## Webinar 6: Livelihoods and Household Economic Security

**Adapting to COVID-19 - The Use of Cash & Markets in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement**

**15 July 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 mins</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mins</td>
<td>Opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mins</td>
<td>Experience from Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mins</td>
<td>Experience from The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mins</td>
<td>Experience from Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mins</td>
<td>Livelihoods Resource Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 mins</td>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IFRC COVID-19 Emergency Appeal
Priority 2: Addressing Socio-economic impact

Operational Priority 2: Tackle poverty and exclusion – Addressing Socio-economic Impact

...meeting the urgent food and basic needs of vulnerable households, providing targeted CVA and restoring longer-term household economic security, through livelihoods, asset recovery and diversification...
# Household Economic Security

## Survival threshold
- 100% of minimum food energy needs (2,100 kcals per person)
- The costs associated with food preparation and consumption (i.e. salt, soap, kerosene gas and/or firewood for cooking and basic lighting)
- Any expenditure on water for human consumption

## Basic needs
- Survival threshold costs
- Rent and housing costs
- Hygiene products and regular medicine costs
- Education
- Transport and communication
- Other essential requirements imposed by the local social context

## Livelihoods protection
- Ensure basic survival
- Maintain access to basic services (e.g., routine medical and schooling expenses), plus
- Sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term (e.g., regular purchases of seeds, fertilizer, veterinary drugs, etc.), plus
- Achieve a minimum locally acceptable standard of living (e.g., purchase of basic clothing, coffee/tea, etc)
Poverty rates in Afghanistan continue to rise as a result of continued conflict and the natural disasters.

Around 14 million vulnerable people are in need of emergency food security and livelihoods assistance.

32 out of 34 provinces of the country are in crises and emergency phase of food insecurity.

COVID-19 outbreak has made the already worse situation of the country more deteriorating.

As of 12 July 2020, 34,366 cases were reported positive by the government, of which 994 are death cases.

ARCS has been contributing in addressing the health and socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.
ARCS Response to COVID-19

1: To contribute in addressing the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19:

- ARCS has been providing the affected households with emergency livelihoods assistance, so that:
  - the households meet their immediate food needs,
  - The households are not engaged with livelihoods related negative coping strategy e.g. sell of productive assets.
- Total target for CVA: 25,000 households
- Funding secured so far: for 7,200 households
ARCS Adoptions of Livelihood Programmes to COVID-19

2: To contribute in addressing the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19:

- ARCS has also been implementing Livelihoods Recovery and Development projects.
- Women Empowerment project is being implemented in 6 provinces of Afghanistan.
- 871 women in 6 provinces are being supported to restore and develop their livelihoods.
- These women are also supported with gender-based violence services (activities).
Example - Production of Facemasks

- **Production of Facemasks** by women is one of the micro livelihoods initiative under the **Women Empowerment project**.

  - This micro livelihoods project (production of facemasks) is implemented in Kabul and in ARCS Marastoon compound.
  - **30 women** are the direct participants.

- **Inputs Support by ARCS**
  - Seed fund – tool kits for 30 women
  - Skills development (vocational skills and essential business skills (e.g. marketing, basic accounting, business plans, etc.))
Continuation: Production of Facemask

- **Target market:**
  - Immediate: ARCS staff and volunteers in Kabul and in provinces
  - Mid-term: Kabul city
  - Long-term: other provinces where ARCS is having Marastoon

- **Coordination and collaboration:**
  - Ministry of Public Health
  - Private Sector (training institutions and market actors)

- **Approach to Sustainable Livelihoods**
  - Diversification of activities
  - Expansion of target market
  - Market linkages and partnership
Context of covid-19 in the Gambia

- 64 positive cases registered in the Gambia
- 3 Covid-19 deaths since March 17th 2020

State of Emergency Declared

- Business impact
- Movement of people
- Access to markets, all affected

- Access to liquidity limited
- Jobs lost
- Education calendar disrupted
Impact of Covid-19 State of Emergency Restrictions

- All non-essential businesses are closed for 4 months since March 27 to date - The livelihood of population engaged in this sector are affected
- All weekly markets (Lumoos) and open markets are still closed, the weekly markets attract over 80% of buying and selling of goods and service amongst the rural poor – Meaning 80% of the population is affected with limited livelihood means
- Access to markets by vegetable growers, limited due to restriction measures. It is agreed that 80% of the buying powers in the weekly markets are from Senegal and borders are still closed
### IFRC funding

**Target**: 2000 HHs for cash transfer to meet the food and basic needs of vulnerable families.

**Criteria**
- Households Heads whose Business are affected by the State of Emergency restrictions (SoE),
- Persons depending on daily labor as their only sources of livelihoods,
- Women headed households,
- Refugees, migrants, asylums seekers and stateless persons,
- Household heads with physical disability,
- Household head leaving with chronic illnesses,
- Household affected by floods and windstorms during the COVID-19
- Household affected by fire outbreaks during the COVID-19

### Canadian Funds

**Target**: 594 HHs

**Criteria**
- Women Headed H/H, widows, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Women with non-communicable diseases,
- Household heads living with disability (men and women)
- Household heads living with HIV&AIDs
- Vulnerable refugees or Migrants household heads and
- Household heads under 18 years

### EU Funds

- 350 HHs is targeted.
• Why we needed an FSP?
• What was the main criteria we asked for in FSP procurement?
• How long it took to procure the FSP?
Objective: Strengthen the living standard of the women cooperatives

Baseline survey:
Vegetable production is the 2nd best alternative source of income for women farmers next to Rain-fed crop production.

