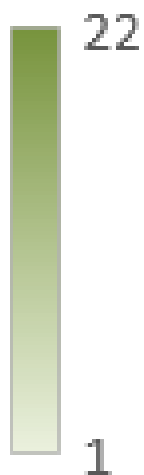


Country



Geographical distribution - Regional CWG- 72 participants.

**TECHNICAL CONSULTATION FOR STRATEGIC  
PLANNING -2021**

# **CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE - REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE FOR VENEZUELANS**

Open survey to partners - October 2020



Regional  
Cash Working  
Group



**RESPONSE FOR  
VENEZUELANS**  
Coordination Platform for  
Refugees and Migrants  
from Venezuela

With the technical support from

## WHY THIS SURVEY ?

The objective is to promote reflection on the role of CVA in the 2021 Strategic Response Planning process for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. The RCWG made available an open survey to capture the opinion of the partners on to what extent systematic integration of CVA as a modality, in the analysis phase response to humanitarian needs and the search for durable solutions for refugees and migrants from Venezuela. This survey is part of the CVA Guidance RMRP 2021 [bit.ly/RMRP2021](https://bit.ly/RMRP2021). For more information please contact [cbi.rwg@gmail.com](mailto:cbi.rwg@gmail.com)



## DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The survey seeks outreach across the different responses from RMRP partners. As part of the Planning exercise, and the Response Analysis stage, the RCWG made available an open survey to capture the opinion of the partners on to what extent they integrate systematically CVA as a modality, during response analysis to address humanitarian needs and search for durable solutions for refugees and migrants from Venezuelan. Purposefully sampling, Maximum variation sampling.

## DATA COLLECTION PERIOD

The survey was designed to technically complement the partners during the process of response analysis and activities submission; in order to promote reflection on the different areas of appropriateness, feasibility, and linkage with Sector Programming and priorities for the RCWG work plan. It was extended to a second period to complement the review, consolidation and narrative process. · First cut-off point - Data collection. August 31 to September 18- The process of submitting activities to the Plan until September 18, 2020. · Second cut-off point - From September 22 to October 2 - The process of review, consolidation of data and narratives.

## PROFILE

47% belong to a United Nations Agency, 36% to an International NGO, 8.33% to a National NGO or Civil Society Organization and 7% to the Red Cross Movement. 49% are focal / technical points of implementing partners, while 28% fulfill a role of Coordinator, Leader or Co-leader of CWG and 17% are Sector Leads, 4% of local authorities or government staff and a 3% of non-implementing organizations such as Universities, platforms, etc.



Thanks to the 72 focal points who responded from 15 countries / territory : Anguila (3), Argentina (3), Aruba (1), Brazil (1), Chile (1), Colombia (22), Costa Rica (4), Dominica (1), Ecuador (12), Guayana Francesa (1), México ( 2), Panamá (9), Perú (9), Trinidad and Tobago (2) , Other (1).



# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Response Analysis Survey -CVA

Open consultation to all platforms and partners to reflect on how different modalities of assistance and share their inputs to the Planning phase



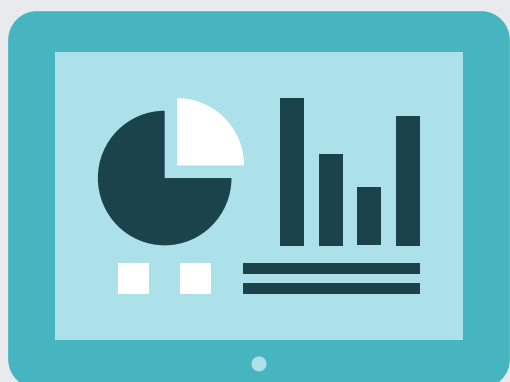
### Multiple choice or rankings

It will take 40 minutes of your time and it is encouraged to be done based on technical reflection in the operational context of assistance to refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

## METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES AND TOOL'S LIMITATIONS

- **Heterogeneous vs. homogeneous purposefully sampling by population profile (recommended but not feasible).**
- **Response unit: By organization or by focal point? Anonymous to avoid being a review process**
- **Response time. 60% completion rate. 38 min Normally used time. Lighter options are recommended.**
- **Many "skipped" questions associated with "errors" in the design of logic processes in Survey Monkey-**

## DASHBOARDS (SPANISH)



### PROFILE

[HTTPS://ES.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/STORIES/SM-D7N9FG7Y/](https://es.surveymonkey.com/stories/sm-d7n9fg7y/)

### APPROPRIATENESS OF CVA

[HTTPS://ES.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/STORIES/SM-VQ892G7Y/](https://es.surveymonkey.com/stories/sm-vq892g7y/)

### FEASIBILITY

[HTTPS://ES.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/STORIES/SM-ZSLNMG7Y/](https://es.surveymonkey.com/stories/sm-zslnmg7y/)

### LINKAGES WITH SECTORS

[HTTPS://ES.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/STORIES/SM-FLQGXG7Y/](https://es.surveymonkey.com/stories/sm-flqgxg7y/)

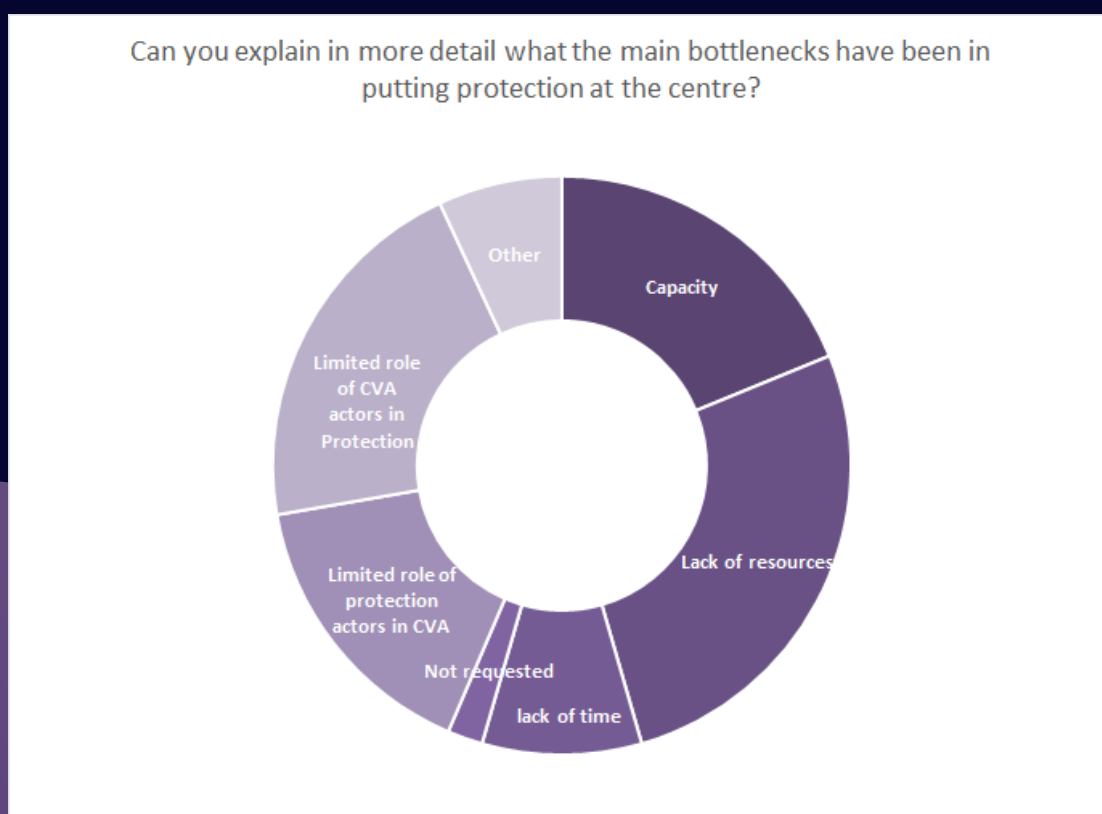
### WORKPLAN REGIONAL CWG

[HTTPS://ES.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/STORIES/SM-NY9VGJ9Y/](https://es.surveymonkey.com/stories/sm-ny9vgj9y/)

## PROTECTION AND CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

91% OF FOCAL POINTS RESPONDED THAT THE IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF PROTECTION RISKS (AND BENEFITS) WHEN EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES WERE OF HIGH PRIORITY AND ESSENTIAL

*9% did not give priority, low or medium priority*



### CVA APPROPRIATENESS ANALYSIS

SURVEY. REGIONAL CASH WORKING GROUP OCTOBER 2020

# PROTECTION AT THE CENTER



69% consider that the design of their CVA programa puts protection at the center (strong and solid)



71 % have established (or plan to) a complaints mechanism for women at risk or survivors to report any incidents of sexual exploitation and other serious misconduct; 16% would consider it, y 13% do not consider it or do not plan to do it



59% answer that they link CVA with protection programs (sector specific or MPC)



71 % answer that is appropriate to link CVA with Protection and GBV case management services (legal support, incentive for follow up appointments)



86% consider that CVA is very and extremely feasible given the risk mitigation measures put in place

"THE PROJECT WAS ARTICULATED WITH A PROTECTION PROJECT WITH A SPECIFIC GBV COMPONENT FOR REFERRAL OF CASES. HOWEVER, THE CVA PROGRAM PER SE DID NOT HAVE A SPECIFIC REFERRAL MECHANISM IN THE PILOT PHASE"



# GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND CVA



WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU HAVE DONE OR PLAN TO DO THE FOLLOWING?

