



Sector Gender Monitoring Dashboard

Mid-Year (1 January – 30 June 2022)



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Objective:

This Gender Monitoring Dashboard is a monitoring tool that provides evidence on to what extent Health Sector benefits equally women, girls, boys, and men [WGBM] refugees under humanitarian programming.

It has been developed based on available data / information shared by partners on ActivityInfo and other useful resources as: Regional Indicator report, Gender and Age Maps, ISWG Refugee Response monthly updates, Sector Work Plan, etc.

Data is analysed using several M&E tools: GAM, Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality, the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGDs) reflecting differences that may exist between the sexes, clarifications, and thus formulate appropriate recommendations.

With the dashboard information and recommendations, we can refine gender lenses with sector annual planning reflected into next year Sector work plan.

Frequency: twice a year (mid-year and end-year).

Data Sources:

This section clarifies the selection of the sector indicators carefully chosen for the purpose of this Gender Monitoring Dashboard exercise and the analyses of the figures reflecting the achievement towards any gender category reported (WGBM): totals online ActivityInfo/Dashboard.

The below indicators were selected in close consultation with the Health Sector Coordinators and based on the focus of Health response interventions to Syrian refugees needs under refugee pillar to provide an example to what extent those interventions/activities were gender lensed. Other resilience indicators under resilience pillar could be selected too but due to time limitation we have selected 3 indicators to report on in addition the bulk of funding supported refugees pillar as indicated in the 3RP Health Sector Matrices.

For reference: [SGFPN page at Operational Data Portal](#).

1. Situation of the Sector with Gender Considerations

This section reports implementation of the Sector interventions in urban and in camps with gender disaggregation, where applicable: Women, Girls, Boys and Men (WGBM). It clarifies the selection of the sector indicators carefully chosen for the purpose of this Gender Monitoring Dashboard exercise and the analyses of the figures reflecting the achievement towards any gender category reported (WGBM): totals online ActivityInfo/Dashboard. The below Indicators were selected in close consultation with the Health Sector Coordinators and based on the focus of Health response interventions to Syrian refugees needs under refugee pillar to provide an example to what extent those interventions/activities were gender lensed. Other resilience indicators under resilience pillar could be selected too but due to time limitation, we have selected three indicators to report on in addition the bulk of funding supported refugees pillar as indicated in the 3RP Health Sector Matrices.

REF1.9 Life-saving basic needs support to Syrian refugee households in camps.

of WGBM provided with basic core relief items (CRI)

The total # of beneficiaries receiving assistance in camps is 19248 as below:

Azraq Camp: 17219

Zaatari Camp: 2029
 # of Women receiving assistance: 4839
 Percentage: 25.1%
 # of Girls receiving assistance: 4891
 Percentage: 25.4%
 # of Boys receiving assistance: 5161
 Percentage: 27%
 # of Men receiving assistance: 4257
 Percentage: 22.1%

Female Percentage: 51%
 Male Percentage: 49%

of WGBM provided with replenishment/replacement kits in camps is 184720 as below:
 Azraq Camp: 56040
 Zaatari Camp: 128680

of Women receiving assistance: 41203
 Percentage: 22.3%
 # of Girls receiving assistance: 50366
 Percentage: 27.3%
 # of Boys receiving assistance: 53057
 Percentage: 28.7%
 # of Men receiving assistance: 40094
 Percentage: 21.7%

Female Percentage: 49.6%
 Male Percentage: 50.4%

The total # of beneficiaries provided with support for basic needs is 658173 as below:
 Host communities: 17335
 Syrian-Urban cities: 640838
 Syrian camps: 0

of Women receiving assistance: 175152
 Percentage: 26.7%
 # of Girls receiving assistance: 197705
 Percentage: 30%
 # of Boys receiving assistance: 196701
 Percentage: 29.9%
 # of Men receiving assistance: 88615
 Percentage: 13.5%

Female Percentage: 56.7%
 Male Percentage: 43.3%

REF1.10 Support towards basic needs of the most vulnerable families unable to support.