Actions
- Constructed 5 women vegetable gardens in 5 communities (permanent fencing, seeds, tools & equipment, training and solar powered reticulation system)
- Provide small ruminant animals for animal husbandry, for alternative source of income
- Training of women cooperatives on best and climate smart agriculture

School of the husband- Training the husband of women to support their wives- Looking at gender roles
Access to market is restricted, as a result 40% of the Onions and other vegetable produce this season got perished.

Prices of all the vegetables drop from (% 100 to 80, 100 to 50, 100 to 40 and 100 to 30 percent) in all the vegetable grown this season.

Liquidity of the women farmers drop to unbearable level.

Gender Based Violence is reported be on the increased in HHs due to:

- Low liquidity at HH level
- Couple staying together constantly and continuous due the movement restriction
- The school feed program not happening, where most of the children do not have their meals, which reduces the cost of feeding the HH
Immediate

- Scout for potential buyer of the remaining vegetable with the women, to avoid more losses (the price tag of the women was GMD 35 per Kilo), which used to be GMD 50 per Kilo.
- Provide cash to support HHs to meet their Basic food and HH needs in the phase of Covid-19
- Advocate for the possible opening of the weekly market, to increase access of women to the market

Medium and long term

- Training of women farmers on transformation of the vegetables into other product by adding value chain on the products
- Provide cold storage for all the vegetable women gardens for safe keeping of produce to prevent losses.
Mike Ovsiannikov - CVA focal point of Ukrainian RC
What we did before - Livelihoods program 2017-19

Providing the support to households for the most vulnerable categories of internally displaced people and the local population by providing targeted financial assistance to start / restore their source of income.

Supported 828 households:

- Large families (with children under 18)
- Households with persons with disabilities
- Single-headed (with children under 18)
- Households/caregivers of the elderly (from 65 years old)
- Low-income and unemployed households

- The implementation of the Program was carried out in Displacement Impacted regions
- Technical support: money transfers through UkrPoshta is the main post office of Ukraine
- Supported households: internally displaced persons; local population; demobilized

A total of 2790 households were assisted

- The amount of support is UAH 26000 per household ($960 USD at today's rate)
WEBINAR:
Protecting and restoring Livelihoods
in response to the covid19 pandemic
Help Desk and Resources
COVID-19: Socio-Economic Impact

Loss of income and purchasing power: Severe hit to the labour market, particularly acute for low-skilled workers. 80% of the approximately 2 billion informally employed workers worldwide have been significantly affected (ILO).

Remittances: Global remittances projected to decline sharply by about 20 per cent in 2020 (WB).

Poverty increase: The number of people living in poverty could increase by 70-100 million (WB).

Increased in people at risk of acute hunger: Fewssnet estimates 113 million people will be in need of humanitarian food assistance (IPC Phase 3 or higher) in 2020, an approximate 25% increase in food assistance needs compared to 2019 and prior to the pandemic.

School closures in about 150 countries, aprox 1.2 billion schoolchildren (about 70 percent of the global total) have been affected worldwide. This will result in significant loss of learning, with important negative effects on earnings prospects for children in low-income countries. (UN)
Three main pillars of resources/services

- Livelihoods Help Desk service
- FSL and COVID19 Infographics
- FSL and COVID19 Resources
Help Desk

Helpdesk: Remote Technical advice/guidance provided by FSL experts from the Livelihoods Centre and the British RC. Service available for all staff and volunteers of National Societies, the IFRC Secretariat and the ICRC on all aspects related to FS and Livelihoods.

How to access?
https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/covid-19-help-desk

Contact:
covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es
Technical support / HELP DESK

• Working languages: **English, Spanish and French**
• Available: **5 working days** out of 7
• Response time: within **1 day working day**

**Guidance and support**
• Remote **Technical guidance**
• Support on specific **programme measures** and **adjustments** to promote continuity or new FSL programmes
• Remote **technical review** of FSL project documentation
• Any **another query** on FSL

**Information and learning**
• **Frequently Asked Questions**
• **Information Updates**
• **Case studies, facts sheets and learning resources of FSL**
• **FSL Toolbox** and indicators
• **Sharing** in the website, social networks, etc.
Resources available

Infographics

Summary of key messages and main recommendations related to FSL in the covid-19 context (impact, program continuity, distributions, etc.)