- Consult with women, girls, LGBTQI people about their preferences of protection/Gender-Based Violence / context-specific risks regarding preferences in modalitiess **64%**
- Consulting with women, girls, LGBTQI people on their preferences and context-specific protection/GBV risks on specifications for essential dignity kit items/hygiene item **52%**
- Assess the specific risks of GBV (e.g. Intimate Partner Violence) for different groups (Subgroups of women such as different ethnicities, immigration status, age, girls, LGBTQI people) who will receive cash and / or vouchers **76%**
- Once assessed, work to mitigate potential GBV risks at the community, agency, and interagency levels and identify avenues for referral to GBV services? **72%**
- Identify whether non-medical items from the Dignity Kit of adequate quality and quantity are available and affordable in the local market in stores where the target population feels safe and does not have greater exposure to GBV risks. **44%**
- Identify whether cash assistance or vouchers can be provided in place of or in conjunction with in-kind support to allow GBV survivors to access services or meet their basic needs (e.g., allow them to escape perpetrators, access housing safe and reduce indirect costs related to medical care or psychosocial support such as transportation). Ensure that the design complies with the Standard of the "Minimum inter-institutional norms for gender violence in emergency programming". **52%**
- Others **16%**



**CAN YOU CLASSIFY WHETHER GENDER ANALYSIS HAS BEEN A PRIORITY WHEN EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT MODALITIES OF RESPONSE ?**

75% HIGH PRIORITY AND ESSENTIAL  
16% MEDIUM  
9% LOW PRIORITY



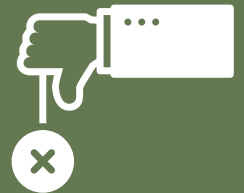
Can you explain in more detail what have been the main bottlenecks for integrating gender approach?

CAPACITY **27,45%**; LIMITED RESOURCES **27,45%**; LIMITED TIME **7,84%**; NOT REQUESTED **7,84%**; LIMITED ROLE OF GENDER FOCAL POINTS IN CVA **39,22%**; LIMITED ROLE OF CVA STAKEHOLDERS IN GENDER DISCUSSIONS **31,37%** ; OTHER **19,61%**

**60% of survey participants are women; 33% men; 5,6% rather not say; others 1,39%**

# IDENTIFICATION AND RISKS (AND BENEFITS) ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT MODALITIES OF RESPONSE

46% REPORT THAT IT HAS  
NOT BEEN A PRIORITY OR  
LOW PRIORITY. 41%  
MEDIUM



"This variable is not usually included in Post Distributing Monitoring and neither in assessments are conducted prior to CVA to determine impact on the environment

23

PARTICIPANTS PERCEIVED A LIMITED ROLE OF  
ENVIRONMENT FOCAL POINTS IN CVA

15

PERCEIVE A LIMITED ROLE OF CVA STAKEHOLDERS IN  
ENVIRONMENT DISCUSSIONS



18 REPORT IT WHAT NOT REQUESTED  
17 LIMITED CAPACITY  
7 LACK OF TIME  
14 LIMITED RESOURCES



65% consider that CVA is appropriate to access  
Energy items / services for heating,  
cooking, lighting, and charging (i.e. gas rates, electricity)

" COMMENTS SUGGEST THAT THE MAIN LIMITING FACTOR IN ADDRESSING THE  
CVA / ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIP IS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND  
SUPPORT."





**"FOOD, HEALTH AND HOUSING SECTORS HAVE BEEN EVALUATED TO DETERMINE THE DELIVERY OF CASH"**

# FEASIBILITY

*Is CVA feasible for the Refugee and Migrant Response- R4V?*

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Survey- Regional CWG - R4V- October 2020

## MARKET ANALYSIS

"Markets in countries where we work with migrants are integrated and products are widely available. The only one that has challenges is Venezuela, a country in which CVA is feasible but a more intense monitoring must be carried out since it may not be feasible in certain periods."

To highlight REACH's work with the Market Analysis and Needs Subgroup of the Colombia CWG.

In the context of changes in government isolation measures related to COVID-19 and the duration of the health emergency, it monitors changes compared to the first round in terms of the following aspects:

1. The barriers faced and the level of physical, social and financial access to markets in Colombia from the perspective of consumers
2. The functionality and capacity of local markets to supply basic needs related to food and hygiene products
3. If there are price fluctuations (current or expected) for food and non-food staples
4. Understand the impact of COVID-19 and government isolation measures on market structure and capacity.

## IS CVA FEASIBLE GIVEN MARKET CONDITIONS?



Average rating

49

**PARTICIPANTS REPORT THAT MARKET CONDITIONS ARE VERY AND EXTREMELY FEASIBLE**

**FOOD, HOUSING, HYGIENE AND BASIC SERVICES ARE THE MOST COMMENTED**

# IS CVA FEASIBLE GIVEN THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT?



Know your client's regulations (KYC); National laws and government policies regulating cash and voucher assistance; The financial legal status of the service provider; Security measures implemented to ensure client safety in remote areas, regulatory barriers for refugees and migrants (ID, etc.)

**74,51%** answered that is very and extremely feasible to use CVA given the regulatory environment.



**"KYC" /CONOZCA TU CLIENTE  
ES A MENUDO UN PROBLEMA PARA POBLACIÓN  
MIGRANTE EN SITUACIÓN DE VULNERABILIDAD**

## DISPLACED AND DISCONNECTED: SOUTHAMERICA

Understanding the legal and regulatory barriers that forcibly displaced people face to access connectivity and financial services in South America. Webinar CWG Regional - 13 de Agosto, 2020 <https://youtu.be/s-da5cNFG9I>



	Mobile Connectivity		Financial Services	
	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Asylum Seeker	Refugee
Brazil	S	S	S	S
Chile	N	S	N	S
Colombia	N	S	N	S
Ecuador	N	S	N	S
Peru	N	S	N	S

Table 2: Summary of Legal Access: Does the legal / regulatory framework in the country permit the population of concern to access the service in their own name?

**Y:** Yes, without any restrictions (e.g. no requirements for ID documentation) or with restrictions which can be met easily by all members of the population of concern  
**S:** Yes, though seldomly; i.e., with restrictions which are possible but not easy to meet or which can be met by some but not all members of the population of concern  
**N:** No

# IS CVA FEASIBLE GIVEN AVAILABLE DELIVERY MECHANISMS?

"The countries of the region have solid financial institutions for the distribution of CVA"; "The limitations for the distribution mechanisms come from the legal status of the target group"; "In Peru, providers are increasingly serving the population that does not have valid documents in the country." 84% (43) respondents report that delivery mechanisms are very and extremely feasible. 8 moderately feasible. There are preferred, safe, timely, reliable mechanisms. Challenges exists for coverage and financial inclusion.

**84%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **PREFERRED**

DELIVERY MECHANISMS AVAILABLE THAT ARE EASY TO USE AND PREFERRED BY THE RECIPIENT

**86%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **TIMELINESS**

MECHANISMS ARE AVAILABLE TO RESPOND IN A TIMELY MANNER

**88%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **SAFETY**

MECHANISMS ARE AVAILABLE TO RESPOND SAFELY

**92%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **RELIABILITY**

MECHANISMS ARE AVAILABLE TO RESPOND RELIABLY

**80,32%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **COVERAGE**

MECHANISMS ARE AVAILABLE TO RESPOND IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS AND TO ACHIEVE BROAD COVERAGE

**45%**  
***Disagree/Neither (1/2/3)***

## **FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

MECHANISMS AVAILABLE THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF PARTICIPANTS



Average rating

**82%**  
***Totally agree (4/5)***

## **DATA PROTECTION**

THERE ARE DATA PROTECTION MEASURES FOR THE SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF THE RECIPIENT'S DATA.

