

ANNEX 5: CORE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CVA IN NUTRITION PROGRAMME DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

		CASH AND VOUCHERS ASSISTANCE		BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION		CROSS-CUTTING	
		Key focal points	Tools	Key focal points	Tools	Key focal points	Tools
Define expected/targeted nutritional objectives and outcomes				Targeted for use in CVAs and nutrition (based on knowledge, perceptions, blockages/obstacles)			
Geographic targeting and households			<i>Mercy Corps, CVA Toolkit: Geographic and beneficiary targeting, p.22</i>				
CASH AND VOUCHERS ASSISTANCE	Risks	Monetization of the economy / Analysis of the risks of fraud / diversion through modalities	<i>Red Cross CiE toolkit Roadmap for risk analysis in CVAs</i>	Standard messages not adapted to population barriers/obstacles and knowledge → improved knowledge but no impact on behavior change <i>* Evaluation of the knowledge of the target population</i> <i>* Analysis of barriers/obstacles to behavioral change in the target population (including harmful eating practices)</i>	Quantitative CAP survey (e.g. LQAS methodology) Barrier Analysis/Simplified Qualitative Analysis	The need to analyze gender risks and opportunities in health interventions (Health – Gender) Ideally, a qualified human resource should be available to conduct an assessment. Mapping gender reference organizations in the area	Toolkit for Gender Analysis in the Health System
	Services	Functioning of markets, availability of nutritional goods and services* sought in terms of access and quality <i>*local markets/access to “rich” foods and nutritional inputs (including fortified flours, local and non-local)</i>	<i>CaLP, Minimum Standards on Market Assessment</i>	<i>* Inventory of existing health services;</i> <i>* Inventory of local markets/access to “rich” foods and nutritional inputs (including fortified flours, local or otherwise)</i> <i>* Analysis of barriers/obstacles to behavior change targeting access to health/nutritional services</i>	Community Diagnosis		
	Local capabilities	Budget management according to defined amount / familiarity with the chosen distribution mechanism	<i>Mercy Corps: E-transfer implementation Guide, Annex: E-transfer User Capacity Survey, p.49</i>	Overview of existing and functioning civil society organizations (CSOs)			

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	Community dynamics	Preference of beneficiaries and communities over modalities / Impact on community solidarity / Gender analysis	<p><i>Red Cross CiE toolkit, Cash Sensitive Community assessment Section 2</i></p> <p><i>ERC Guide for Protection in Cash Transfer Interventions</i></p>	<p>*Participatory approach to communities</p> <p>Community consultation of localities to establish specific action plans according to the dynamics and will of the communities and based on the results obtained during previous evaluations/analyses.</p>			
	Selection of modalities and response options (interventions)	<p>- Are cash transfers a feasible option and, depending on the context, the causes of malnutrition identified and the objectives set?</p> <p>- To what extent is this a central modality in the response (direct contribution to the objective or support/accelerator of impact of other activities)? Through analysis of the causes of malnutrition and the pattern of potential impact pathways of CVA, it is possible to visualize whether and to what extent CVA would be appropriate to contribute to the intended programme objectives.</p> <p>- Should restrictions/conditionalities be applied, also analyzing the potential long-term perverse effects of conditionalities (coupons: more restrictive in the use of the transfer, perhaps limited to one type of purchase/cash: totally free choice of the beneficiary in the expenditure)?</p> <p>If the causes of malnutrition are cross-cutting, consider multipurpose grants! If, on the contrary, the causes are closely linked to a particular sector (WASH, health), vouchers may be more appropriate.</p>	<p>Steps 1 and 2</p> <p><i>CaLP Operational Guidelines and Toolkit on MPGs, Vulnerability Analysis from a crisis-specific socio-economic perspective</i> (Is CVA relevant to address identified causes of malnutrition?)</p> <p>National CWG Resources and Local Feasibility Studies</p> <p><i>Red Cross CiE toolkit, Toolkit: Response Intervention Options</i> (What combination of interventions according to the sectors concerned by the identified causes of malnutrition)</p> <p><i>Red Cross CiE toolkit, Advantages and disadvantages of CVA modalities</i></p>	<p>Implement a communication strategy for behavioral and social change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * analysis of the situation and risks *audience/targets *communication objectives *strategic approaches (+ implementation plan) <p>- Mass communication/ community and social mobilization: community radio, awareness raising and social mobilization, events, etc.</p> <p>- Interpersonal/outreach communication: counseling, support group, peer counseling, etc.</p>	<p>https://sbccimplementationkits.org/courses/designing-a-social-and-behavior-change-communication-strategy/</p>	<p>Importance of gender mainstreaming in the identification, appraisal, implementation and evaluation phases of the cash transfer project</p>	<p>Download the full version of the AFD's Gender and Health Toolkit here</p> <p>Many tools are available on this link relating to gender mainstreaming in cash transfer programmes</p> <p>Guide for Gender Mainstreaming in Projects (Gender in Action)</p>

