



## Presentation overview

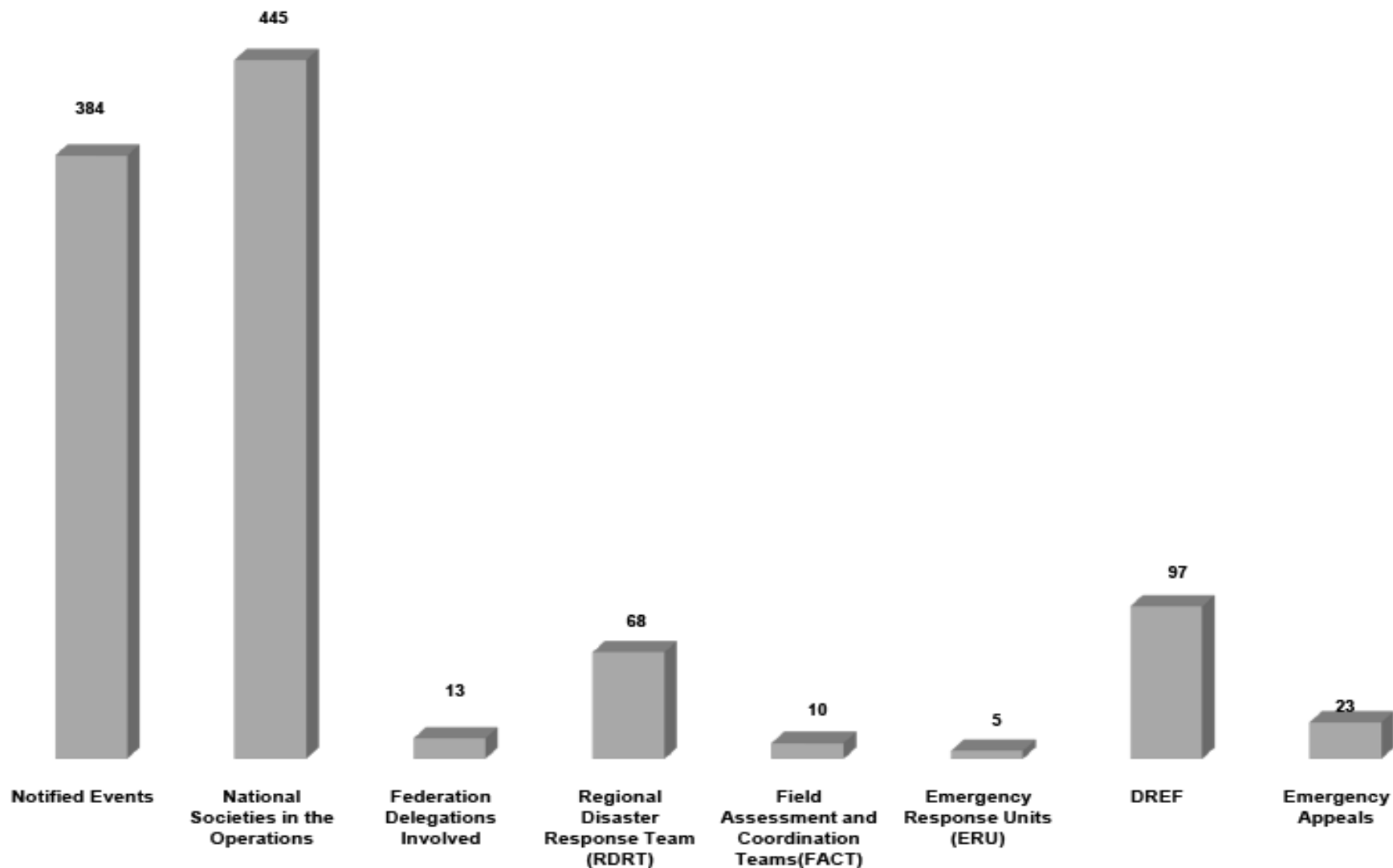
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- **IFRC and the evolution of CTP**
- **Institutional commitment and organisational learning**
- **Working in Partnership with CaLP**
- **Moving forward**