# ARE THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS AVAILABLE IN RELATION TO YOUR ACTIVITY / PROJECT ACCEPTABLE?

Fixed costs, transaction fees, other fees, insurance have been reviewed. The costs of the different modalities have been evaluated, by remote or rural areas; If there are additional costs for any necessary software, operating fees, staff time, managing relationships with financial service providers; Which modality would be the most cost effective in your operating environment?

82

% CONSIDER DELIVERY MECHANISMS COSTS ACCEPTABLE (4/5)

92

% CONSIDER THAT CVA IS FEASIBLE GIVEN THE PREFERENCES OF THE POPULATION (4/5)



86

% CONSIDER CVA FEASIBLE GIVEN THE MITIGATION MEASURES IN PLACE (4/5)



**Market analysis**



**Delivery mechanisms**



**Regulatory environment**



**Risk analysis and mitigation measures**



DESIGN

# PROGRAMS' FEATURES

Targeting, value of the transfer to cover the identified needs, duration, frequency, Exit strategy, conditionality adapted to gender needs, cross-sectional, elderly, people with disabilities, childhood, Centrality of the Protection of refugees and migrants

The role of the specific features of the design and implementation of cash transfers is key for positive results and impact on the population

Encuesta GTM Regional -Octubre, 2020



# TARGETING MECHANISMS FOR CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

**FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POPULATION:**  
"PERCEIVED AS FAIR, UNDERSTANDABLE, TRANSPARENT"

**67% consider it solid and strong**

**HARMONIZATION BETWEEN ACTORS IN THE HUMANITARIAN SECTOR**

**47% see the need to improve and 31% to consider it solid**

**PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE SELECTION CRITERIA**

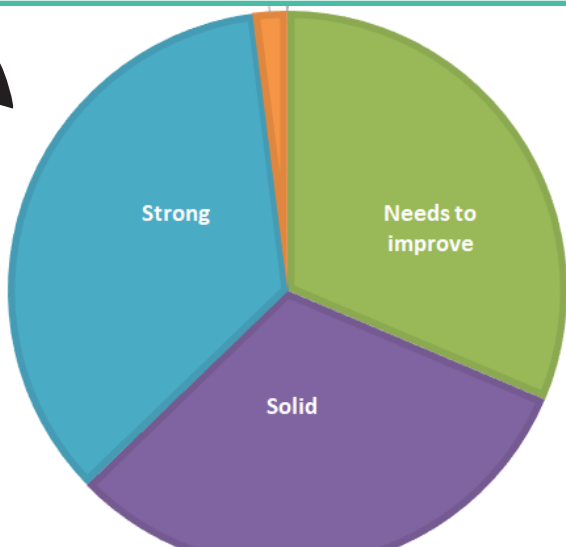
**49% see the need to improve**

**COORDINATION / HARMONIZATION WITH THE TARGETING USED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY IN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS**

**22% weak or too weak. 4% consider it does not apply  
43% needs improvement**

**ACCURATE  
(MINIMIZED INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION ERRORS)**

**58% consider it solid and strong**



"It needs to improve, but this is planned as part of implementation and budgeting through an external evaluation using PMT. The evaluation will be led by a multi-agency steering committee that will support actionable findings."

## HOW WOULD YOU CONSIDER THE PROGRAM FEATURES USED FOR PTM FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION OR CONTEXT?



**VERY WEAK; WEAK ; NEED TO IMPROVE;  
SOLID; STRONG**



**39,22% think that improvement is needed, 57% consider it strong and solid**

"With the measures taken during the pandemic, it has allowed the value to be higher satisfying basic needs and even invest in livelihoods"

"National guidelines are followed"

"It must be updated to adjust to the economic changes caused by the pandemic"

**VALUE OF THE  
TRANSFER TO  
COVER THE  
IDENTIFIED  
NEEDS**

### FREQUENCY & DURATION

**Regarding the frequency  
70% consider it solid and strong**

"It could be more months"

"It is 4 months maximum, accompanied by workshops and advice with other institutions to guarantee self-sufficiency"

"Monthly is appropriate. During the pandemic, 2 months in a distribution"

**41% believe that it should be improved in terms of duration**

FOR EXAMPLE, MARK A LOW RANGE IF CONDITIONS REINFORCE GENDER INEQUALITIES (I.E. CARE BURDENS, ACCESS TO INFORMATION, ETC.)

"Unconditional"

"We only use conditionality in education"

Multipurpose transfers do not have conditions by definition

"Before the pandemic, there was a scheme of co-responsibilities"

**52% consider it solid and strong**

**CONDITIONALITY**



## CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION OF REFUGEE AND MIGRANTS

**69% consider it solid and strong**

- "In CVA there is a clear orientation towards actions for the protection and integration of the migrant population, they can still be strengthened"
- "The project worked specifically with elderly population and people with disabilities who were in a situation of high socioeconomic vulnerability at the time of the evaluation".
- "They are priority populations: elderly people, with different capacities, with chronic diseases or survivors of GBV"
- "Focused on a newcomer to the country, seeking to provide opportunities to people with a state of greater vulnerability. Transfers are accompanied by advice and references to integration mechanisms "

## ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF GENDER, CROSS-SECTIONAL, ELDERLY, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, CHILDHOOD

**59% consider it solid and strong**

### Which of these factors will trigger the phase-out of multipurpose cash assistance?

Improved access of target households to employment and other income-generating opportunities, including major policy changes, such as granting of work permits or granting of minimum wages	Large-scale livelihood programs targeting vulnerable socio-economic households	Socio-economically vulnerable households included in national social protection programs by the government	An improvement in crisis conditions
		Graduation of the target population when crossing the poverty line / or other value of the food basket, basic, etc	

**28% consider it weak, too weak and 39% needs for improvement**

- "We do not have an exit strategy for people, a referral system to other areas could be generated"
- "An appropriate exit strategy must be designed, efforts were focused on implementing the pilot and now that a medium-term project is available it must be designed"

## EXIT STRATEGY

"Until there is the willingness of donors to finance these aid mechanisms that allow exit strategies"

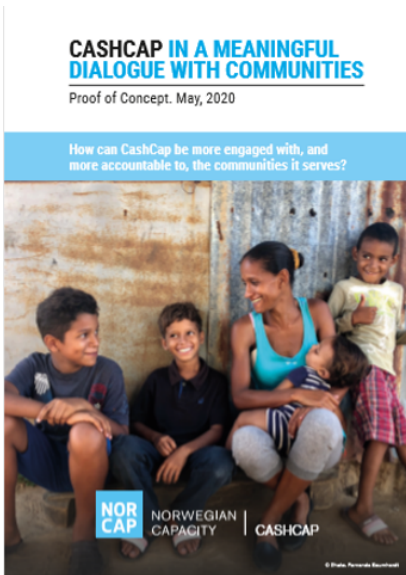
"EXIT STRATEGY IS THE MOST CHALLENGING ISSUE GIVEN THE VERY POOR PROTECTION CONTEXT AND LIMITED RESOURCES. MOST 'PERSONS OF CONCERN' DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK OR ACCESS TO MOST OF THE SERVICES."



**SURVEY TO PARTNERS  
REGIONAL CASH WORKING GROUP - OCTOBER 2020**

# **COMMUNICATION, PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

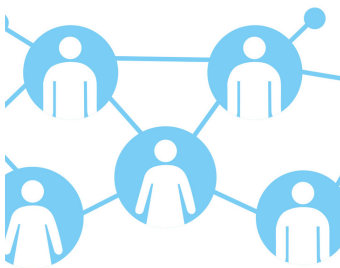




To amplify efforts and generate greater buy-in, it is suggested to align initiatives to operationalize community engagement and accountability in cash and voucher assistance with broader Response Communication, Participation, and Accountability strategies, regionally and nationally (CashCap, 2019).