(Available in : EN, FR, SP, PT)

Work and advocacy tool

https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/covid-19-and-livelihoods
LIST OF INFOGRAPHICS

1 - Livelihoods Interventions COVID-19
2 - COVID19 Impact on Livelihoods and FS
3.1 Continuity of Livelihood Projects (Part 1)
3.2 Continuity of Livelihood Projects (Part 2)
4 - Saving and Credits Groups
5 - Distributions in COVID19 contexts
6 - How to promote nutrition
7 - Gendered impact on Livelihoods COVID-19
8 - PGI in Livelihoods interventions COVID-19
9 - Food Security and Livelihoods assessments in COVID-19 contexts
10 - COVID-19 Impact on Migration and Displacement
11 - COVID-19 Livelihoods response options for migrants and displaced people

HOW TO CONDUCT A FSL ASSESSMENT DURING COVID-19
DECISION TREE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Is the geographical area limited?
   - Yes
   - No

2. Is it rural or urban?
   - Yes
   - No

3. Can a field assessment be carried out? (presence of local staff / volunteers, moderate restrictions in movement, etc.)
   - Yes
   - No

4. Is it necessary to limit the geographical scope of the assessment?
   - Yes
   - No

5. Geographic selection criteria:
   - Covid-19 affected
   - Areas with most restrictions (lock down, market closures)
   - Major FSL impact due to restrictions (e.g. closure of routes)
   - Areas with existing high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition
   - National government’s capacity, presence and permission
   - Presence of other actors and social protection systems

6. Sources of information:
   - Secondary information: University, National government knowledge
   - Interviews: Interviews at national level if these criteria are not sufficient to demonstrate the area is national FSL impact area, might be necessary

7. Suggest the field assessment:
   - Remote rural assessment: Remote interviews to reach isolated areas, local administrators, traders, technical services, farmers and pastoralists, etc.
   - Rural assessment: On-site survey (social networks, etc.)
   - Remote urban assessment: Remote interviews to reach isolated areas, local administrators, traders, technical services, farmers and pastoralists, etc.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS
   - Collect and adapt existing FSL assessment tools to Covid-19 (such as HEL, RAM, LSH, etc.)
   - Adapt tools used in rural contexts to urban and settlement settings
   - Adapt tools to new communication channels (on-line or SMS surveys, phone interviews)
   - Reducing the number of questionnaires
   - Priorities: “options to select” for respondents to select (single or multiple choices)

9. PREPARE THE ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Resources available

Sharing/creation of reference documents

- Documents developed by the RCRC Movement (Livelihood Centre, British RC, FICR and ICRC) related to FSL.
- Documents / resources external related to this subject (WFP, FAO, ANALP, etc.).

https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/covid-19-resources
TOOL: REPONSE OPTIONS adapted to the regions

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output (IFRC EPoA AoF)</th>
<th>Output Objective</th>
<th>Activities (possible activities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protecting and restoring agriculture based livelihoods (equivalent to AP009 - Food production & income generation) | Support farmers to restore / protect their agricultural activities affected by the COVID-19 | * Basic needs support for lean season period (check seasonal calendar)  
* Distribution of seeds (for staple crops or back yard production), tools, irrigation kits  
* Facilitate access to loans and or microcredit by restoring community-based microfinance systems (saving groups, Mother clubs)  
* Reducing post-harvest losses through improved storage capacities and food processing in general and due Covid (to be stored and sold when markets functional)  
* Improve small producers or cooperatives (agriculture, livestock, fishery...) market linkages and value chain activities & processes (marketing, supply, etc.)  
* Training of beneficiaries in agriculture/food production  
* Technical support (or technical and financial support) to households, cooperatives or small business to adapt their livelihoods activities to covid19 context  
* Support urban and peri-urban vulnerable household in food production & conservation (urban gardens) |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output (IFRC EPoA AoF)</th>
<th>Targeting recommendations (eligibility / PGI considerations)</th>
<th>Registration and verification of beneficiary lists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protecting and restoring agriculture based livelihoods (equivalent to AP009 - Food production & income generation) | Geographical targeting: applies to all interventions  
* Geographical area impacted by COVID crisis  
* Geographical area impacted by socioeconomic secondary effects of COVID crisis  
* Geographical area impacted by other shocks, disasters where impact is exacerbated by COVID crisis mitigation measures  
Selection criteria-HHs Level:  
* HHs with agriculture as a main source of income and/or food production  
* Farmers who loss part/total the harvest  
* Have access to land  
* Access to irrigation (rainfall and/or water sources)  
* Capability to work  
* High Dependency rate | * Valid ID or proof of identity accepted in the specific context  
* Sample remote/ telephone verification  
* Crosscheck with other stakeholders in the area (cooperatives/CBOs, etc)  
Consider the registration of all the household members creating a key registration ID both at individual and household level linked between them. This allows to look for possibilities of diversification with other family members. |
THANK YOU!

covid19-livelihoods@cruzroja.es

https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/
Questions and Answers –
Livelihood and HES related questions will be prioritised
Please post in Q&A or Chat

This slide will now be closed so that the video of those responding to questions can be seen