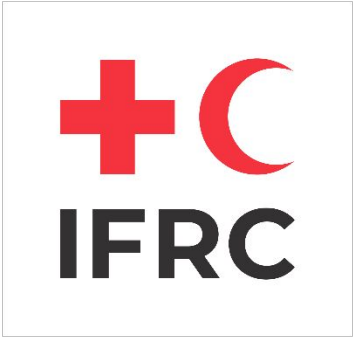




Cash and
Voucher
Assistance

Cash & Voucher Assistance in Emergencies

13 June 2025



Agenda

PART I

Why is CVA preparedness important?

Basic CVA Preparedness Checklist (CVAP)

PART II

What is the ACCESSRC?

Practical Exercise

Closing/ Questions & Answers



Why Consider Cash and Voucher Assistance?



FLEXIBILITY: meets the diverse needs of the affected populations according to their priorities

CHOICE: the beneficiary decides how, when and where to use the money.

SUPPORT FOR THE LOCAL ECONOMY: contributes to the recovery of local markets and economies,

COST EFFICIENCY: it is often a more economically and logistically efficient option.

DIGNITY: transfers power to the beneficiary, and does not impose on him/her the type of assistance he/she receives.

PART I



Why CVAP is important?



- Increases the capacity and likelihood of making appropriate use of CVA during humanitarian responses.
- Helps to reduce response time and increase the potential scale of the response
- All National Society roles can be supported to be better prepared (Finance, Logistics, HR,...).
- Preparedness is linked to National Society Development (NSD) and other initiatives (Forecast-Based Financing - FbF, PER).
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Commitment to coordination, collaboration and communication as part of preparedness ensures efficiency and accountability in CVA responses.

CVA Preparedness Framework

LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT



PROCESSES, SYSTEMS AND TOOLS



FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION



TEST, LEARN AND IMPROVE



NEW RESOURCE in the CVA Toolbox



Search toolkit

> SEARCH

> Preparedness

> Assessment

> Response analysis

> Set up and Implementation

> M&E

> Vouchers box

> Cash for work box

Preparedness

- M1_0 Roadmap for preparedness
- M1_01 Checklist for Basic Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Readiness

> 1.1 Leadership commitment

> 1.2 Processes, systems and tools

> 1.3 Financial and human resources and capacities

> 1.4 CEA, coordination and partnership

> 1.5 Test, learn and improve

1.1 Leadership commitment

1.1.1 Vision and strategy

- M1_1_1a CVAP Induction and Visioning Workshop – ToR
- M1_1_1b CVAP Induction and Visioning Workshop – Facilitators' Guide
- M1_1_1c Hand out – Considerations for CVA visioning discussion
- M1_1_1d CVA Vision Statement

1.1.2 Organisational structure

- M1_1_2a CVA Focal Point – ToR
- M1_1_2b ToR – CVA Technical Working Group template

1.1.3 CVA capacity assessment and gap analysis

- M1_1_3a CVAP Planning Workshop – ToR
- M1_1_3b CVAP Planning Workshop – Facilitators Guide
- M1_1_3c (I) Internal Baseline presentation
- M1_1_3c NS CVAP Self-Assessment Tool
- M1_1_3d Internal Baseline for Organizational CVA Capacity – Report template

Roadmap *for* **CVA** preparedness (CVAP)

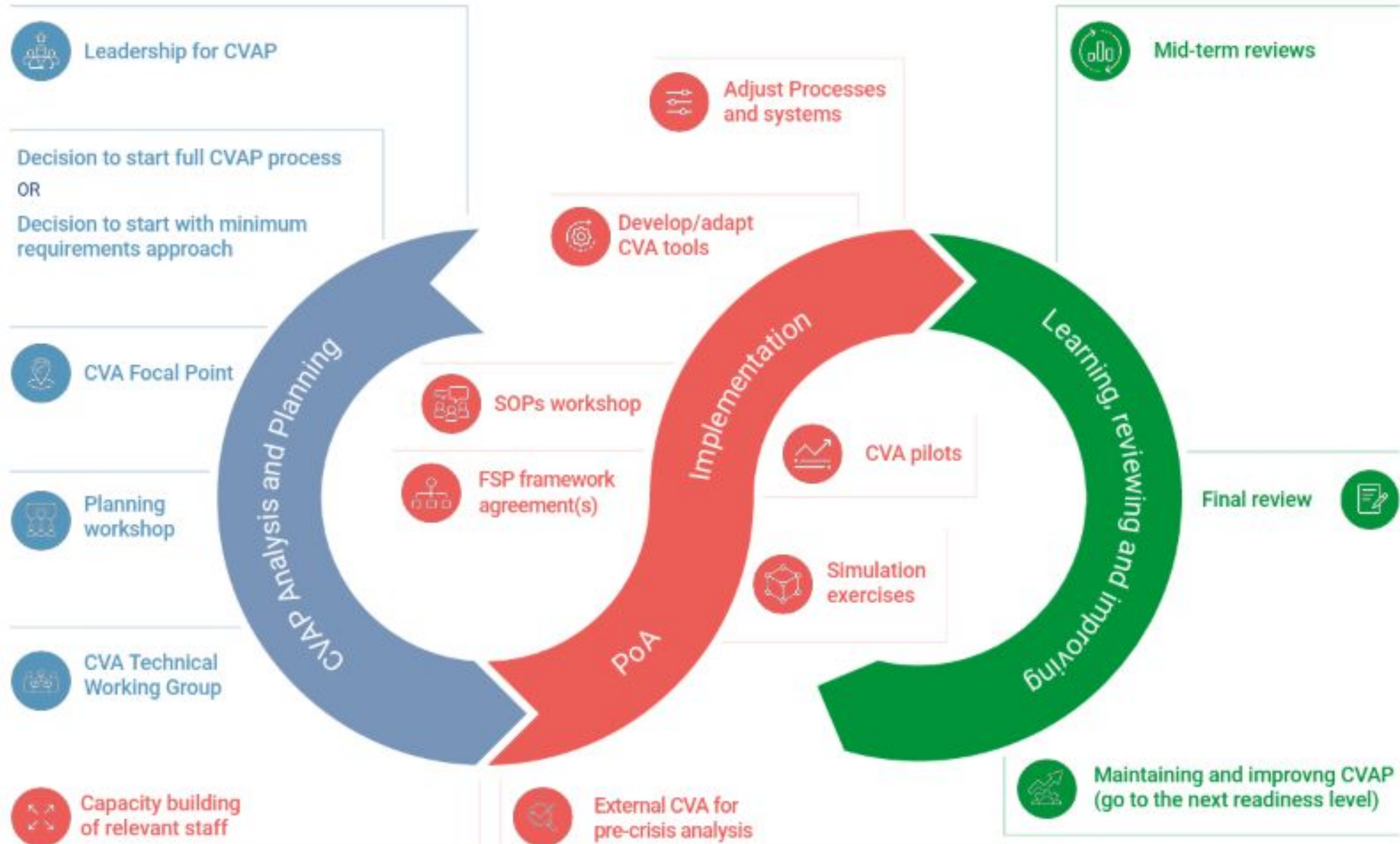
Photo © Kasper Bagsted Kristensen / Danish Red Cross