<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/cashcap-meaningful-dialogue-communities-proof-concept-may-2020>



### CONSULTATION ON PREFERENCES OF ASSISTANCE MODALITY

We have consulted with the affected people about which response modality they would prefer. 48% lo han hecho. 18% planifica la consulta; 27% lo consideraría, y 7% no lo considera ni planifica hacerlo.



### INFORMED DECISIONS

We have established mechanisms to provide all the information to the affected people so that they can have an informed decision about the modalities of the response and the design of the program.

39% report implementing this action; 20% plan it; 25% would consider it, and 16% do not consider it or plan to do so.

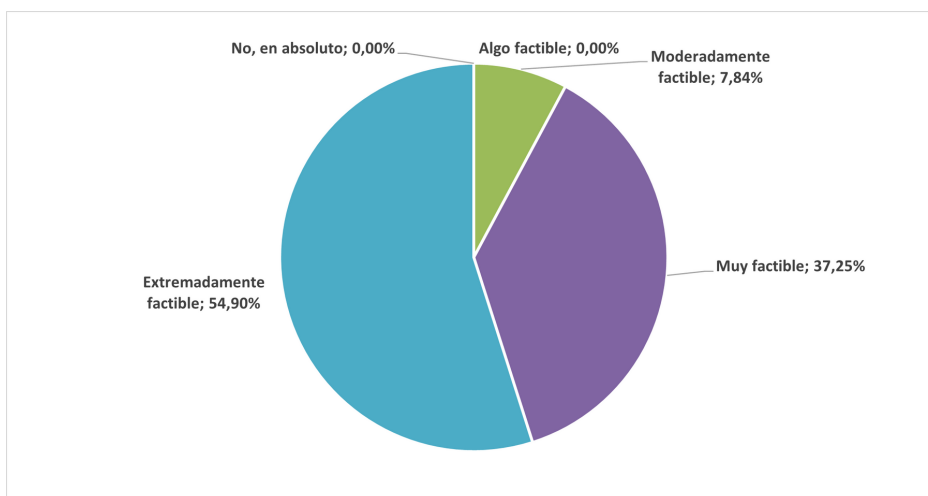


### PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMME DESIGN

We have established participatory mechanisms so that affected people can comment on what, how much, for how long, when and through what mechanisms they would like to receive cash assistance and vouchers.

29% report implementing this action; 21% plan to do so; 27% would consider it, and 23% do not consider it or plan to do so.

# IS CVA FEASIBLE GIVEN THE PREFERENCES OF THE TARGET POPULATION?



## LISTENING TO LEARN AND PLAN

We have analyzed the feedback from communities that received cash assistance during the last 6 months and we use that information to plan for 2021. 44% report implementing this action; 27% plan it; 16% would consider it, and 7% do not consider it or plan to do so.

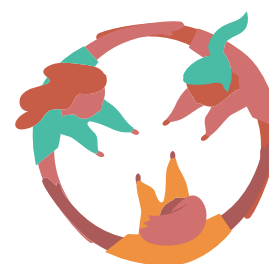


## FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

We have built-in mechanisms to enable the provision of information, participation, and feedback mechanisms in cash and voucher assistance activities by 2021

34% report implementing them; 27% plan to have them; 21% would consider it, and 7% do not consider it or plan to do so.\*

\*Duplicated question duplication. The should have been if they have feedback mechanisms, and especially a hotline or other type of mechanisms. Which ones.



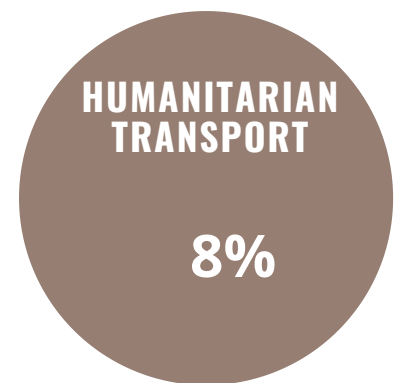
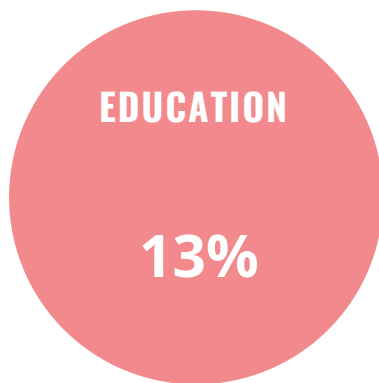
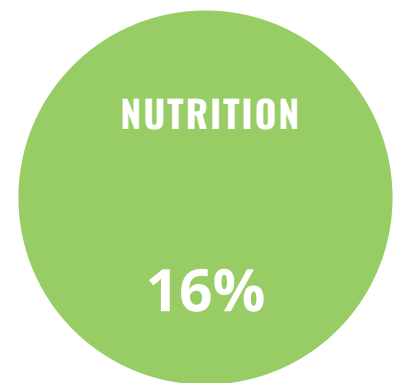
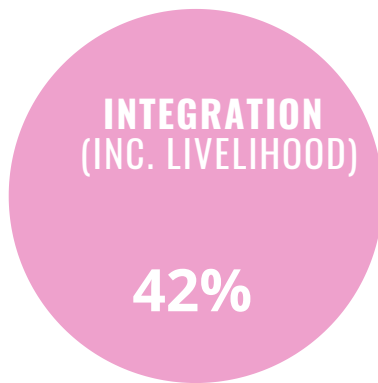
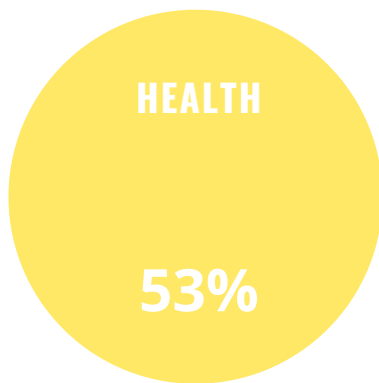
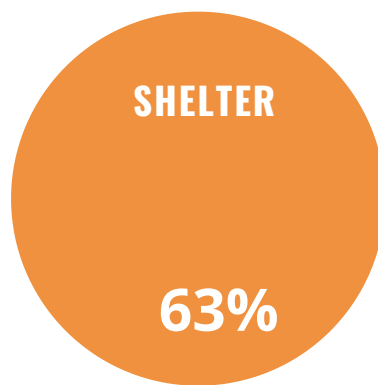
## PSEA

We have established a complaints and feedback mechanism for women at risk or survivors to report any incidents of sexual exploitation and other serious misconduct.

50% report implementing this action; 21% plan it; 16% would consider it, and 13% do not consider it or plan to do so.

# CVA and linkages with Sectors





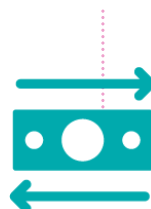
11% Others. "Connectivity".  
Total. 38 participants

## CVA IS A MODALITY OF RESPONSE IN MULTIPLE SECTORS

Which sectors CVA activities are linked with? .  
Las transferencias multipropósito son por naturaleza multi sectorial.

"Example if 72% of the expense of the multipurpose cash transfer was on food and rent, mark the those sectors, ; or if the MPCs are part of integrated programming, with co-responsibilities, incentives or programs linked to any sector"

"FOR ITS NATURE, MPC ALLOWS TO BENEFICIARIES TO ADDRESS NEEDS THAT WE MIGHT NOT KNOW ABOUT "



CLARIFICATION. THIS QUESTION IS NOT INTENDED TO REPLACE THE REPORTING SYSTEM THAT INDICATES MULTIPURPOSE TRANSFER ACTIVITIES OR SECTOR TRANSFERS. FOR THIS REFER TO [HTTPS://R4V.INFO/ES/SITUATIONS/PLATFORM](https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform)

# FOOD SECURITY



65% identify what are the underlying factors, why people do not have access to food



87% Identify to what extent the lack of purchasing power is affecting the ability of households to access food



El 55% identify the capacity and functioning of relevant markets for food goods and services that are relevant to an adequate diet. These include markets for nutritious food, cooking supplies, and transportation services.