<p>REF1.11 Winterization Support</p> <p>[HC4.1] Providing new social housing for poor and vulnerable Jordanians.</p> <p>[HC3.1] Expanding basic needs support programme to cover more vulnerable Jordanians through NAF</p> <p>[CO1.1] COVID-19 Emergency Response</p>	<p># of WGBM provided with winterization support is Zero</p> <p># of WGBM from housing units built or bought for poor Jordanians: 0</p> <p># of WGBM receiving cash assistance from vulnerable Jordanians: 5192260</p> <p># of Women receiving assistance: 927145 Percentage: 17.9%</p> <p># of Girls receiving assistance: 1013112 Percentage: 19.5%</p> <p># of Boys receiving assistance: 1021704 Percentage: 19.7%</p> <p># of Men receiving assistance: 2230299 Percentage: 43%</p> <p>Female Percentage: 37.4% Male Percentage: 62.6%</p> <p># of WGBM with and without disabilities provided with COVID-19 Emergency response: 2549</p> <p># of Women receiving assistance: 653 Percentage: 25.6%</p> <p># of Girls receiving assistance: 636 Percentage: 25%</p> <p># of Boys receiving assistance: 677 Percentage: 26.5%</p> <p># of Men receiving assistance: 580 Percentage: 22.8%</p> <p>Female Percentage: 50.6% Male Percentage: 49.4%</p> <p>Total percentage of females: 43% Total percentage of Males: 57%</p>
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2. Gender Analysis [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

REF1.9: the basic needs assistance aims at supporting the refugees and vulnerable Jordanians by distributing cash assistance on the household level, which enables families to ensure their essential needs such as buying cooking gas. According to the related figures, the female ratio who received this kind of assistance is 51%, which is slightly more compared to the male percentage who are receiving this assistance, which approximately equals the planned target for the whole year.

- The analysis shows that all activities are gender and age lensed in the sector planned and implemented activities in both camps and urban.
- No data is available regarding specific vulnerabilities such as disability, GBV survivors, and female-headed households.

REF 1.10: The monthly multipurpose assistance out the camp setting is targeting the households below the national poverty line, the assistance is delivered on the household level, so the families can meet their essential basic needs of rent and utilities.

The amount of assistance is calculated based on the family size according to the survival minimum expenditure basket which is updated annually.

56.7% of females have benefited from this assistance till June, with 6.6% more than the planned target for 2022.

REF1.11: No reported data for the first half of 2022.

HC4.1: No reported data for the first half of 2022.

HC3.1: this assistance aims to expand and improve the poverty-targeted social assistance programs operated by NAF, and strengthen its ability to respond to emergencies to alleviate the effects of poverty in Jordan.

According to the reported figures, 37.4% of females reached in the first half of the year against 62.7% of males reached for the same period, which is 10% less than what has been reported in the planning phase.

CO1.1: COVID-19 emergency response assistance aims to reduce the financial burden resulting from the COVID pandemic, targeting those who are not benefiting from the monthly multi-purpose assistance.

50.6% of females benefiting from this assistance compared to 49.4% of males for the first half of 2022, which is equal to the planned target.

3. Recommendations [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

Enhance the referral pathway between the basic needs sector and livelihood to accelerate self-reliance.

- Work on developing the capacities of the basic needs service providers in terms of gender mainstreaming in their programs to ensure adequate quality of services provided to the beneficiaries of the basic need.
- Conduct a qualitative study/focus group discussions and feedback surveys to monitor the impact of the provided services on the most vulnerable groups to enhance the implementation of the second half.
- Urge the service providers to share their findings regarding gender with the sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure that minimum standards on gender responsive cash assistance are adhered to by all humanitarian service providers.- Stronger emphasis on providing cash assistance to vulnerable women and girls, such as widows, divorced, female headed households, pregnant and lactating women.- Consider the distribution of dignity kits for women
4. Other Relevant Topics	