

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

Questions and Answers - Responses to posted questions raised in the Cash Hub Webinar held on the 16 September 2020 and those posted in the registration prior to the event.

Summary of question subjects:

Lebanon: Beirut Port Explosion related – *Please note that the information shared is subject to change, since plans the situation and context is still developing.*

1. [Will the households targeted be Lebanese nationals and non-Lebanese?](#)
2. [How did the targeting of the households take place?](#)
3. [How many instalments and how long will the programme run for?](#)
4. [What delivery mechanism are you proposing?](#)
5. [In terms of communication methods, do you use the phone hotline to contact potential recipients or WhatsApp or Telegram?](#)
6. [Why create a separate hotline for the cash component when LRC already has central one?](#)
7. [Do you have any more information on the communications strategy for the overall Beirut response by all actors - with so many needs and so many actors, how can those affected know what support they are entitled to?](#)
8. [How are you overcoming capital control measures currently imposed on cash withdrawals?](#)
9. [Is there a data sharing platform being used between the different partners working on the Beirut explosion response?](#)
10. [Is the provision of the cash grants based on any conditionality?](#)
11. [What are key challenges you are facing in implementation of MPCA in current context on Lebanon?](#)
12. [How have you ensured the SOP's related to COVID-19 while distributing cash?](#)
13. [Approximately what percent of the affected families does LRC believe they will assist with CVA \(regardless of purpose\)?](#)
14. [Are the 10'000 families a first caseload to be supported which will be increased depending on the funding available?](#)
15. [If the family size is bigger would they receive a bigger amount?](#)
16. [How will Post Distribution Monitoring be undertaken?](#)
17. [How has the MEB been calculated for this response, given an increase in needs due to COVID-19. Has the MEB been adjusted specifically for this response in the COVID-19 context?](#)

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Myanmar: Rakhine Response related

18. [How have processes and ways of working changed since COVID19?](#)
19. [How did the programme adapt to the restrictions on using cash in Rakhine State which have been put in place by the Myanmar Government?](#)
20. [How are you managing issues related to Gender Based Violence, GBV in the cash distributions?](#)
21. [How are you managing hygiene issues during making of the masks?](#)
22. [Is there any concern regarding transmission of COVID-19 due to physical cash? And was this considered when your cash transfer mechanism was decided?](#)
23. [How is the risk associated with cash management and risk of being robbed reduced in community based cash transfer. Is bank transfer or cheque payment more secure?](#)
24. [How do you rate the importance of Community Level Institutions in the delivery and sustainability of such interventions in a protracted conflict context?](#)
25. [Can you explain a bit more about the interest-free loans to community members. What is the mechanism? How are these run? What will happen if anybody is unable to pay back due to any reason.](#)

General

26. [Can you explain some of the work you have seen in the remote distribution of cash due to the physical restrictions now in place as a result of COVID19?](#)
27. [I would like to learn more about Market Assessment, tools and techniques, and any course?](#)
28. [Due to COVID restrictions, the market is not functioning, transportation is not there, movement restriction, etc, We have to provide seasonal inputs to the target beneficiaries through voucher modality. Are there any suitable examples?](#)
29. [I would be interested to know if the presenters/panelists have examples to share related to cash & psycho-social integration. We are aiming this in Iraq next year.](#)

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Q	Question (ed. for clarity)	Response
	Lebanon: Beirut Port Explosion	
1	Will the households targeted be Lebanese nationals and non-Lebanese?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>Yes, as the programme aims to target the affected population regardless of nationality. The assessment results from the affected area show that approximately 89% are Lebanese, 10% are Syrian, and 1% are other nationalities.</p>
2	How did the targeting of the households take place?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The LRC has targeted 10,000 families for a one-off basic needs cash payment of \$300. The targeting depends in-part on the assessment data being collected; focusing on health concerns, protection concerns, shelter damage and a poverty index of geographical areas. Individuals will be scored between 0-9 on their vulnerability and households will be prioritised on the outcome of this vulnerability score. The average vulnerability score has been 4, so we are prioritising families who score high in terms of vulnerability for assistance first.</p> <p>Within the Cash Taskforce the LRC, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP are the main cash actors in Beirut. UNHCR and LRC were the first two actors to agree on a targeting approach for cash programming and this has been shared within the Cash Taskforce, the LRC continued to work closely with these organisations in the cash response. A number of organisations are following LRCs approach, but there is no common agreed approach amongst all the cash actors.</p>
3	How many instalments and how long will the programme run for?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p>