52% identify if people can access food with additional purchasing power



42% Identify and consider feasible to connect the humanitarian response with social protection programs aimed at supporting the access of families / children, adolescents or young refugees or migrants from Venezuela to food and to improve household food security (31 surveyed)

**90% CONSIDER THAT THE USE OF CASH ASSISTANCE AND VOUCHERS IS APPROPRIATE TO ENABLE VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS TO HAVE ACCESS TO FOOD**

52 SURVEYED

# CVA AND NUTRITION

## Prevention

Using cash or vouchers for family assistance and / or individual food assistance; **11**

Provide conditional cash transfers to incentivize attendance to preventive health services priorities; **4**

Combine cash transfers or domestic vouchers with Behaviours Change interventions (SBC); **8**

## Treatment

Provide cash or vouchers to facilitate access to treatment for malnutrition; **2**

Provide cash or vouchers at home to caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition, **2**



Cash transfers do not change the way nutrition professionals define goals and select nutritional response options (e.g. treatment through CMAM, IYCF-E, complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation, etc.) to address identified nutritional needs. The response analysis process can help identify the timing of potential response and the options available in terms of responding to a number of concurrent nutritional needs in a given context. CVA adds additional modalities for the implementation of these response options. In contexts where communities face economic barriers to underlying determinants, viable CVA modalities and approaches should be considered as part of the analysis of response options. Please check if you are considering implementing any of the top five approaches to using PTM in a nutritional response



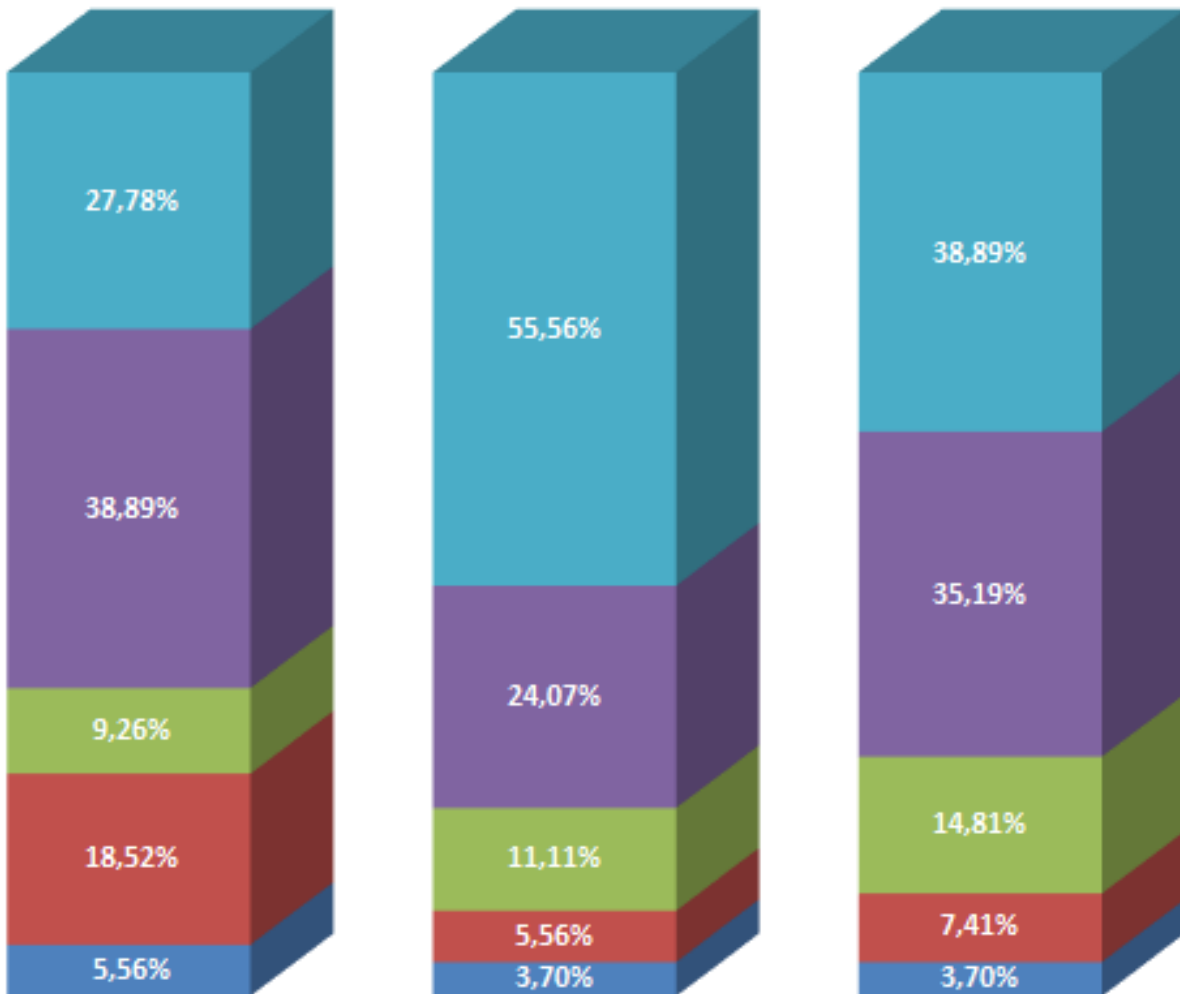


# SHELTER AND CVA

**Webinar (Spanish). Strengthening CVA in Shelter programming- October 8th**



Would you consider that the use of cash and voucher assistance is pertinent / appropriate to help Venezuelan refugees and migrants have access to

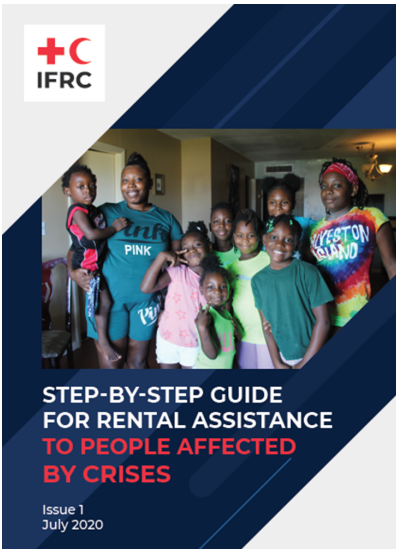


Commodities associated with accommodation (furniture, construction materials, etc.)

Services associated with accommodation (rental, construction services, etc.)

Household items (utensils, pots, rugs, blankets, kitchen utensils)

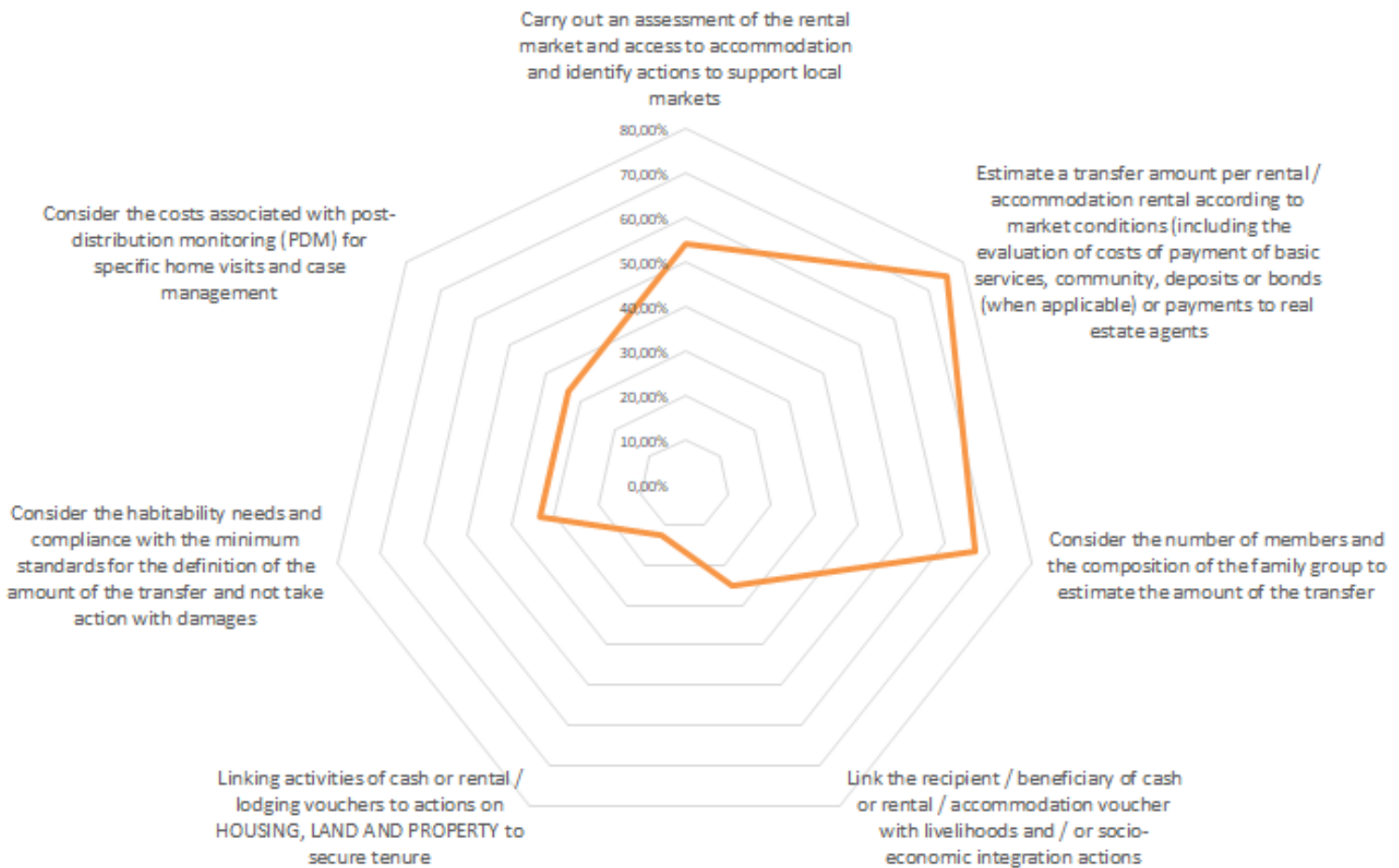
■ Not at all ■ Slightly Appropriate ■ Moderately appropriate ■ Very appropriate ■ Extremely appropriate



# RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

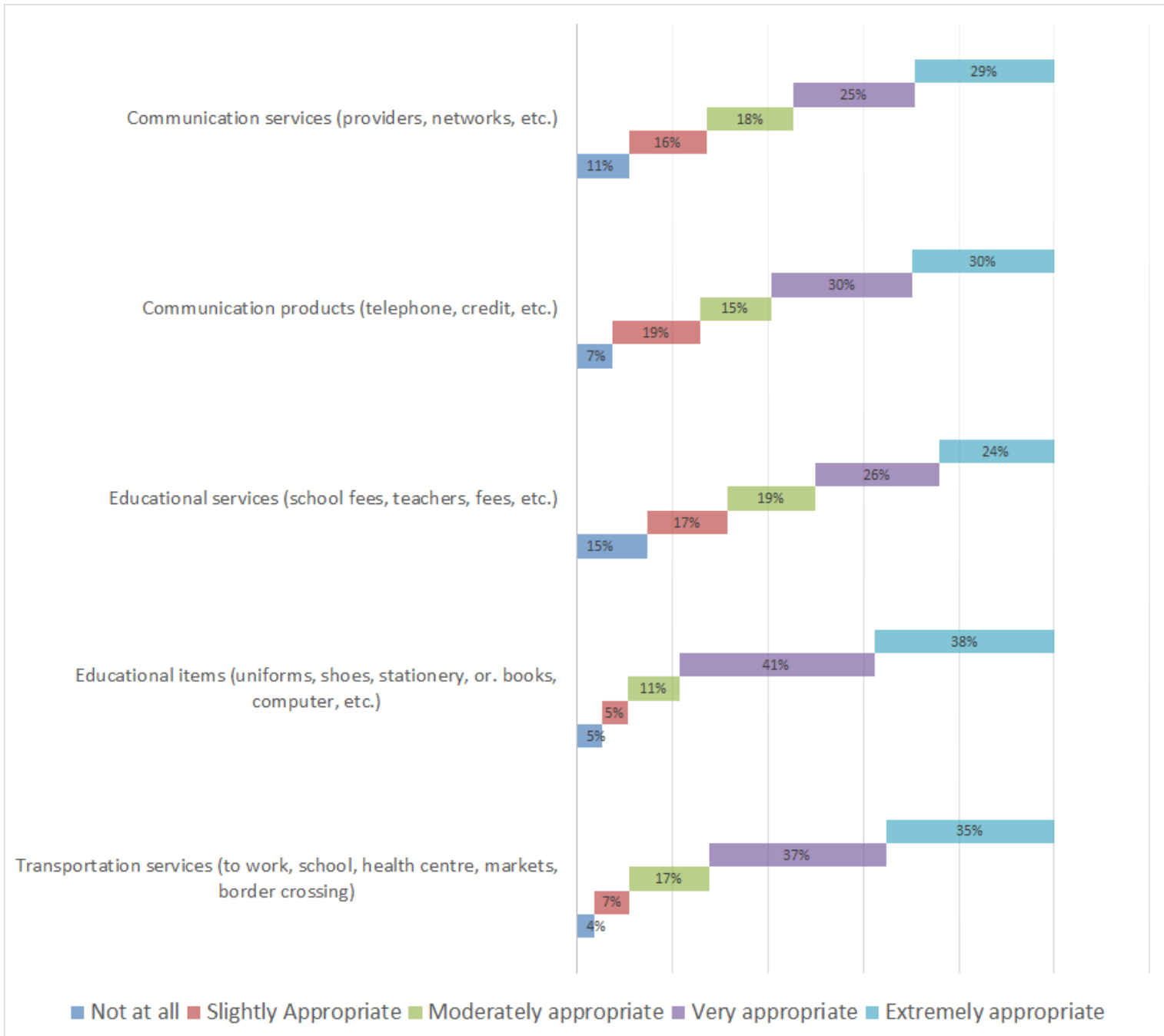
"Rental assistance is more than the provision of cash to cover all or part of the cost of renting an apartment or room. The objective of rental assistance is to ensure people's safety and dignity, whilst enabling access to adequate accommodation for an agreed period of time, to make it possible for people to live in a dignified space, with access to minimum services, water, electricity, and household items to cover basic needs. It also should ensure that people do not fear eviction or abuse, and that they can pay the cost of rent and utilities"

## WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU HAVE DONE OR PLAN TO DO THE FOLLOWING?



# EDUCATION AND CVA

**79% consider the use of CVA appropriate to enable refugees and migrant from Venezuela have access to educational items (uniforms, shoes, stationery, or. books, computer, etc.)**