**International Federation and National Societies emergency response worldwide: 2010**





# IFRC and the evolution of CTP

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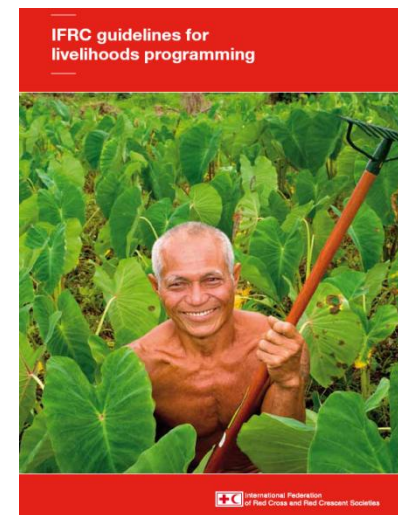
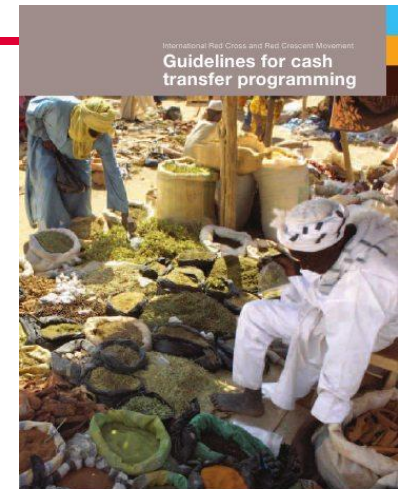
- IFRC and the membership has wide-ranging experience in cash and voucher programming in relief and recovery programming.
- Responses to date have been context specific in planning and implementation.
- Experience in large scale operational responses includes Bam earthquake (2004), Pakistan Earthquake (2005), Tsunami response (2005), Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh (2007), Myanmar Cyclone Nargis 2008), Haiti (2010) in addition to more localised disaster responses during hurricane seasons, Grenada and Jamaica (2007).





# IFRC Institutional Commitment

- IFRC adopted Strategy 2020 which promotes saving lives, protecting livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
- Red Cross Movement Cash Guidelines published in 2008
- IFRC produced ‘Owner Driven Housing & Construction’ guidelines.
- The newly published IFRC Livelihoods Guidelines cite cash and voucher programming to be considered within all assessments
- Commitment to deliver scalable and rapid cash transfer programming during emergencies.





# Organisational learning

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- IFRC in process of mapping and consolidating experience and practise in CTP.
- Regional Lesson learning exercises.
- Plan and support for RC/RC Movement Market analysis.
- Training
- Systems development for cash





# Coming together to work in partnership with CaLP and ECHO

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- ECHO supported partnership with IFRC and the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) signed in mid 2010.
- Recognition of valuable contribution to sector.
- IFRC working with CaLP on Inter-agency cash transfer programming trainings since 2008 and 5 seats secured for RC/RC on each CaLP training
- Commitment to sharing of organisational and programmatic experiences in CTP







# Moving forward...

- Next twelve months will support organisational learning, system development (global agreement for delivery mechanism) and continued targeted training to both National Societies and disaster managers within the IFRC.

- Generated learning will be fed into an IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre, which is the initiative of the Spanish Red Cross, and is working with the Federation Secretariat.



**Good practices**

**Cash and voucher in relief and recovery: Red Cross Red Crescent good practices**

For the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, providing cash relief to victims in disaster-affected families is proving a viable alternative to the more traditional forms of relief such as food items and temporary shelter, and ensuring livelihoods.

Such initiatives can take a variety of forms:

**Standards:** Various criteria to assess their basic food and non-food needs, or to provide some enabling space to ensure necessary activities.

**Cash for work:** Work on public or community projects is encouraged. The target includes the victims or those their basic needs, while the project benefits the community as a whole.

**Vouchers:** Recipients are able to choose a range of professionalised commodities. Vouchers can have either cash value or a commodity value and can be exchanged in a special shop or have value in kind and market.

Cash for work is regarded as conditional assistance; that is, it is given in return for a service which cash relief and vouchers are unconditional and are mostly distributed on the basis of targeting criteria.

The distribution of cash relief to recipients has been successful in a number of areas:

- When the 2004-05 typhoon in the Indian region of Nepal was severely damaged by the same typhoon disaster in 20 years, cash was distributed in the affected population. The initiative helped to break the cycle of food insecurity and improved their access to markets and bank services. By receiving cash, rather than food, the beneficiaries were able to choose whether to spend the money to meet immediate needs or to enhance longer-term coping strategies (e.g. for example, investing in livestock or seeds).

In Ethiopia in 2003, cash for work programmes were set up to address food insecurity. These programmes generated income, made a positive impact on relief operations, to achieve a development objective and to strengthen the community. Income generated from the projects included salaries of workers, migration, improved infrastructure and environmental conservation.

Following Hurricane Mitch in the Americas in 1998, a cash programme was established as recovery programme in selected communities. Beneficiaries used the cash to purchase items essential to their recovery, such as seeds, tools and building materials. The food assistance was dependent on their recovery activities. The initiative showed that in the communities where cash relief was part of the programme, there was an immediate impact on livelihood security, as it allowed people to buy seeds and then demand the rest of agricultural assistance being cash to start work. The cash also stimulated economic activity in the purchase of materials, labour and use a multiplier effect, contributing to long-term productivity.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT CASH FOR WORK**

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**THANKS!!!!**

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