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		The cash response is divided over two phases. The first is the emergency phases of one payment of \$300 for 10,000 households. The second phase is focused on recover for 5,000 households at least; this will be \$300 per month for 6 months.
4	What delivery mechanism are you proposing?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The delivery mechanism for this response will be ATM cards, which will enable beneficiaries to withdraw transfer in USD. The LRC has chosen the BLF Bank as the Financial Service Provider, this is a new FSP contracting arrangement which has the capacity to enable transfers in to be made in USD at scale. The reason for choosing this FSP is to allow us to deliver USD to the families, and that BLF has around 26 ATMs within the targeted areas. The same mechanism will continue during rest of the phases i.e. early recovery and recovery.</p>
5	In terms of communication methods, do you use the phone hotline to contact potential recipients or WhatsApp or Telegram?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>We are using the phone hotline to contact beneficiaries, however, we already have a Whatsapp for Business account, which we also use, since some beneficiaries contact us and leave a message and then we can message them back.</p>
6	Why create a separate hotline for the cash component when LRC already has central one?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>There is a pre-existing LRC hotline in use, which receives calls from a range of LRC programmes such as the Syria Crisis response or the COVID-19 response.</p> <p>For this crisis response the decision was taken to have an independent hotline to ensure LRC had the capacity to deal with the amount of calls coming in and the need to ensure clarity of messaging through a separate line of communication for the Beirut explosion response.</p>

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7	Do you have any more information on the communications strategy for the overall Beirut response by all actors - with so many needs and so many actors, how can those affected know what support they are entitled to?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>There is a CVA mapping sheet developed by the Beirut Blast Response Taskforce which includes members from 40 organisations (national society, INGOs, Local NGOs, and Ministry of Social Affairs). The map aims to reflect the 3Ws with regards to emergency cash assistance responses planned by different organisations. In terms of outreach, actors are using different communication approaches to disseminate information related to their responses and targeting including Social media platforms, outreach teams, information desks at activity points, and SMSs. Also, there are referral pathways which can be used bi-laterally between organisations.</p>
8	How are you overcoming capital control measures currently imposed on cash withdrawals?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>This is connected to the selection of the BLF bank, all of the banks in Lebanon have stopped the transactions in USDs except if there is a fresh money account, where the USD funds are transferred in USD from outside the country into the account. Most banks then do not allow withdrawals in USD from an ATM, so it has to be an over-the-counter withdrawal. However, the reason why BLF bank was chosen is because they do allow ATM withdrawals in USD, which we wanted to give more flexibility in terms of withdrawals and timing of withdrawals. On the other side, with respect to the internal within Lebanon transaction, LRC is transferring USD to BLF to a fresh money account, and it is has been agreed that BLF will maintain these USD funds in USD for the transfer to beneficiaries.</p> <p>We were not able to undertake this maintaining funds in USD for the other programmes we are currently running such as the Syria Response with another bank, and here we are forced to accept the official exchange rate with funds being withdrawn in Lebanese pounds.</p>
9	Is there a data sharing platform being used between the different partners	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p>

	<p>working on the Beirut explosion response?</p>	<p>To be honest after the currency discussion, this was the second biggest challenge at a national level, as there is not one agreed platform for data sharing. The LRC is using GIS for data collection and RedRose for data management for the cash programme. Other partners are using different systems with no consensus on which platform to use at a national level.</p> <p>However, as LRC we are working with UNHCR and OCHA to establish some registration of assistance platform to be embedded within LRC and to be managed in house by LRC, it is somehow a similar to UNHCR's RAIS (Refugee Assistance Information System), but will take a month or so to be embedded we believe.</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Is the provision of the cash grants based on any conditionality?</p>	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The long-term shelter programming will have two target groups, one will have 6 months of support to meet their basic needs while they are working on repairing their shelter, and then an additional amount designed to meet their shelter needs to support them to repair. This second amount for shelter will aim to be a conditional cash grant, but the details of this are still to be confirmed. This is still the first.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>What are key challenges you are facing in implementation of MPCA in current context on Lebanon?</p>	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>It is an urban context and it is challenging to organize distributions keeping in mind the potential for social prestige/stigma aspect, physical distancing in regards to COVID and safety. Currently, door to door distribution is the main model however pilots are being carried out for distributions on site to understand and plan the best distribution model suitable for this context.</p> <p>The liquidity of cash in the bank accounts was a challenge. The challenge remains the same for the money sitting in the accounts before the Port Explosion. Few banks have agreed to disburse cash for the fresh funds received post Port Explosion.</p> <p>There are three different rates of currency 1. Official rate (1 USD- 1,500 LBP), 2. Preferential/humanitarian rate (1 USD - 3,900 LBP) and 3. Non-official rate (1 USD – 7,000+ LBP). The general markets operate on</p>