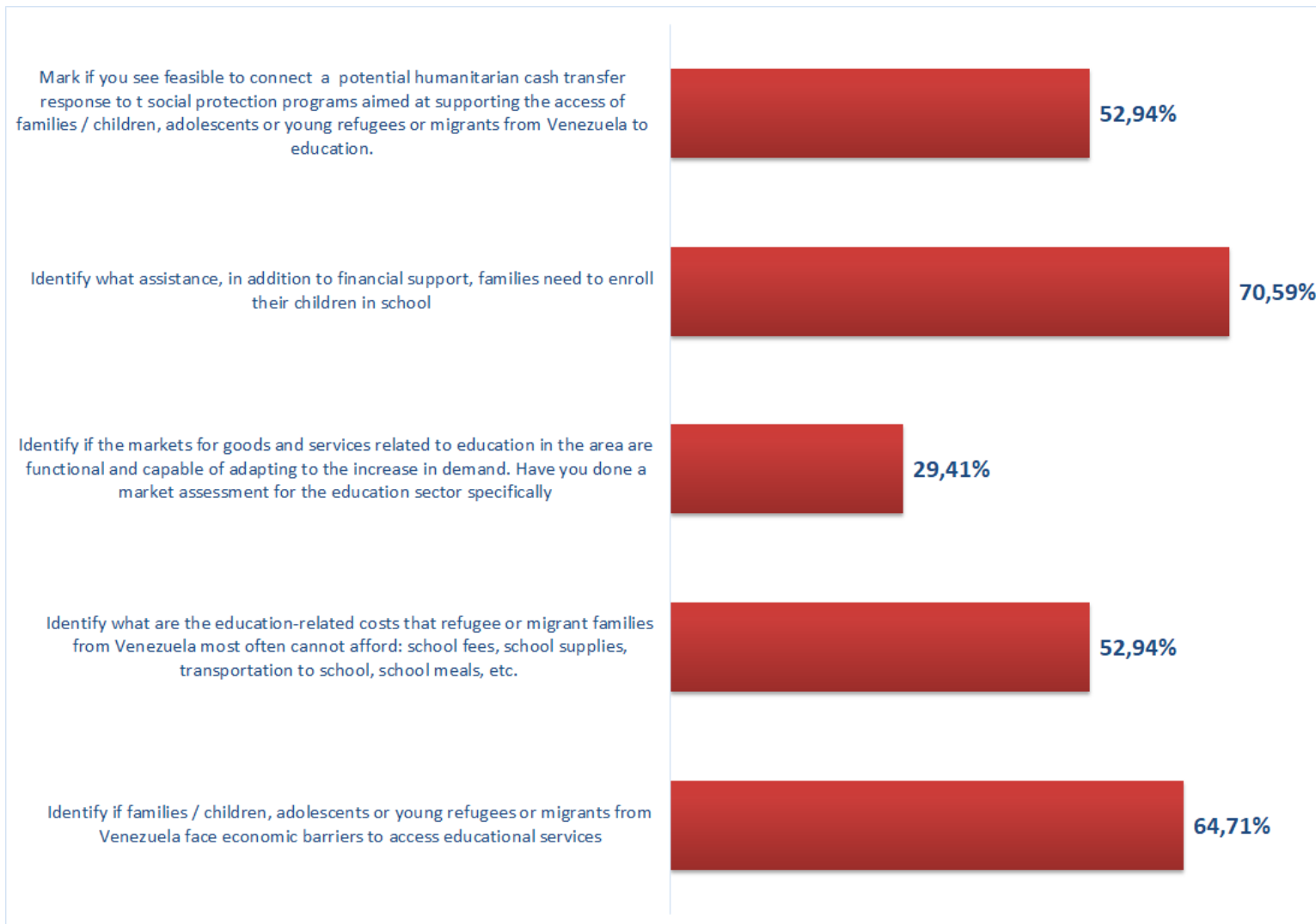


## CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES SYNTHESIS REPORT AND GUIDELINES

The research project endeavoured to answer three main questions:

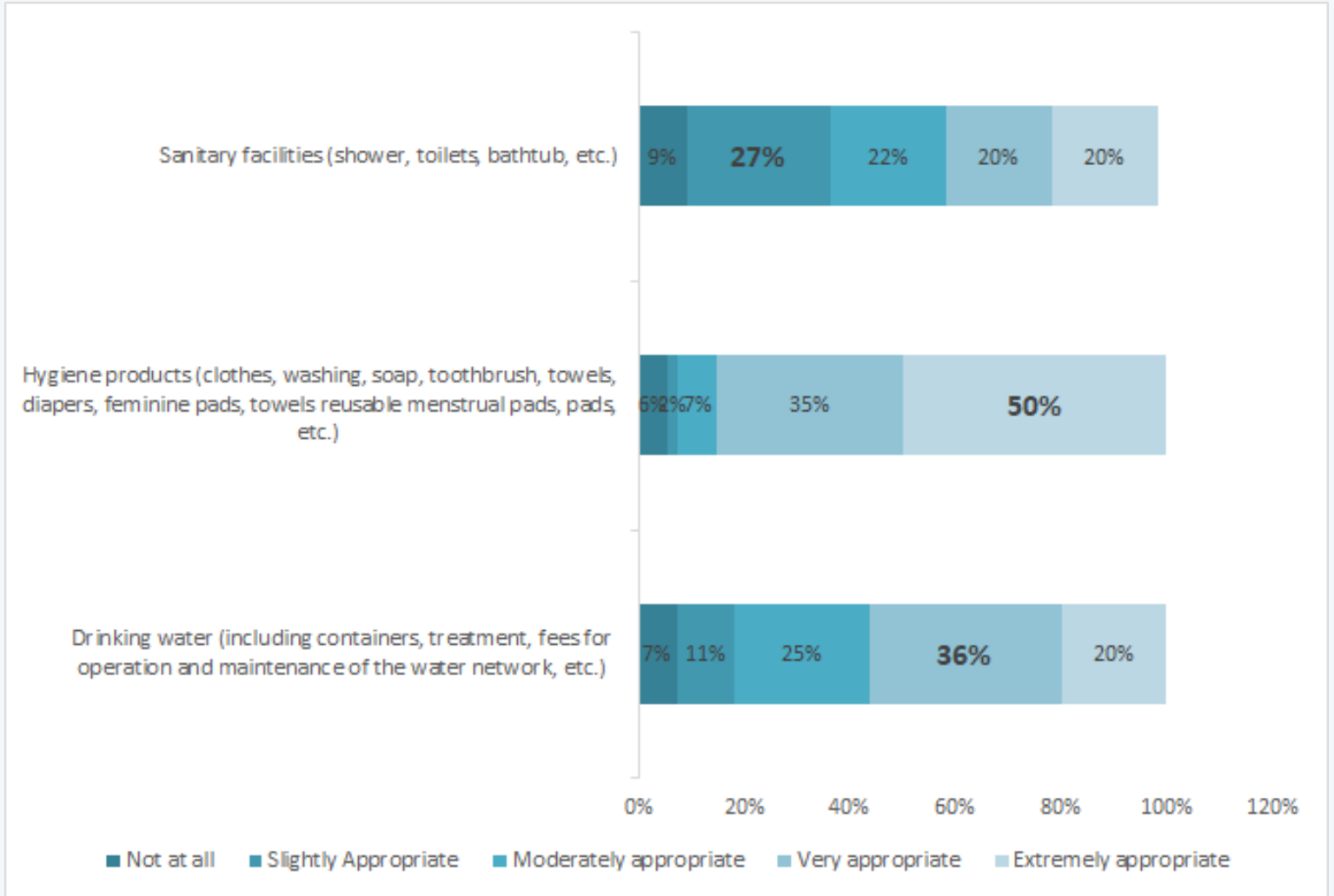
- 1 When is CVA the best modality to deliver EiE projects, and when is a combination of modalities preferable?
- 2 How are education-related costs calculated to be included in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), depending on the context?
- 3 What elements need to be taken into account when calculating the education-related component of Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPC) intended to meet basic needs?

### WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU HAVE DONE OR PLAN TO DO THE FOLLOWING?



# WASH AND CVA

85% consider the use of CVA appropriate to enable refugees and migrant from Venezuela have access to hygiene products (clothes, washing, soap, toothbrush, towels, diapers, feminine pads, towels reusable menstrual pads, pads, etc.)



- Carry out an assessment of the hygiene items market, including menstrual hygiene and / or services (water rates, water transport, etc.) and identify actions to support local markets; **7 participants**
- Identify the exact costs of water and sanitation that households must pay. They usually buy hygiene-related goods (soap, toothbrush, etc.) and / or services (water fees, water transport, etc.); **7 participants**
- Identify and compare alternatives to provide cash or vouchers to households to cover Water and Sanitation related expenses, or planned financial transfers to water and wastewater providers; **3 participants**
- Link the recipient / beneficiary of the Water and Sanitation cash or coupon with livelihoods and socio-economic integration actions; **3 participants**
- Link actions of cash or vouchers and support to local markets for access to Water and Sanitation with actions of hygiene campaigns, behaviour changes, and other actions for access to key messages of promotion and education on hygiene, infrastructure and items, including menstrual hygiene management kits; **5 participants**
- Link actions of cash or vouchers and support to local markets with actions to ensure access to basic and / or safely managed services related to the provision of water that are sustainable and resistant to the impacts of emergencies, including disease outbreaks; **3 participants**
- Identify if families face economic barriers to access basic hygiene items (including alcohol gel, bleach, etc.) and water and sanitation services (fees, transportation, containers); **9 participants**
- Link cash or voucher actions and support to local markets with actions to guarantee access to basic sanitation and hygiene services that are sustainable and resistant to the impacts of emergencies, including disease outbreaks; **2 participants**

"SPECIFICALLY FOR COVID-19, WE PROVIDE SANITATION AND HYGIENE KITS TO CASH RECIPIENTS, TO ENABLE THEM TO AVOID CONTRACTING COVID-19 WITHOUT HAVING TO USE THEIR MPC TO PURCHASE THESE GOODS"

# INTEGRATION AND CVA

69% consider the use of CVA appropriate to enable refugees and migrant from Venezuela have access to Productive assets (seeds, seed capital, machines, etc.)