KEY STEPS IN THE CVAP JOURNEY



KEY STEPS IN THE CVAP JOURNEY





Analysis and planning of Preparation in CVA



- **Leadership commitment**
- CVA awareness presentation (PPT)
- Material for induction and visioning workshop and vision statement
- **Focal Point PTM**
 - ToR for CVA Focal Point
- **CVAP self-assessment and preparedness planning workshop**
 - Workshop package (ToR, self-assessment tool, facilitator's guide, baselines, self-assessment templates and Action Plan - POA)
- **CVA Technical Working Group**
 - CVATEchnical Working Group ToRs



Implementation of the Action Plan



- **Capacity Building of Relevant Staff**
 - CVA Competency Framework
 - CVA Competency and gap analysis tool
- **Adjust processes and systems**
 - Information Management Guidelines
 - CVA financial flows Analysis
 - Guidance on financial management of CVA
- **Develop / Adapt CVA tools**
- **Workshop on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP)**
 - Workshop materials (ToR, PPT, facilitator's guide, RACI template, SOP template)



Implementation of the Plan of Action (cont.)



- **Framework agreement(s) with Financial Service Providers (FSPs)**
 - PSF Package
- **CVA simulation exercises**
 - ToR
 - Facilitator's Guide
- **CVA Pilots**
 - ToR
 - Key decisions and considerations



Learn, review and improve



- **Lessons learned reviews (per project/response)**
 - Lessons learned workshop materials (ToR, PPT, facilitator's guide)
- **Mid-term review of CVAP preparation process**
 - Mid-term review workshop materials (ToR, facilitator's guide, review tool, presentation template)
- **Final review of the CVAP process**
 - Final review workshop materials (ToR, facilitator's guide, report template)
- **Maintain and improve CVAP (move to the next level of readiness)**
- **Linking PTM and Social Protection**

Checklist for Basic CVA Readiness



CHECKLIST FOR BASIC CVA READINESS

		Key steps <small>For further guidance on how to implement a step, click on the link provided</small>	Why is this important?	Links	Notes
Analysis and Planning	DONE				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain leadership awareness and secure acceptance for CVA implementation.	Leadership acceptance ensures CVA responses are supported, strategic, and understood as a key Movement approach.	See Leadership for CVA section on Roadmap	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Train key staff on CVA basics.	Implementing a CVA response requires staff with a basic understanding of cash modalities, achieved through training key HQ and branch personnel.	See Capacity building of relevant staff section on Roadmap	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign a CVA Focal Point.	A CVA focal point is key for designing and implementing CVA interventions. Initially, it can be covered by general disaster response staff, but a dedicated focal point is recommended as the CVA portfolio grows or the CVAP process begins.	See CVA Focal Point section on Roadmap	
PoA implementation <small>(setting up basic systems, procedures, and tools)</small>	DONE				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete a CVA feasibility analysis.	A CVA feasibility analysis is crucial to confirm if CVA is a viable response option by assessing markets, FSP options, beneficiary preferences, government acceptance, and risks.	See External CVA for pre-crisis analysis on Roadmap	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop CVA procedures and tools.	For CVA to run smoothly, it's important to agree on who does what. This can be done using a simple RACI chart or basic guidelines, depending on what the NS prefers.	See SoPa workshop section on Roadmap	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Set up a basic data collection and management system.	A system for managing beneficiary data, even a simple one, is essential for accurate targeting, tracking assistance, and ensuring accountability. If an external FSP is involved, data must be digital, offering advantages like preventing duplication, improving transparency, and increasing efficiency.	See Guidance for Information Management in Cash and Voucher Assistance Preparedness	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a safe delivery mechanism.	To deliver CVA securely and transparently, a safe delivery mechanism is needed. Working with an external Financial Service Provider (FSP) is recommended, though setting up an agreement can take 4-2 months. IFRC global payment solutions can be used as a temporary option.	See FSPs Framework Agreement section on Roadmap	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a basic monitoring system.	A basic monitoring system ensures the response stays on track and enables the NS to quickly resolve issues and make adjustments when needed.	See Roadmap for monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a basic feedback mechanism.	Basic feedback mechanisms are essential to ensure transparency, accountability, and address concerns effectively.	See Tip sheet on QEA for CVA	
Learning, reviewing and improving	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct small-scale CVA pilots to test systems.	If the NS is new to CVA, starting with small-scale pilot interventions is recommended to test capacities, procedures, and tools.	See TOR for conducting a CVA pilot project	
	DONE	Collect lessons learned and improve.	Collecting learnings from CVA pilots or responses is crucial to strengthen capacities for larger, more complex CVA and begin the path to full CVA preparedness	See Draft TOR for CVA Lessons Learned Review	

To download and edit this checklist, [click here](#).

QUESTIONS?