		<p>non-official rate. Most of the banks agreed to offer humanitarian rate which doesn't suit fully to current economic situation i.e. the MEB basket against official rate is 1,400 USD, humanitarian rate is 540 USD and 300 USD against non-official rate. Recently Central Bank of Lebanon agreed to offer non-official rate to UN/INGOS and donor organizations but only against fresh money and only to the organizations holding bank account with Central Bank. The other banks still offer humanitarian rates.</p> <p>It was hard to agree currency of transfer with inter-agency Cash Task Force. No agreement has been made yet as some organizations want to use USD while others like to use LBP. USD is an official currency in the country and Govt. has allowed distribution of USDs under humanitarian projects. People receiving assistance from LRC are withdrawing USDs from the ATMs of the bank.</p> <p>There are still two main different transfer values which are being considered 250 USD (WFP) and 300 USD (LRC/ICRC/IFRC). Some organizations also want to use their existing MEB which was relevant last year and is 5 times less than the recently develop MEB.</p>
12	How have you ensured the SOP's related to COVID-19 while distributing cash?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>We have strict procedures, and to avoid any sort of crowding we visit house-to-house maintaining social distancing and using PPE for assessments and distributions of the card for withdrawals. We batch the withdrawals to avoid crowding at the ATMs. As part of the assessment we also note any health conditions and refer as necessary both internally within LRC and externally.</p>
13	Approximately what percent of the affected families does LRC believe they will assist with CVA (regardless of purpose)	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The size of the affected population is around 50,000 Households, LRC is planning to cover between 10,000 and 15,000 Households with CVA. That is around 20% to 30% of the affected population.</p>

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14	Are the 10'000 families a first caseload to be supported which will be increased depending on the funding available?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>That is the current plan, however, this number is dependent on the appeal being fully funded. If more funds are raised then this number may be revised or caseload is increased in other phases/component of the plan of action.</p>
15	If the family size is bigger would they receive a bigger amount?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>No, each household receives same amount during first phase of distributions. If the family is bigger with separate heads of HH within house/family, then each head of HH receives a separate card.</p>
16	How will Post Distribution Monitoring be undertaken?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The PDM is planned 2-3 weeks after the disbursement of cash to the recipients. 15% - 20% of the caseload will be contacted to carry out PDM. For process monitoring, there are two approaches. For people who received cash on distribution point, the process monitoring is carried out on distribution site. The process monitoring includes the monitoring of the withdrawals at ATMs. For those who received cards at their house (door-door distribution), process monitoring by phone will be carried out.</p>
17	How has the MEB been calculated for this response, given an increase in needs due to COVID-19. Has the MEB been adjusted specifically for this response in the COVID-19 context?	<p>Maysa Ibrahim – Basic Assistance Programme Manager, Lebanese Red Cross, Bilal Shah – Cash Coordinator, IFRC</p> <p>The MEB has been prepared considering the current prices of commodities in the market. There is consideration around COVID-19 while distributing the cards and the cost of hand sanitizers and face masks</p>
	Myanmar: Rakhine Response Related	

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18	How have processes and ways of working changed since COVID19?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>This programme is very community driven and community based, with a foundation of a community action plan in place. When COVID-19 began in the Rakhine state the MRCS engaged with the Community Level Resilience Committees who lead in the community action plan, helping them create new community priority actions which was then reflected in the community action plan.</p>
19	How did the programme adapt to the restrictions on using cash in Rakhine State which have been put in place by the Myanmar Government?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>At the moment all cash programmes must go through a protocol of submitting their cash action plans to the government for sign-off.</p> <p>There is an emphasis on conditional cash and on the close monitoring of these programmes, and with adequate controls the government is more open to approve. However, in areas of increased conflict there are real challenges surrounding the sign-off from the government in the implementation of cash. This was a challenge as there are many restrictions on delivering CVA at scale for all humanitarian agencies working in the Rakhine State. There are currently ongoing cash advocacy efforts with the government on cash, including a cash working group with OCHA.</p>
20	How are you managing issues related to Gender Based Violence, GBV in the cash distributions?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>Community level sensitisation on issues related to potential GBV as a result of cash transfers is integral part of the programming. Community institutions like village resilience committees, women groups and village volunteer groups are further mobilized in execution of cash transfers and follow up activities. As part of follow-ups along with routine monitoring by MRCS staff, community-based monitoring, reviews</p>

