

As a result of the lack of livelihoods opportunities in Zaatari camp, UNHCR and partners have focused their efforts on providing a significant number of services through Cash for Work (CfW); an initiative in which refugees are remunerated for supporting partner programming in the camp. CfW activities are coordinated by the Basic Needs and Livelihoods Working Group (BNLWG) and partner members, who during 2015 developed CfW guidelines that aim to promote equal CfW opportunities to all refugees in the camp, and improve information management about the active cash for workers by harmonizing the CfW approach of humanitarian actors. To facilitate the continuous development of the CfW guidelines and increase the transparency of CfW activities in the camp, the BNLWG has developed a CfW factsheet. This factsheet is based on the information that humanitarian actors in the camp provide to the BNLWG about their CfW activities at the end of each month.

Key Figures for July 2016

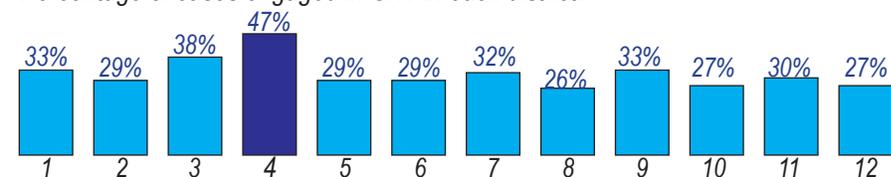
Total camp population:	79,220
Total camp cases:	19,551
Total number of cash for workers:	4,676
Percentage of cash for workers:	6%
Total number of cases engaged in CfW:	4,507
Percentage of cases engaged in CfW:	23%
Total amount spent on CfW activities:	441911 JD
Total number of cases with more than one cash for worker: **	36
Total number of vulnerable cash for workers:	821
Total number of cash for workers who have vulnerable family member:	822
Number of duplications identified*:	7
Number of duplications resolved*:	7

*Duplications indicate that an individual was selected to be engaged in CfW activities by two different organisations during the same period.

**A total of 36 cases had more than one cash for worker during the same time period (Duplication) while 133 cases had more than one cash for worker during the same month but on different dates.

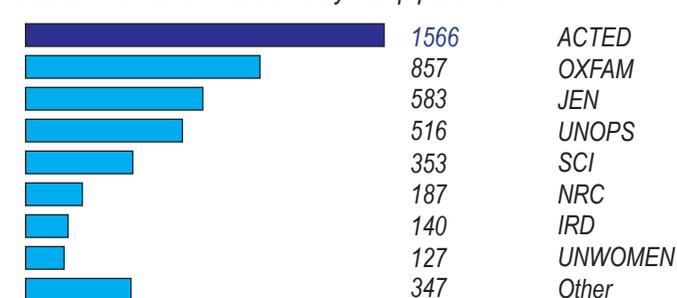
District of residence

Percentage of cases engaged in CfW in each district:



Participating agencies

Number of cash for workers by camp partners:



Feedback: Refugee community:

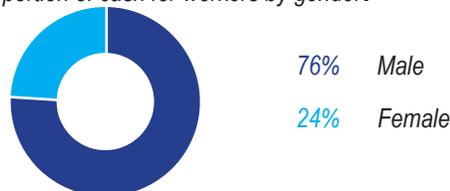
In July, CfW was discussed at 2 community gatherings* held across the camp. The following feedback was provided:

- The community has stated that most CfW programs target men not women.
 - Refugees have raised concerns regarding NGOs hiring more than one person per case.
 - Refugees stated that favoritism still dominates the hiring process especially in schools.
- *Community gathering are a two-way communication forum between Syrian refugees and camp partners to find solutions to community problems in Zaatari camp. Each gathering hones in on one primary topic.

*All reported figures and analysis on this factsheet are based on the cash for work data submitted by humanitarian actors in Zaatari camp for July, and are therefore not representative of the cash for workers who were employed by agencies who did not submit their data or have submitted incomplete data. Further, the analysis covers the total individual cash for workers reported as active during July, rather than the number of positions filled.

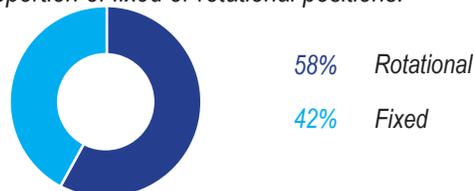
Gender of cash for workers

Proportion of cash for workers by gender:



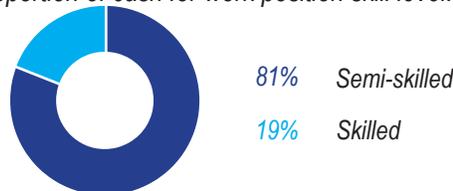
Position type

Proportion of fixed or rotational positions:



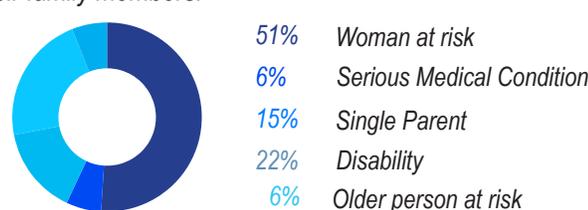
Skill level

Proportion of cash for work position skill level:

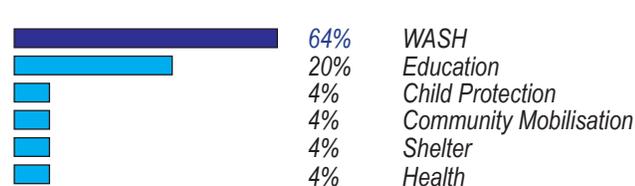


Vulnerabilities

Proportion of vulnerabilities identified for cash for workers and their family members:



Cash for Work Sectors



Feedback: UNHCR section:

In July, UNHCR CfW data management team provided the following feedback regarding CfW activities:

- More quality control was requested as submitted CfW data contain inaccurate and missing information.
- Agencies must adhere to the SOPs in particular engaging more than one cash for worker within the same case.
- UNHCR should be informed immediately when fixed or rotational cash for workers cease to be employed by agencies.