## FACTORS THAT WILL TRIGGER PHASING OUT OF MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



52

An improvement in crisis conditions

30

Graduation of the target population when crossing the poverty line / or other value of the food basket, basic, etc. (not including the transfere value)

86

Improved access of target households to employment and other income-generating opportunities, including major policy changes, such as granting of work permits or granting of minimum wages

68

Large-scale livelihood programs targeting vulnerable socio-economic households

59

Socio-economically vulnerable households included in national social protection programs by the government

56 surveyed

## WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU HAVE DONE OR PLAN TO DO THE FOLLOWING? IDENTIFY HOW

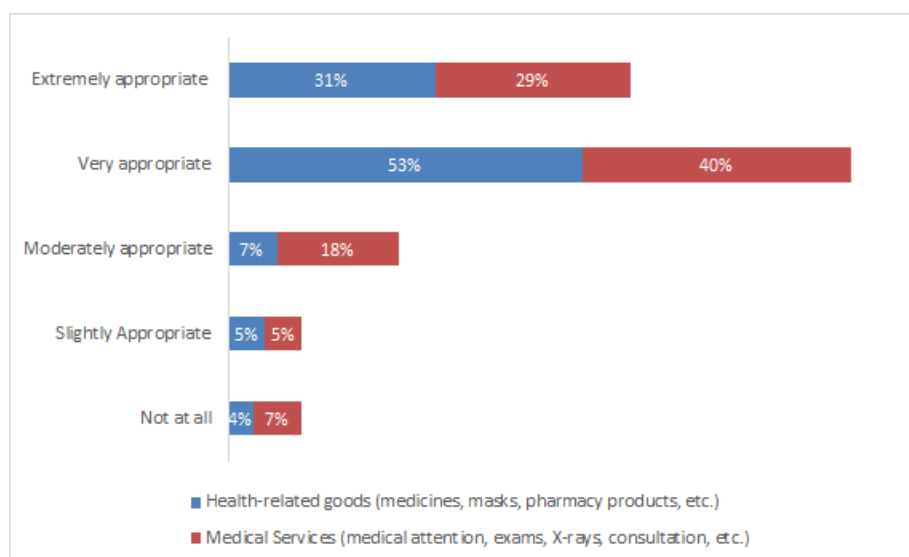
- cash transfers can support refugees and migrants from Venezuela and host communities to meet basic needs, prevent the depletion of productive assets, and protect subsistence activities **70%**
- start-up cash grants (seed capital) can help restart livelihood activities or create new micro, small and medium-sized enterprises **65%**
- cash transfers can mitigate the impact on the living conditions of the refugee and migrant population due to the loss of their main source of income **91%**
- to link the beneficiaries of cash transfers with socio-economic integration schemes (Regularization of the population from Venezuela, Professional training and recognition of titles and skills, Promotion of employment, Entrepreneurship and business development, Financial inclusion, Access to social protection, Social cohesion) **43%**
- Connect humanitan response CVA with programs programs to guarantee access to social protection for refugee and migrant workers aand their families **26%**

23 surveyed

# HEALTH AND CVA

¿WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT THE USE OF CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IS PERTINENT / APPROPRIATE TO HELP VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS HAVE ACCESS TO

- HEALTH-RELATED GOODS (MEDICINES, MASKS, PHARMACY PRODUCTS, ETC.)
- MEDICAL SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENTION, EXAMS, X-RAYS, CONSULTATION, ETC.)



Technical Note on the Inclusion of Health Expenditures in the Minimum Expenditure Basket and Subsequent Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer

WHO and Global Health Cluster Cash Task Team September 2020



TECHNICAL NOTE ON THE INCLUSION OF HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN THE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET AND SUBSEQUENT MULTI-PURPOSE CASH TRANSFER

This technical note aims at providing a general guidance on how to reflect health expenditures in the design of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). We also include within the guidance how these health expenditures can be translated into an optimal mix of response options for health sector specific supply and demand side financing options for reducing financial barriers to access essential quality health service.

**WHILE EVALUATING THE DIFFERENT RESPONSE MODALITIES, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU HAVE DONE OR PLAN TO DO THE FOLLOWING?**

✓ Identify the economic barriers to accessing health services (for example, out-of-pocket payments) **71%**

✓ Conditionality / co-responsibility is considered because it is expected (evidence) to improve participation in adoption of priority preventive health services that are of sufficient quality and provided free of charge. **38%**

✓ Identify how the design of cash transfer programs mitigate risks that patients can use poor or ineffective medical services or buying poor quality drugs. **48%**



# REGIONAL CASH WORKING GROUP-R4V

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

September 2020

The Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela recognized the need to create a product-oriented Regional Working Group on Cash-Based Interventions, which aims to support national / sub-regional platforms and country-level working groups under the regional platform umbrella while recognizing the leadership of country-based responses (ToR, 2019).



### FAQ

1. What is the R4v?
2. Is there any Cash Working Group under the R4V?
3. Why it is important?
4. How can I contact the Coordination team?  
How frequently do members meet? How can I subscribe to the e-mailing list?
5. Who is a member of the RCWG?
6. How does the RCWG link up with other Platforms?
7. Which are the next steps?

You can contact the Cash Working Group Coordination team at [cbi.rwg@gmail.com](mailto:cbi.rwg@gmail.com)





# WorkPlan- Regional CWG

Regularly map CVA activities in the region

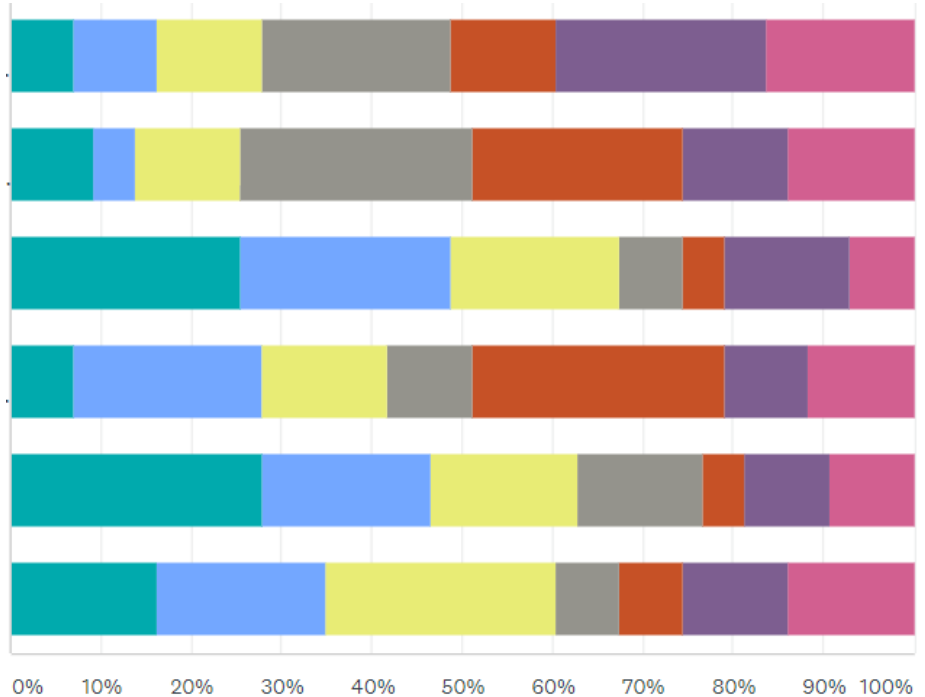
Mapping of targeting methodologies

Promote information exchanges on key technical issues and priorities for the operational response of CVA

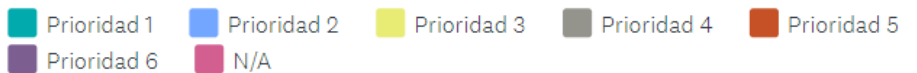
Explore harmonization of CVA standards and approaches tailored to context and response

Promote the linkages of cash transfers in assistance to refugees and migrants with the social protection systems of host countries

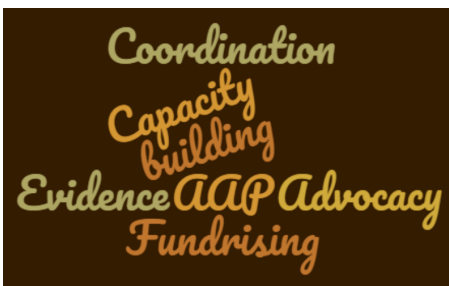
Support appropriate and consistent coordination of response at the national and regional levels



43 participants



*"we highlight that there is a need to foster to have better understanding of the role that cash-based interventions may play in the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities in humanitarian contexts, or the risks that persons with disabilities may face when they access cash in these settings"*



The Group will continue to work collectively, strengthening its work plan to actively contribute to addressing capacity needs, bottlenecks and strategic opportunities identified by regional partners and national responses to assist refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the states. affected countries in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2021.

With the technical support from



NORWEGIAN CAPACITY

CASHCAP