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		and reflections are promoted to discuss and resolve post grant challenges including GBV risks. Complaints and feedback mechanisms are in place in the form of phone lines at township level, suggestion boxes at community level and regular community level meeting with beneficiaries to resolve issues of concern. Men and women members of households are consulted to promote their participation in execution of household level cash grants activities like livelihoods cash grants and cash for latrines.
21	How are you managing hygiene issues during making of the masks?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Distaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>Cloth mask making activities went through different preparatory stages before execution at community level. Township branch level Red Cross Volunteers, RCVs and members of project staff were trained on the protocol and process to be followed while producing / sewing mask, including hygiene management. The trained staff and RCVs, further provided essential trainings to identified tailors at community to produce masks in a safe and hygienic conditions. Behaviour change messages on how to use and maintain masks was integrated in the process.</p>
22	Is there any concern regarding transmission of COVID-19 due to physical cash? And was this considered when your cash transfer mechanism was decided?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Distaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>Cash transfers are implemented by following the necessary protocol of social distancing and safe measures for beneficiaries, staff and RCVs. In the case of cash transfer to community institutions (major element of the program), only selected representatives of the community institutions are engaged in handling physical cash transfer events. The presentation made had all activities until end of July 2020, till this time there were no major spike of COVID-19 cases in Rakhine. The second wave of COVID-19 in Rakhine began in mid August with increased number of cases. The program team will accordingly put more safety measures in place for cash transfer activities moving forward.</p>

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23	How is the risk associated with cash management and risk of being robbed reduced in community based cash transfer. Is bank transfer or cheque payment more secure?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Distaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>The program has a risk management approach institutionalized, all relevant risks are identified, and related mitigation measures are developed. The community institutions supported by the project have been familiarized on advantages of opening bank accounts, village resilience committees in majority cases have already opened their bank account. These bank accounts will be potentially used for future cash transfers to these committees with proper trainings. Women groups and village volunteer groups are yet to reach to the stage of opening bank accounts.</p>
24	How do you rate the importance of Community Level Institutions in the delivery and sustainability of such interventions in a protracted conflict context?	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Distaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>Community level institutions promoted in the form of village resilience committees, women groups and village volunteer groups pay a pivotal role in overall management of community affairs, these institutions are rooted in the communities and represented overall population in their jurisdiction. These institutions have potential to shape themselves as formal entities to deliver services to community members in a sustained way. Village resilience committees are custodians of community action plan and raise their collective voice to coordinate with stakeholders, women groups are in the process of creating a network of women for economic empowerment through improved access to credit, volunteer groups are having close relationship with Red Cross Branches to promote early warning and early action initiatives in a localized manner. All such institutional frameworks at community level are very significant in the context of protracted crisis to ensure community-based actions and sustainability of a program.</p>
25	Can you explain a bit more about the interest-free loans to community members. What is the mechanism? How are these run? What will happen if	<p>Aye Aye Nyein - Director of Rakhine Operation Management Unit, Myanmar Red Cross. Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Distaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. Gurudatta Shirodkar, Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC, Myanmar CO</p> <p>The interest-free loans referenced in the presentation are part of the village emergency funds supported by the program. At community level, an emergency allocation is set aside within the village</p>

	<p>anybody is unable to pay back due to any reason.</p>	<p>development fund, specifically to meet emergency needs of the community members in the event of an emergency or crisis. The decision on the minimum amount to be reserved for emergencies is decided by the village resilience committees in consultation with community members. Community level rules and regulations are developed for use of village emergency funds. Following are the main stipulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Emergency support to the most vulnerable households:</u> Most vulnerable households to be supported with cash assistance in the event of household level emergency. ➤ <u>Emergency loan without interest:</u> In the event of household level emergencies, cash assistance in the form of loan (loan without interest) can be provided to meet households' emergency needs. ➤ <u>Response to disasters:</u> In the event of a disaster, communities can use emergency funds for early action and early response to protect lives and livelihoods of people. In case of needs, the emergency funds can also be used to meet urgent needs of people in post disaster situation. <p>The emergency funds were created recently in the first quarter of 2020, as COVID-19 has socio economic impact of the people in targeted villages, the communities under the guidance of village committees decided to use some of the emergency funds to issues interest-free loans to community members. The committees undergo required process of issuing such loans and ensures guarantees of other community members. As this is newly introduced mechanism, there is a need to closely monitor and support committees to further enhance their efficiency in the management of village emergency funds.</p>
	<p>General</p>	
<p>26</p>	<p>Can you explain some of the work you have seen in the remote distribution of cash due to the physical restrictions now in place as a result of COVID19?</p>	<p>Alexandre Gachoud, Cash & Market Specialist, EcoSec Unit, ICRC</p> <p>The physical restrictions in place with COVID-19 have presented a challenge for all organisations in the planning, assessment and implementation of cash programmes. The key to combatting these challenges is cross-verification, trying to have several different sources of information. At ICRC using tools like RedRose, alongside close coordination with partner NS, teams can use data management software to remotely access information and monitor transactions within cash programmes. Data management software like Red Rose can be used in conjunction with information from Financial Service Providers or market traders, helping to cross-verify information remotely.</p>