PART II

Beneficiary's experience with AccessRC

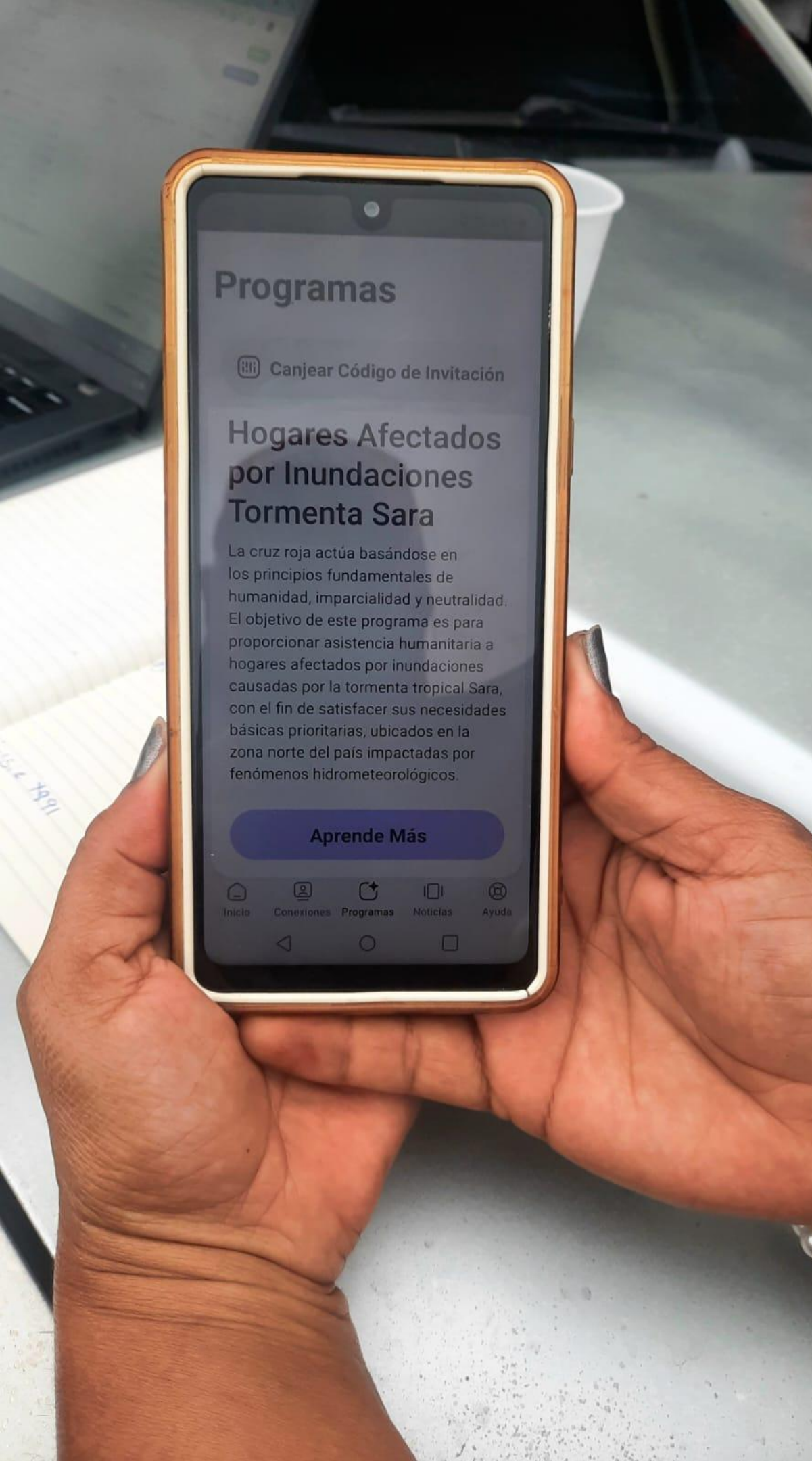
by Jeff Paddock American Red Cross

- ✓ Establish a basic data collection and management system (information management).
- ✓ Establish a secure delivery mechanism
- ✓ Establish a basic monitoring system
- ✓ Establish a basic feedback mechanism.

What is ACCESSRC?



- **AccessRC:** self-registration application that includes account registration, program application, messaging and information.
- **Program Management Module (PMM):** back-end **module** used by program staff and caseworkers to review and validate applications and monitor anomalies through the dashboard, send messages or follow up.
- **Payments:** Review of payments prior to final payment distribution
- **Finance and Accounting:** Payment Requests, Cash Flow and Reconciliation



