

2. DG ECHO funded cash and voucher interventions

Table A-2 Example of cash and voucher interventions

Examples of activities	
Providing beneficiary with cash or vouchers as a direct grant	<p>Grants to Chechen refugees in Baku, Azerbaijan and Syrian refugees in Lebanon (primarily to cover a portion of shelter rental expenses)</p> <p>Cash for host families in Kosovo</p> <p>Grants to cover food needs during famine in Somalia and the Sahel</p>
Paying beneficiaries in cash or vouchers for taking part in a public works programme or other forms of employment creation	<p>Palestine job creation programme</p> <p>Road clearance in Afghanistan</p> <p>Road construction/rehabilitation in DR Congo</p> <p>Irrigation channels clearance in Pakistan</p> <p>Water and sanitation projects in Somalia</p> <p>Vouchers for work in Mali and Niger</p> <p>CFW for DRR projects in Bangladesh</p>
Providing a cash grant during training	<p>Afghanistan: cash was provided to encourage trainees; the trainers were elderly women with craft-making skills which risked being lost to the community</p> <p>Pakistan: training for vulnerable women who are unable to work outside home.</p>
Paying beneficiaries to repair their own houses or rehabilitate farm land	<p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Liberia clearing of cash crop farm land for returnees</p>
Repatriation grants	<p>Grant for Afghan families returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran (provision of cash at transit centres in country of return)</p> <p>Transport allowance for families returning to Liberia from Ivory Coast</p>
Cash for de-stocking	<p>Livestock purchase in Ethiopia</p>

Providing beneficiaries with vouchers for a particular type of good or a bundle of goods	<p>Seed voucher fairs in DR Congo</p> <p>Seed/fertilizer/tools voucher schemes in Lesotho</p> <p>Seed/tuber replication in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Donkey vouchers in Sudan</p> <p>Water vouchers in Madagascar</p> <p>Vouchers for food (DR Congo, Palestine)</p> <p>Vouchers for fuel in Lebanon</p> <p>Vouchers for seed (exchanged through market traders) in Liberia</p>
Early stages of a sudden onset emergency	North Lebanon, vouchers during the first weeks of displacement to provide refugees with NFI (clothes and shoes)
In the transition to recovery and development	A swamp reclamation project in an Ituri district, DR Congo. A combination of cash and work—combined with the new access road—encouraged small-scale agriculture and road side stalls.

Table A-3 Examples of projects where cash, vouchers or in-kind were chosen as delivery mode and rationale behind

Country	Reasons for adopting cash and voucher projects
Dem. Rep. Congo (Ituri district): cash for work projects	These cash and voucher projects followed similar projects where food aid was provided to beneficiaries. The main reason for change stemmed from the high costs of commodity supply. Secondary benefits included opening up markets, through road construction, for returnee populations. However, the cash projects were only directed at populations who returned to areas where markets were functioning.
Azerbaijan: cash subsistence allowance, which covered basic needs and particularly a proportion of the costs of renting.	The decision to provide cash to Chechen refugees living in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, to cover part of the cost of renting, accompanied the steep rise in the cost of housing and living. Alternatives (resettlement, construction) were not possible due to political reasons, and the most appropriate assistance was cash grants. The subsistence allowance was accompanied by (in-kind) food parcels provided through the Red Cross, to maintain coherence with the government national social support system.
Democratic Republic of Congo: seed	Seed voucher fairs were designed to address two issues simultaneously: the first was to provide recent returnees with a variety of quality seeds;

voucher fairs	the second was to enable those who had returned earlier (and who had been provided with certified seeds the previous season) with improved marketing opportunities.
Chad: in-kind food and fresh food vouchers	During the 2011/2012 food crisis in Chad, a market evaluation was conducted that showed insufficient supply of sorghum and millet to meet food needs. An in-kind distribution of cereals was provided in combination with fresh food vouchers.
Afghanistan: in-kind food distribution and cash for work	Poor rainfall in central Afghanistan meant farmers had not produced sufficient food to cover their needs during the winter, during which time all access to the area was blocked by snow. Traders informed that they would only be able to bring in sufficient food to meet some of the food gap. As such, a programme was designed to provide in-kind food aid for the most vulnerable and Cash for Work for those who were able to work. The food needs of the population and the local markets were thus simultaneously supported.
Sudan: cash transfer replaced by food in-kind transfer.	Early 2012; due to market price volatility cash vouchers were suspended in one of the targeted area and replaced with a more appropriate in-kind transfer modality. WFP has continued to monitor market prices, and resumed cash transfer modality few months later.