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		<p>Another key recommendation for cash programming remotely is starting small, collecting information on a small scale first before scaling up to the full caseload.</p> <p>Despite there being no silver bullet to conducting cash programmes remotely, cross-verification is an important approach to managing programmes from afar.</p> <p>Moe Thida Win – Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department, Myanmar Red Cross. In addition to what Alex has referred to, another way to combat the challenges of managing programming remotely is through online refresher training for technical support to local Red Cross volunteers working with Covid-19 situation. And also, developed social media group for reporting channel of cash programme trained volunteers. For the cash distribution, we have ongoing process with Financial Service Provider for 4 affected areas which are 2 disaster affected areas of Central (Flood) and Northern (Jade Mine Collapse) Myanmar and 2 urban areas (urban resilience project). And we have under discussion to improve voucher system with American Red Cross technical team to collaborate with Myanmar Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry.</p>
27	I would like to learn more about Market Assessment, tools and techniques, and any course?	<p>Stefania Imperia, Cash Hub Team, British Red Cross</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cash Hub, has a range of resources. It is suggested that if you are interested in market assessments that you run a general search on this topic and you will find many market assessment materials such as the link to the Introduction to Market Assessment course on the IFRC Learning Platform. - you will also find the latest tip-sheets related to this topic available on the Cash and COVID-19 pages - finally you can also download the training material for facilitators able to facilitate the a course on this topic in "learning resources".
28	Due to COVID restrictions, the market is not functioning, transportation is not there, movement restriction, etc,	<p>Alexandre Gachoud, Cash & Market Specialist, EcoSec Unit, ICRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you identify some of the disruption in the market: lack of purchasing power? Cost of fuel? Government restriction?

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	<p>We have to provide seasonal inputs to the target beneficiaries through voucher modality. Are there any suitable examples?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy will be needed: in many contexts RCRC vehicles have managed to gain access due to special status, and been given authorisation to move around, when other actors could not. Advocate with government for this authorisation. - In some context, the government via the ministry of Agriculture is subsidising agro inputs: Is this the case where you are working, if this is the case it could represent an opportunity to support the government in this initiative, by for example ensuring the quality of the inputs, and advocating so that groups with specific vulnerabilities are targeted with assistance or could benefit from the subsidised goods. - The important element here is the quality of the inputs, and conducting a tender and selecting the appropriate vendors is a way to mitigate the risk of poor quality of the products. - Considering collaboration with the government on such a social safety net programme could potentially provide an exit strategy for the NS, or could at least create opportunities for complementary interventions (e.g, we only give vouchers for tools as people can get the subsidized seeds from the government stores). - Assess the quality of the agro products that were previously subsidized by the government, if any - Consider the agro input providers who were reliable before the crisis; procuring from them, with partial payment in advance, could help to stimulate the local economy.
<p>29</p>	<p>I would be interested to know if the presenters/panelists have examples to share related to cash-psychosocial integration.</p> <p>We are aiming this in Iraq next year.</p>	<p>Alexandre Gachoud, Cash & Market Specialist, EcoSec Unit, ICRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We believe the evidence base on CVA for psychosocial support is still a bit light, but some interesting lessons are emerging. - IRC did some interesting work on cash for protection, with emphasis on Gender Based Violence (here), and some of these interventions targeted GBV survivors and had a psychosocial support component. - ICRC has an approach in a number of contexts in which GBV survivors are assisted with counselling, group activities, and also alongside the counselling services and support can receive an emergency cash grant to cover essential needs, and a productive cash grant to start some income generating activities. For more info on one of these projects: https://www.cash-hub.org/-/media/cashhub-documents/resources/2019/case-study---ssn-project_v-final_oct2019.pdf

		<p>David Dalgado, Cash Hub, British Red Cross</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Colleagues from the CVA for Health WG of the RCRC Movement have been alerted to this question and are proposing to include it within the mapping they are currently undertaken regarding what is happening in the movement on CVA for health objectives.
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