary coming-together of people who were either related or knew each other long before the group was formed. Group members should preferably have prior experience of managing shared assets. - We reiterate that accompaniment is key to their success. <p>Have a look to this document with criteria (examples) for identifying / selecting the most vulnerable groups, in the entrepreneurial groups (formal or informal)</p>
--	--

		<p>Please contact the LRC covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es for more detailed information.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>IFRC Turkey is a partner of the largest cash programme funded by the EU, I would like to hear what you suggest we should consider in relation to market monitoring activities, which we are currently in the process of designing the framework of along with our national partner.</p>	<p>David Dalgado, Cash Hub</p> <p>We would suggest a reflection on what the most important elements for you to consider when monitoring markets will be in relation to your programme to help prioritise when monitoring. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which market places are open or restricted - Are alternative systems emerging (e.g. home delivery, community shopping or support groups, more localised home-selling of produce). - Commodity availability, quantity and quality (recognising that normal supply chains may be disrupted) - Alternative supply lines (e.g. by Government) being created, - Price monitoring - Are there some vulnerable groups who can not access the market - Are there some traders who can no longer access the market <p>In terms of gathering the data, Turkish Red Crescent likely has the network of branches, staff and volunteers to gather data, but you may want to consider challenges and mitigation that may arise with remote ways working such as when undertaking telephone interviews with key traders for example.</p> <p>The Cash Hub tip sheet on Conducting market assessment and analysis during COVID-19 – how to adapt RAM/MAG may be of interest as may the CaLP guidance videos on remote market assessment.</p> <p>As with normal market monitoring you may want to consider the thresholds related to your monitoring which cause you to consider adjusting the value of the transfer, shifting the transfer modality in some areas perhaps, supporting the market, services and infrastructure and/or advocating with government and major market actors.</p>

20	<p>Any advice on taking up livelihood activities for NS who previous to Covid19 have had little or no experience with livelihood (income generation) activities?</p>	<p>Livelihood Resource Centre</p> <p>To conduct a project, program supporting IGAs is not an easy task, but we have plenty of excellent experience in the Movement and some lessons learned, case studies, guidelines and tools available.</p> <p>We would suggest different approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To do a pilot project, building capacities in your national society, it may be interesting to do pilot projects in different contexts (urban, rural) and/or different livelihood groups (informal entrepreneurs, farmers, ranchers, etc) with the "Learning by doing" approach - look for peer support from other NS with broad experience - Establish agreements with local authorities, government department technical/extension services (agriculture, women's development, etc.), organisations/ federations of entrepreneurs, CBOs or cooperatives with experience that can support the National Society (and the beneficiaries) in more technical components if necessary <p>Lastly ask for guidance, the Livelihood Resource Centre is available to support NS, with extensive experience in this area of work</p> <p>Please contact the LRC covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es for more detailed information.</p>
22	<p>Ukraine – a mobility assessment was mentioned. Could more information please be shared on this. How it is undertaken or what are the indicators.</p>	<p>Mike Ovsianikov - CVA focal point of Ukrainian RC</p> <p>We are using official data from the government. It is called a "Region Passport". This is how it looks like in Lviv region http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regionalstatistics/pasport.asp?lang=en This is updated once in 3 month</p>

The LRC has uploaded a document that was shown in the webinar: “[Response Options-Livelihoods](#)” this has been developed at global level and with contributions from AP, Europe and LAC regions. This document is part of a series of useful documents which can be found here: <https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/covid-19-resources>

This specific document contains information on:

- **Program**- you see that in the global sheet are the main livelihoods that we think are being affected (agriculture, pastoralist, fishing, etc)
- **Targeting recommendations** (eligibility / PGI considerations) – who will be the target population for the different programs
- **Registration / verification** of beneficiary list – how we can verify the potential target population
- **Possible activities** examples- we have included potential example activities but we recognise there are other activities that may occur in your region.

Other information shared in the Webinar by participants:

- Uganda RC just completed a voucher modality seed market fair as part of COVID preparedness: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/uganda-west-nile-agriculture-seed-tools-through-voucher-rijal/?trackingId=PH%2FG8vAnah1D9fBd%2FfkE6A%3D%3D>
- In Rwanda, for the first 3 months of the Covid-19 response, in-kind response (food, wash materials) were used but as more and more markets are functioning the coming support will use cash
- British Red Cross with the Livelihoods Resource Centre has developed the *[Easy Volunteer Action: a handbook for supporting disaster prone communities with food security and livelihoods activities](#)*