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		How can each modality and their combination be designed to maximize the overall impact of the response?				
RESPONSE DESIGN	Duration	Ensure impact according to programme objectives; long enough (minimum duration? Possible in emergency?) to consolidate results beyond remission / Align or not with awareness raising		The communication component must be effective before and during the deployment of the CVA in order to mobilize communities and facilitate their buy-in.		<p>Ensure that the different needs of the target audience (gender, age, disability, etc.) are taken into account.</p> <p>Gender and Nutrition Training Manual (USAID)</p> <p>Minimum Standard Commitments on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (IFRC)</p>
	Frequency	Alignment or not with awareness sessions / sufficient regularity to have an impact and not to handle too large sums of money, but not too frequent to avoid multiple trips to the household	<i>Mercy Corps CTP implementation Guide : Determine the transfer amount and the transfer frequency, p.25-26</i>	To be determined according to the contextual analysis and the community dynamics in place.		
	Amount	Logic behind the calculation of the amount in relation to the analysis of the causes of malnutrition: - If Multi-purpose grant : MEB - If CVA is restricted to one sector: sector basket Consider possible related expenses	<p><i>Resources of the national CWG and sectoral groups.</i></p> <p><i>CaLP's MEB Decision Making Tools</i></p> <p><i>Mercy Corps CTP implementation Guide : Determine the transfer amount and the transfer frequency, p.25-26</i></p>			
	Support/tools	Choice of delivery mechanism (based on available services, beneficiaries' capacities, what is locally accepted, etc.).	<i>UNHCR Cash Delivery Mechanism Assessment Tool ; Decision Trees, p.11</i>	Tools and materials: UNICEF International, ANJE (Feeding of Infants and Young Children)	ANJE UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/french/nutrition/index_58362.html	

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	Period	Choose the period according to the programme objective, based on the anticipated period of peak malnutrition.		Adapting communication messages during peak/ pre-peak periods of malnutrition			
	Receivers	Maneuverability of the delivery mechanism (e.g. literacy, familiarity with mobile telephony or the banking system, etc.) / Access to the distribution point	<i>Mercy Corps E-transfer implementation guide, Feasibility Assessment, Program participants capacity p.20</i>				
ME	Accountability	How can the capacities of beneficiaries be taken into account in the choice of the delivery mechanism? How can the use of and access to the transfer be facilitated? How can complaint and feedback mechanisms be better designed and used to strengthen accountability to the population?	<i>Ground Truth Solutions Improving user journeys for humanitarian cash transfers and Mitigating the risks of abuse of power in cash assistance</i>	Need to ensure understanding of the full range of tools for community engagement and accountability	IFRC documentation on accountability and community engagement here Download all tools here	Specific point of vigilance on the prevention of acts of sexual exploitation and abuse	
	Monitoring	Market monitoring (functioning, access, availability in quality and quantity of the goods and services concerned)	<i>CRS Markit: Investigate factors of price changes</i> VAM data base and CWG resources at the national level	Quantitative and qualitative monitoring to be defined during the analysis (knowledge, perceptions, uses) <i>*qualitative (focus group): external or limiting bias if internal team (exchange areas of intervention of teams)</i>			
	Indicators	Process: link impact assessment to process assessment: delays in transfers / incompleteness of transfers, unusable vouchers, loss of the voucher	<i>CaLP M4CTP: Process and Outputs Indicators</i> <i>USAID MPC Outcome Indicators (draft for piloting)</i>	Indicators of implementation (participatory approach), activities (number of activities carried out) and impact/effect ("use" via surveys)			