

Quiz – Protection Risk and Benefit Analysis Tool

Facilitators may wish to create their own questions referring to the PRBA Tool, and alert participants prior to the training that there will be an interactive quiz, to encourage pre-training review of the PRBA Tool.

- 1 What is the second step of the 'Decision Tree' for the Protection Risk and Benefit Analysis Tool?**
 - Consider: Is each protection risk specific to CBI.
- 2 Name two protection areas in the Protection Risk and Benefit Analysis Tool**
 - Safety and dignity
 - Access
 - Data protection and beneficiary privacy
 - Individuals with specific needs or risks
 - Social relations: household and community dynamics
 - Fraud and diversion with protection implications
 - Market impacts with protection implications
- 3 Name one way that humanitarian agencies can mitigate safety and dignity risks**
 - Complaints and feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries; two-way feedback mechanisms between communities and humanitarian agencies
 - Involve individuals, households and communities in assessment and design.
 - Clear information and two-way feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries
 - Whistleblowing mechanisms and swift agency response to reports of fraud or corruption
 - Appropriate delivery mechanism, e.g. electronic transfer modalities with offline tracking capability
- 4 There is a risk of unequal distribution of cash within the household. Is this risk specific to CBI?**
 - While cash is more fungible than vouchers or in-kind, the same unequal distribution could occur with other modalities, e.g. food.
- 5 What is a potential protection benefit for individuals with specific needs that is specific to CBI?**
 - CBIs can be more discreet than in-kind assistance, so certain individuals, e.g. LGBTI individuals or women heads of household, may be able to receive assistance with less visibility than in-kind.
- 6 What does the evidence say about potential protection benefits specific to CBIs about market impacts?**
 - Cash injections have a multiplier effect on the local economy, creating returns for local traders and other community members in addition to direct beneficiaries.
 - Electronic cash may make aid more discreet and eliminate the need for people to carry cash or assets to and from market.
 - Cash is flexible, while in-kind assistance may be sold to meet other basic needs or pay off debts.
- 7 Which study found that community cash transfers help to strengthen care of orphan children?**
 - 2010 Study in Kenya found that community cash transfers helped to strengthen community care for orphaned, separated and unaccompanied children, alongside financial and technical training, child care workshops and other support engaging the whole community.
- 8 Name one community-based mitigation measure for fraud**
 - Community-based whistle-blowing or anonymous "information relay" systems:
 - i. Reporting of cases, information
 - ii. Regular monitoring
 - iii. Grievance committees
- 9 Where does the evidence in the Guide come from?**
 - The ERC project Literature Review (Danish Refugee Council, 2015), the UNCHR/WFP Cash and Protection Study (2013) and references in the linked Cash and Protection Guide.