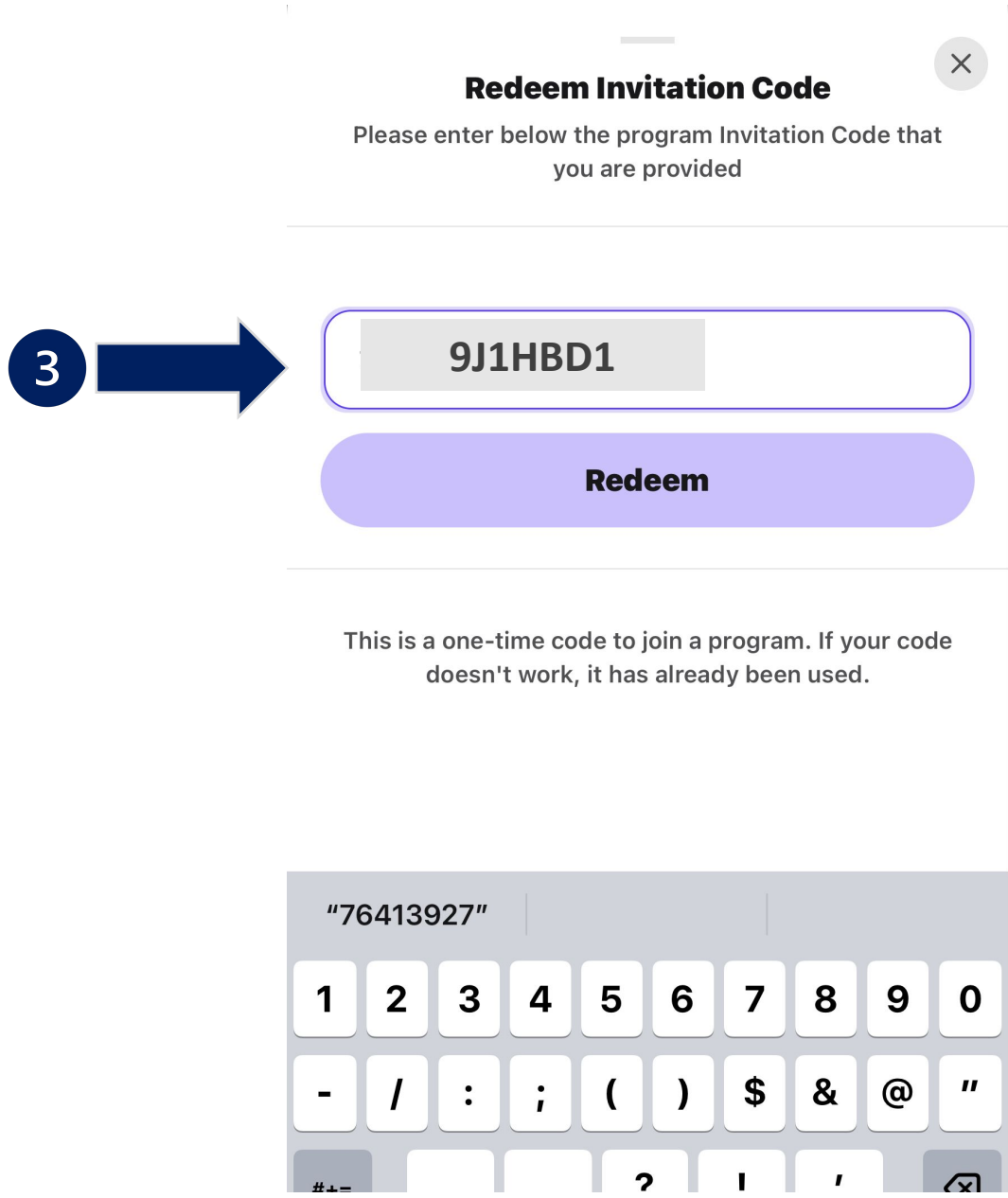
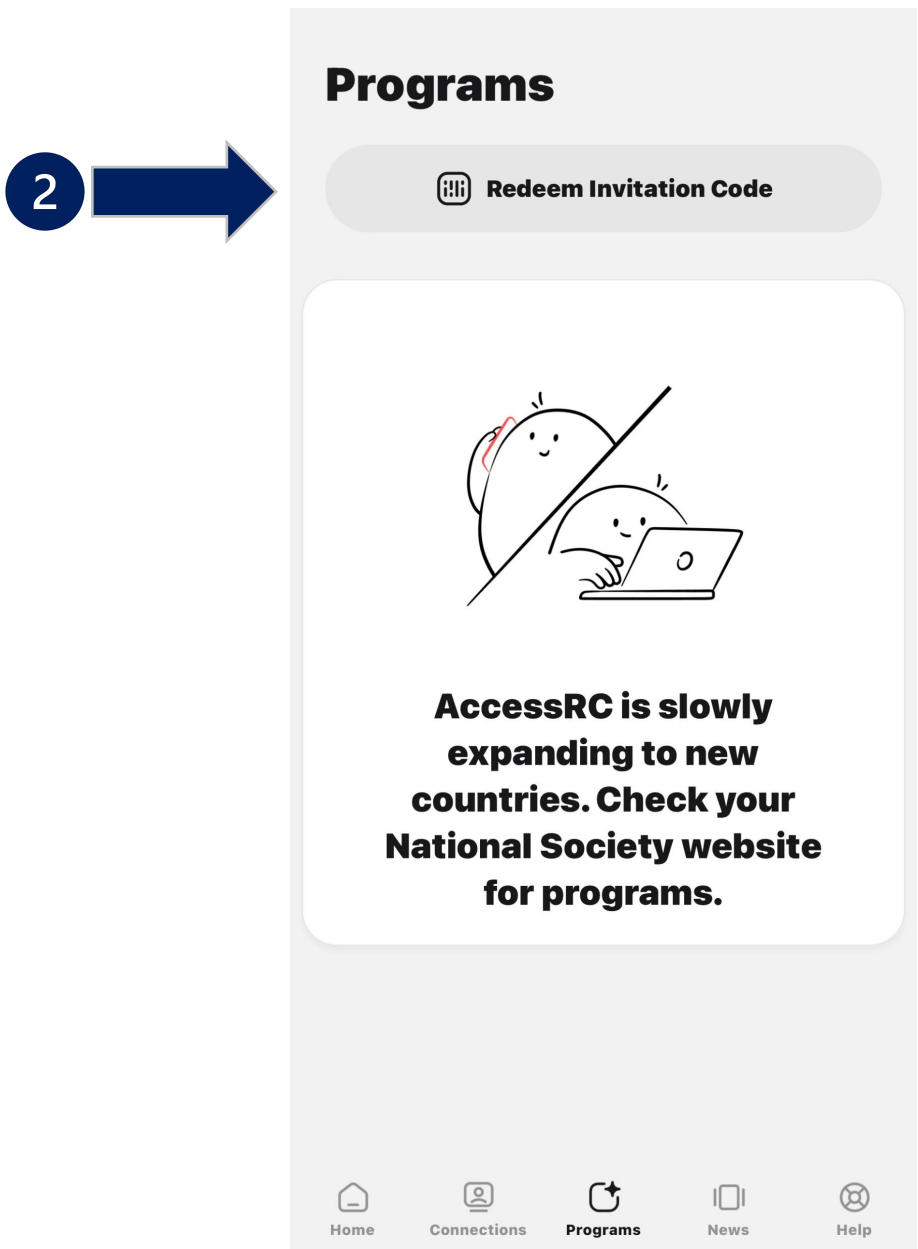
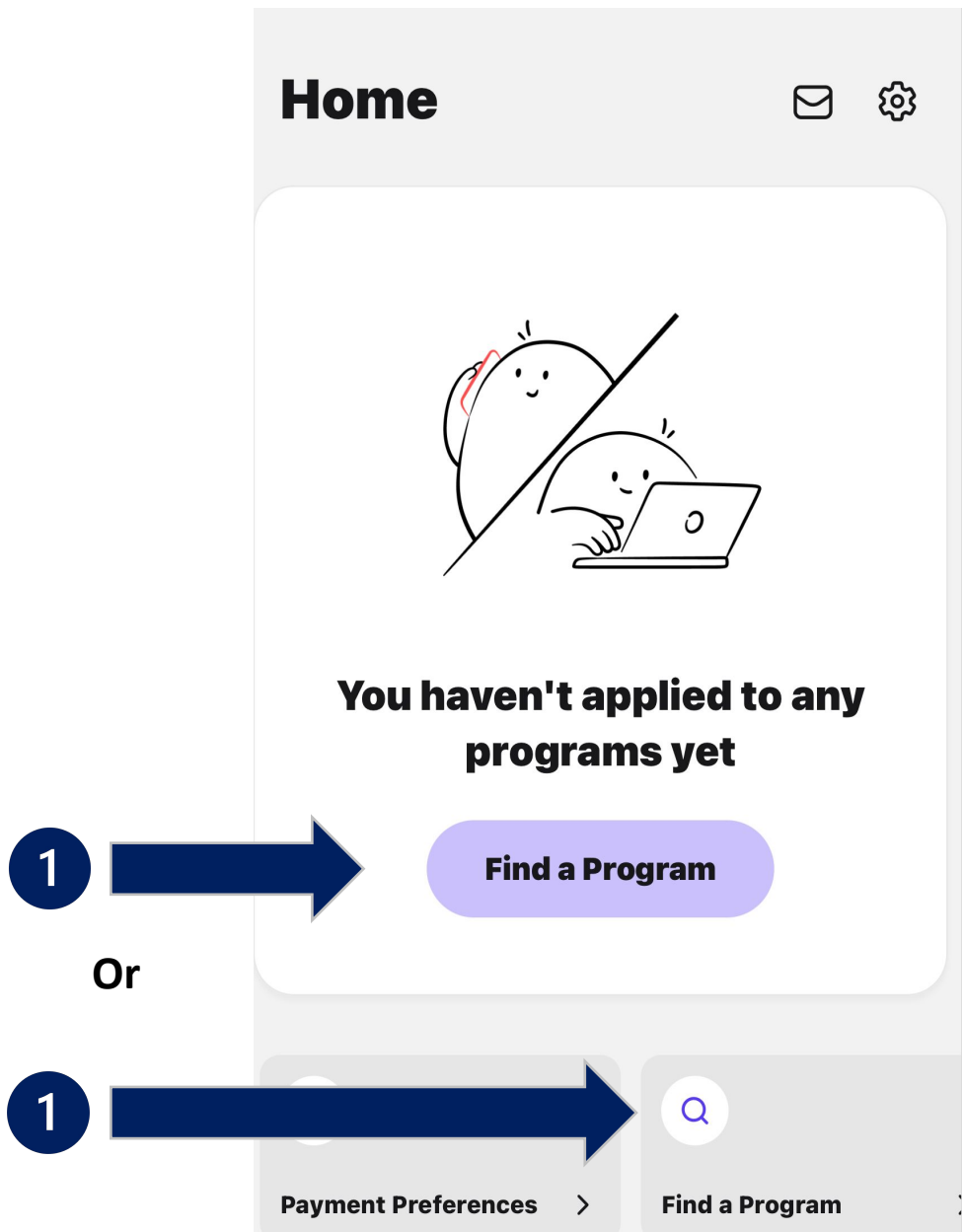
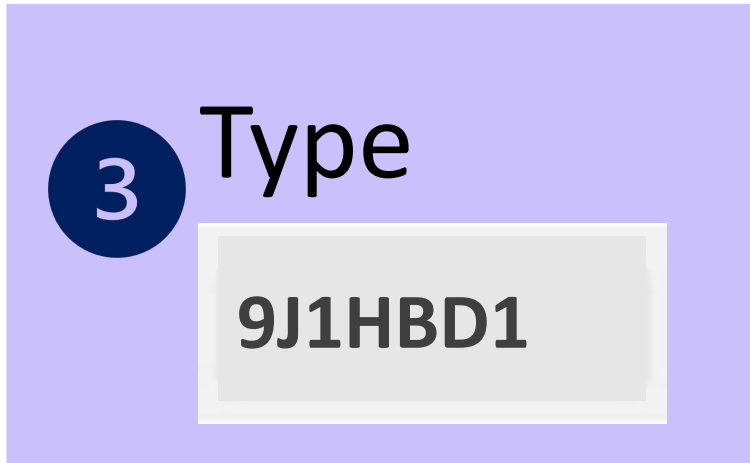
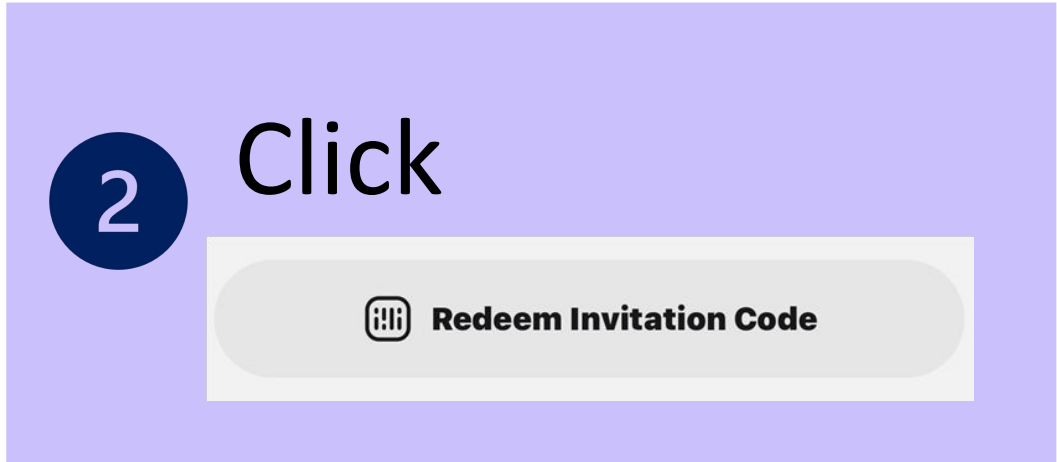
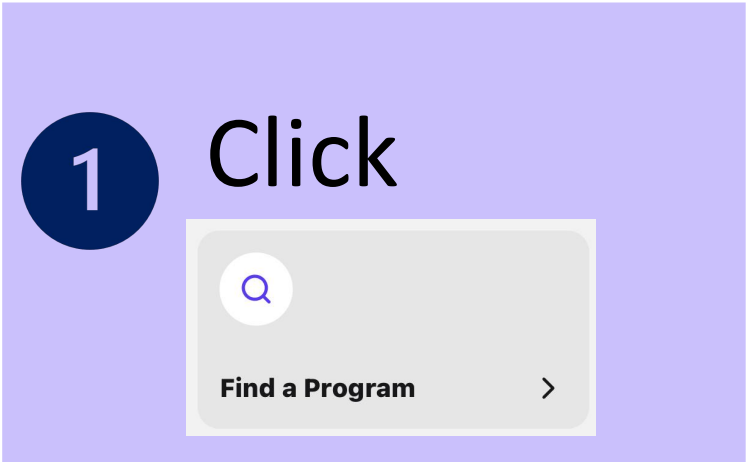
AccessRc

