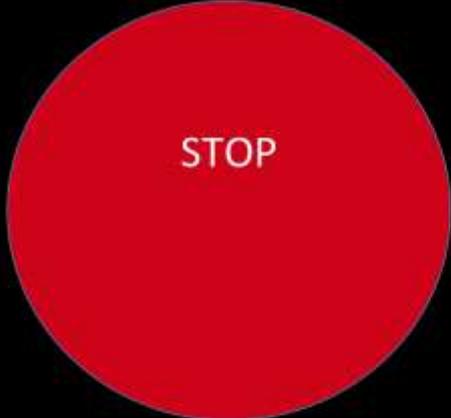


GENDER EQUALITY TRAFFIC LIGHTS

August 2014



STOP

Cash, Food, NFIs, Shelter and WASH Sectors are not monitoring equitability of access to humanitarian goods and services. Need to monitor access to resources by sex and age of head of household and pre-and post-distribution of distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men.

Child Protection: Disproportionate numbers of boys in camps and girls outside of camps access CFSS.

Education: In the camps, more (almost twice) girls attended informal education classes. More Jordanian and Syrian boys than girls attended informal and alternative education classes outside of camps, and post-basic education in the camps.

Protection: Assistive devices and rehabilitation support are provided mostly to women despite men and boys being the most likely to suffer war injuries.

Health: Within the camps, only children were provided with rehabilitation sessions. Rehabilitation services were provided mostly to women in the home, and to a certain extent girls. This is despite the fact that most injured are men.



REVISE

Child Protection: Twice as many boys as girls attend CFSS and YFSs in the camps and 20% more girls than boys attend them outside of camps. CPSWG will consult with girls in camps and boys outside of camps to find out activities they would like to do and with parents to address the barriers. Case-management is more likely to be provided to boys than girls. The number of children receiving case management support for violence in the home is surprisingly low. CPWG will investigate referral rates from CFSS and YFSs.

SGBV: Mainly Syrian & Jordanian women access the SGBV case-management and awareness campaigns. In the camps more men than children were targeted by the campaigns, whereas outside of the camps men, boys and girls were targeted at equitable rates.

Reproductive Health: Significantly more women than girls are accessing antenatal care. The sector is trying to raise awareness about the merits of antenatal care, employ more female medical staff and provide centre-based and mobile clinics.

Food Security, WASH and NFIs: These sectors have committed to consult men and women regarding their distinct needs and will monitor how well these are addressed.



GO

Child Protection: Jordanian boys and girls are accessing psychosocial activities equitably. All women, girls, boys and men have equitable access to awareness campaigns.

Education: Within and outside the camps, boys and girls receive remedial assistance equitably. Syrian boys and girls attended at similar rates outside of the camps. Within and outside of the camps, Syrian and Jordanian boys and girls with disabilities access primary education at similar rates.

Health: Boys and girls are vaccinated against measles at equitable rates. Outside of camps, mostly Syrian men were provided with rehabilitation sessions, then boys, women and girls. This is consistent with the rates of physical injuries from war. Syrian boys and girls are able to access case management for acute malnutrition equitably.

How to use the Gender Dashboards for the Selected Target Populations:

The rates of access to services and goods offered by sectors recorded in the Syrian Refugee Response Activityinfo for Jordan by June/July 2014 have been analyzed according to the differences between women, girls, boys and men. Some of the graphs indicate equitable access, others indicate issues with access. The graphs have been selected for their illustrative impact. The analysis and graphs have been clumped together in each sector denoted by a colour. There is value in considering the analysis across outputs within each sector as well as across sectors.