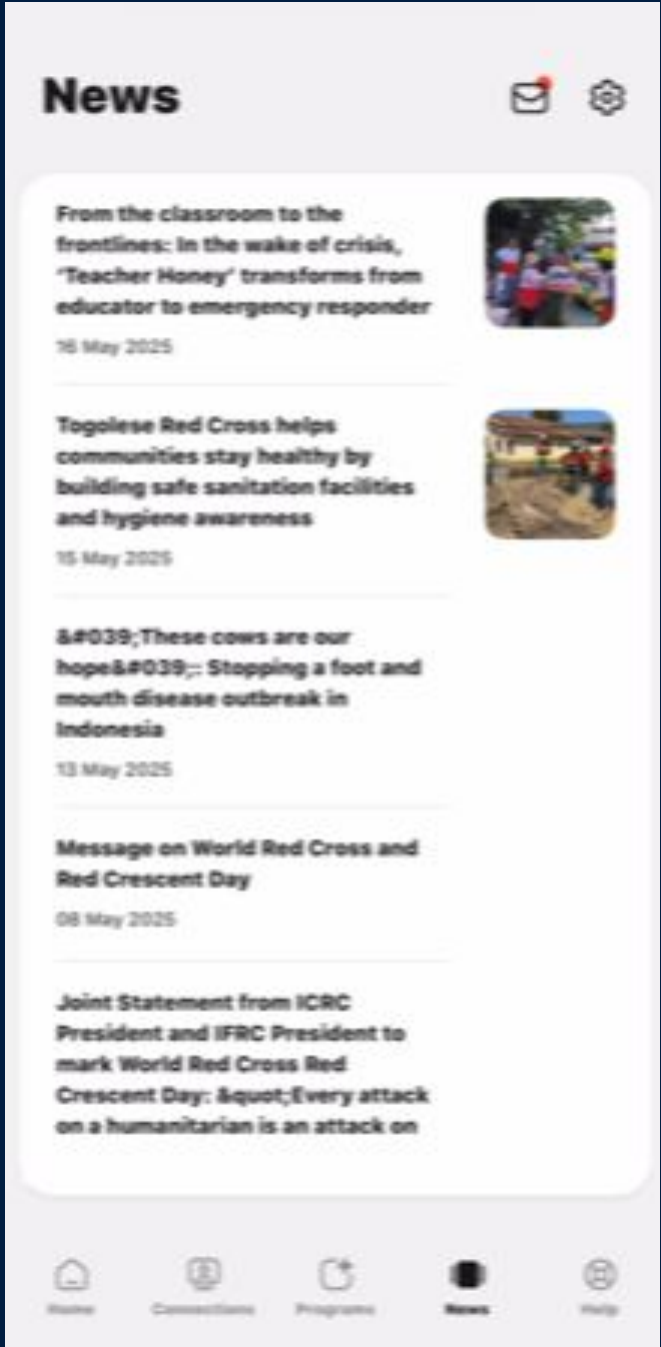
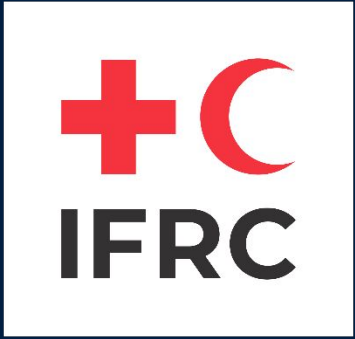
Download the application



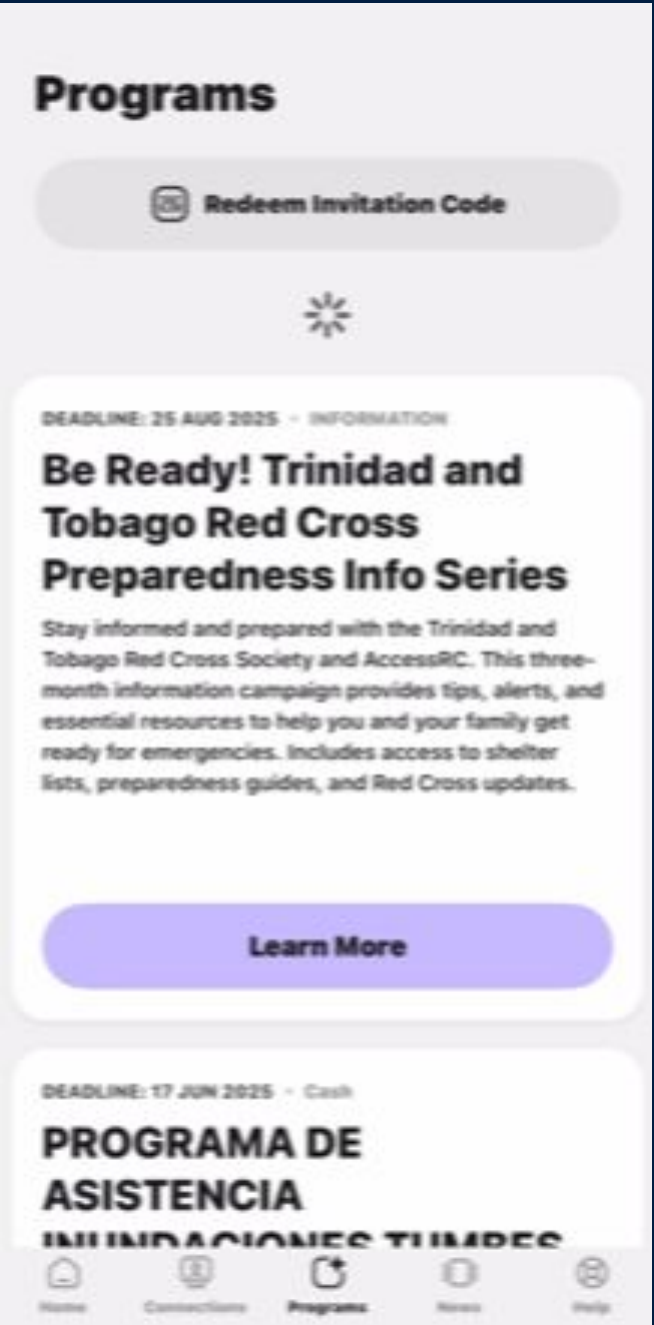
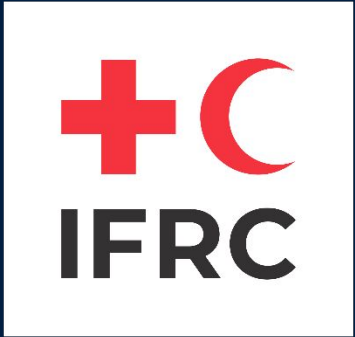


Applying for a Program Through an Invitation Code





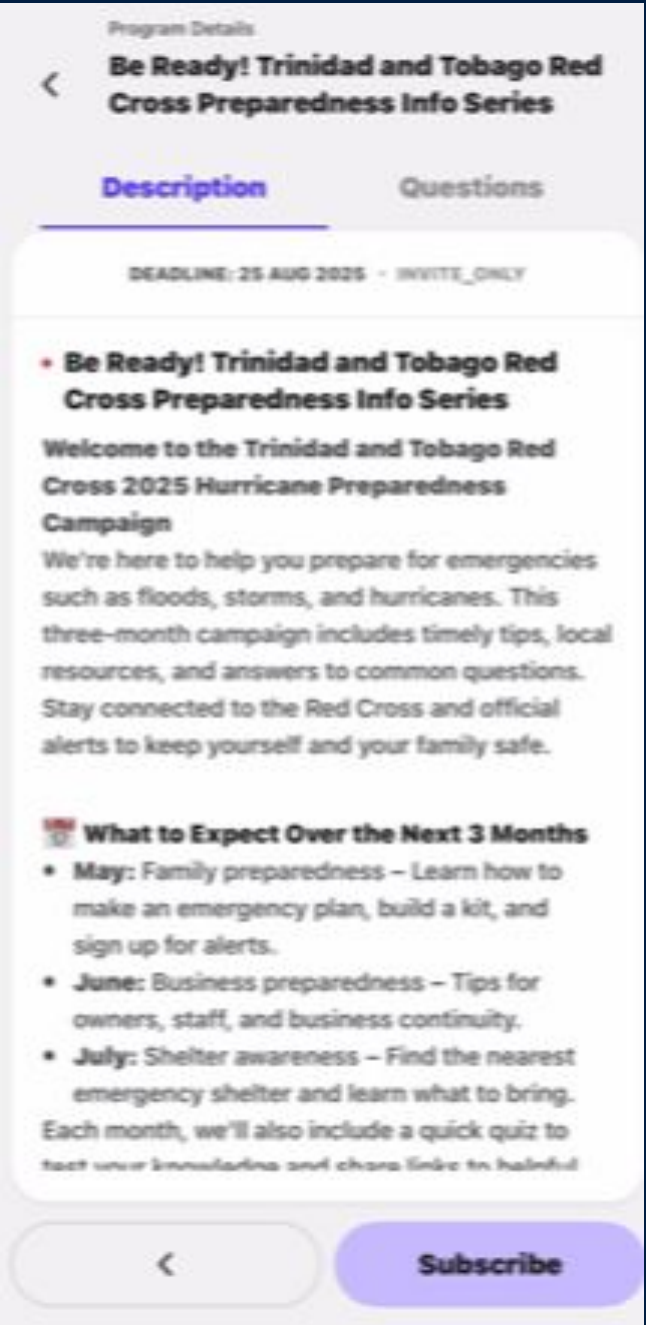
Now have a quick look at the various sections before going back to programs



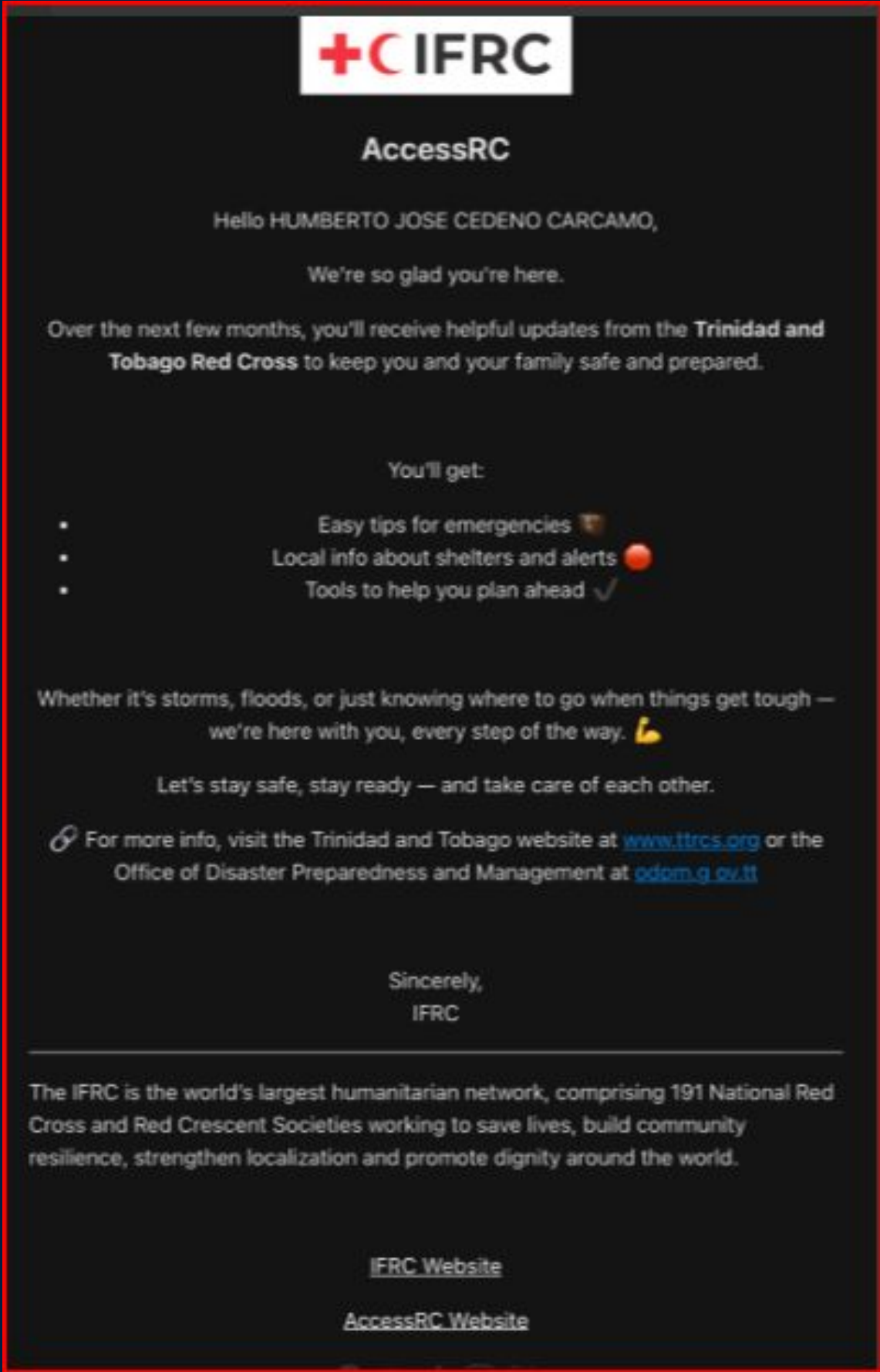
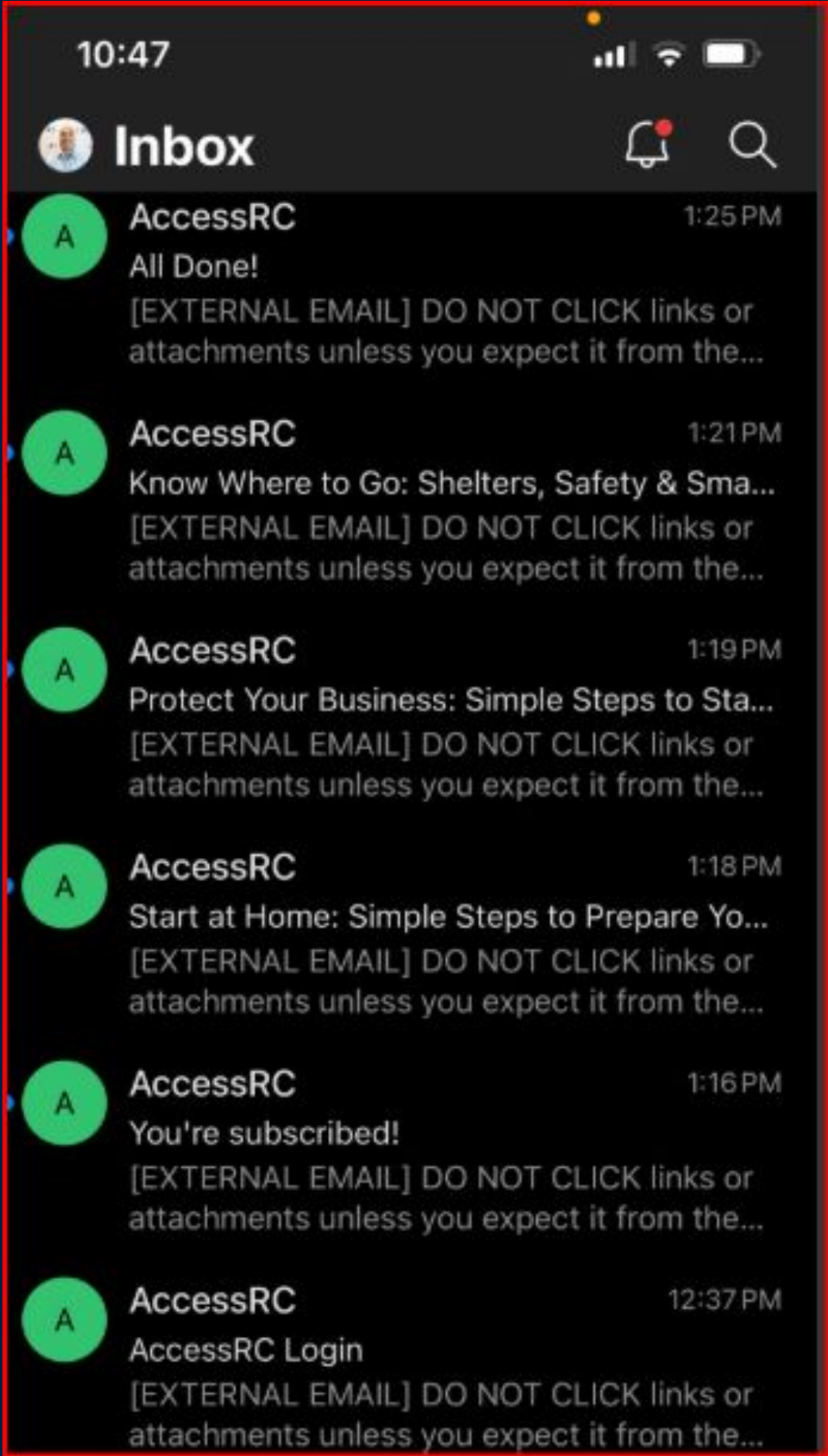
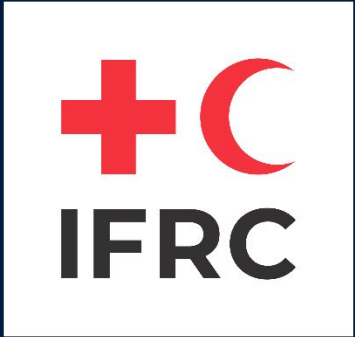
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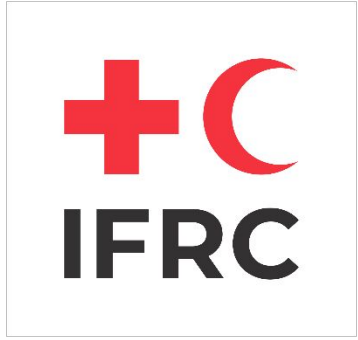


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Intervention Area

Shelter

Food

Water and
Sanitation

Health

Livelihoods

CEA

CVA

M&E

IM

AA



<https://accessrc.org/>

For more information:

<https://accessrc.org/>



Thank you!

Cash and Voucher Assistance/ CVA IFRC Americas

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13 June 2025